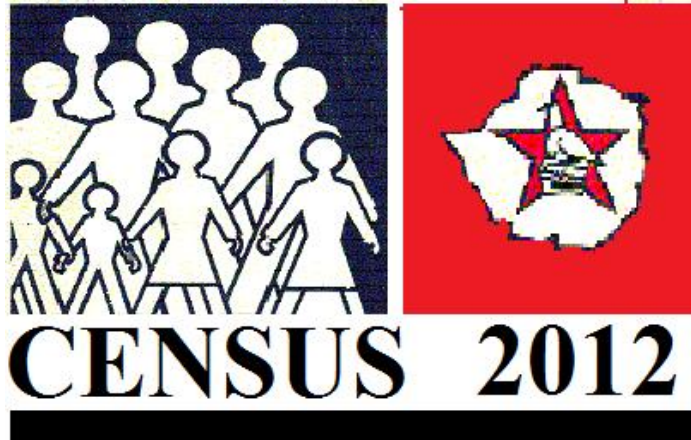




ZIMBABWE



PERSONS WITH DISABILITY THEMATIC REPORT



JUNE 2016

ZIMBABWE POPULATION CENSUS 2012

PERSONS WITH DISABILITY THEMATIC REPORT

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Foreword

The Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census Persons with Disability Thematic Report is the first comprehensive report in the country and one of the several census thematic reports to be prepared by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat) based on the final results of the 2012 Population Census. The report follows the “Profile of Persons with Disability” that was produced in 2002. In preparing the Persons with Disability Thematic Report, ZimStat seeks to put at the disposal of planners, decision makers and development partners reliable data on persons with disability and their living conditions.

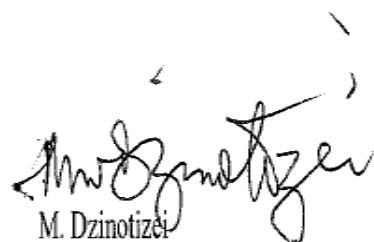
ZIMSTAT is appreciative of the significant funding and material provisions availed to the Agency by the Government of Zimbabwe through Treasury, given the prevailing budgetary constraints.

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- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Population Fund.

The financial, material and technical assistance given by the Government of Zimbabwe and various development partners enabled ZimStat to execute this mammoth task of enumerating the population of Zimbabwe successfully.

Finally, ZimStat would also like to thank all persons who were engaged in 2012 Population Census operations and the general public for its cooperation.



M. Dzinotizei

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

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Executive Summary

This Persons with Disability Thematic Report, which is the second, but the first comprehensive report to be produced for Zimbabwe, sought to provide evidence for policy and decision making on the situation of persons with disability in terms of who they are (their population size, structure and distribution); disability prevalence; types of disability affecting them; education; vulnerabilities; labour force participation; fertility; and living conditions using data drawn from the 2012 and previous population censuses. In sync with the Disabled Persons Act [Chapter 17:01] of 1992, the 2012 census defined disability as any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in a manner within the range considered normal for a human being. The disability measured was that of a moderate to severe nature.

The report notes that there were 817,643 persons with disability who were enumerated during the 2012 census, most of whom lived in rural areas (77 percent) and were females (54 percent). Persons with disability constituted 6.3 percent of the total population in 2012, which was more than double what it was in 2002 (3.0 percent). Disability prevalence was as high as 8 percent in some provinces such as Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North, and even higher in some districts such as Kariba Rural (13 percent). There have been little changes to the distribution pattern and shares of the population of persons with disability since 2002. However, notable changes were observed across land use sectors, where while in 2002, sixty-five percent of persons with a disability lived in communal areas, this had declined to 57 percent in 2012 while their share in resettlement areas almost doubled from 7 percent to 13 percent.

The sex ratio for persons with disability was 86, which was much lower than that of persons without disability (93). It declined with age from more than 100 in the lower age groups to as low as 60 in the upper age groups. The age-sex structure of the population of persons with disability indicates an almost even distribution of the population by age, with a sizeable proportion of the population being in the older age groups, which is very different from that of the population without disability which shows a broad base and narrow top. Sixteen percent of 15-19 year old females with disability were married. The total fertility rate for women with disability was 3.1, which was lower than that for women without disability (3.8).

The most common type of disability was difficulty seeing (42 percent), followed by difficulty moving (36 percent). These two types of disability have remained the most dominant, with both accounting for about 60 percent and 78 percent, in 2002 and 2012, respectively. Twenty-three percent of persons with disability had multiple disabilities.

There were 382,452 private households with persons with disability with a population of 809, 293 persons. The remainder of the persons with disability (8,350 persons) lived in collective households. About 81 percent of the total households with persons with disability had 6 persons at most. Most household members living with disability were related to the head of household, which was the same for household members without disability.

There was a general improvement in key education indicators (current attendance and literacy rates) for persons with disability between 2002 and 2012. Proportion of population age 3-24 currently attending school increased from 46 percent to 58 percent while literacy rate for

population age 15 years and over increased from 65 percent to 71 percent. However, these key indicators were lower compared with those for persons without disability in both 2002 and 2012. For example, while the literacy rate for persons with disability was 71 percent in 2012, the corresponding proportion for those without disability was 91 percent.

On labour force participation, about three-in-five persons with disability age 15 years and above (58 percent) were economically active, which was much lower than that of persons without disability (68 percent). Of those economically active, 21 percent were paid employees; less than 1 percent were employers; more than six-in-ten (63 percent) were own account workers; 9 percent were unpaid family workers; and 7 percent were looking for work/ unemployed. The proportions for persons without disability were as follows: paid employees (31 percent); employers (less than 1 percent); own account workers (49 percent); unpaid family workers (8 percent); and looking for work/ unemployed (11 percent). This shows that more persons with disability were unemployed, own account workers than persons without disability, while fewer were in paid employment. The highest proportion of employed persons with disability had occupations in agriculture, and had specialised in teacher training and education science (26 percent) followed by business and administration (23 percent). About 57 percent of employed persons with disability were communal farmers/communal farm workers.

A total of 64,524 children age 10-14 were with disability, 5 percent of whom were economically active. The largest proportion of working children (49 percent) was unpaid family workers, followed by the unemployed (23 percent). About 13 percent of children age 10-14 years stated that they were paid employees.

Thirteen percent of the 3.1 million households in 2012 were headed by a person with disability, with this proportion being higher in rural areas (15 percent) than urban areas (8 percent) and among female headed households (11 percent) than male headed households (6 percent). The proportion of households headed by a person with disability had doubled from 6 percent in 2002.

On tenure status, a higher proportion of households headed by a person with disability were owners or purchasers (75 percent) compared with households headed by persons without disability (56 percent). However, a smaller proportion of persons with disability lived in modern dwelling types (28 percent) compared with those without disability (47 percent). The proportion living in modern dwelling types had increased from 21 percent in 2002.

There was a general improvement in access to basic social services by households headed by persons with disability between 2002 and 2012. For example, access to electricity increased from 18 percent to 29 percent; access to safe sanitation increased from 55 percent to 62 percent; proportion with no toilet facility declined from 42 percent to 30 percent; and the proportion using wood as energy for cooking declined from 84 percent to 74 percent. There was a slight deterioration on access to safe water from 70 percent to 69 percent; and on distance to a water source of more than 1km which increased from 15 percent to 16 percent. However, despite these general improvements, access to basic social services was lower among households headed by persons with disability compared with those headed by persons without disability.

List of Abbreviations

AMTO	Assisted Medical Treatment Order
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Community-Based Rehabilitation/ Crude Birth Rate
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSCT	Harmonised Social Cash Transfer
IDDC	International Disability and Development Consortium
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAP	National Action Plan
NPF	National Pension Fund
NSSA	National Social Security Authority
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PSPF	Public Service Pension Fund
PWD	Persons with Disability
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STPF	Social Transfer Policy Framework
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

Definition of Terms

Age-Dependency Ratio: the ratio of persons in dependent ages (under 15 and over 60 years) to economically productive ages (15-59 years).

Age-Sex Structure: the distribution of the population by age and sex, usually depicted by a population pyramid.

Age Structure the distribution of people among various ages, usually expressed in single or five-year age groups.

Annual Population Growth rate: Average annual increase of the population over one year (usually exponential growth rate)

Average Household Size: is obtained by dividing the total population living in private households by the total number of private households.

Blair toilet/VIP (Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine): a special ventilated pit latrine protected from flies and which ventilates odours away from the latrine itself.

Communal toilet: refers to a shared toilet, as in compounds.

De-facto Count: the enumeration of persons usually present at a specified place at a particular point in time.

De-jure Count: the enumeration of persons who usually reside in a given place at a particular point in time.

Detached type of dwelling: refers to a structurally separate dwelling unit which is built of materials other than pole and dagga. Access to the street is by means of a path or steps, directly on to the pavement, not shared by other dwelling units and which can be properly regarded as part of the house and/or its garden. A main house (modern) and outbuildings (modern) on one stand/plot are considered as detached.

Doubling time: the time that a population takes to double its current size calculated on the basis of a given growth rate.

Elderly: people aged 60 years and above (United Nations, 2007). In Zimbabwe the normal retirement age is 65 years old; the early retirement is 60 years.

Flat/town house: refers to one of three or more dwelling units in a row divided by common walls, with their gardens separated by fences, hedges or walls and whose separate accesses to the street meet the conditions as given for the detached house. Residential buildings with several floors are also included in this category. In rural areas, the supervisors were instructed to check if such type of dwelling units were found.

Flush toilet: water carries the waste down a pipe whether the water is piped onto the toilet or poured in by buckets.

Internal migration: a movement of people from one area of the country to another area of the same country for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent (e.g. rural to urban migration).

Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB): a hypothetical measure that estimates the average number of years that a new born could expect to live if he/she had to live all his/her life under the current mortality conditions. Life expectancy for any given age is the number of years a person of that age would expect to live under the current mortality conditions.

Lodger: refers to a person who rents whole or part of a dwelling unit which belongs to an owner or purchaser or a person who is under a tenant. The terms for occupation are not normally under a written agreement.

Migration: (international or internal), is defined as the movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new residence.

Mixed Dwelling Type: is found in old style family settlement where one or more of the buildings in a cluster are 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”.

Modern Type of Dwelling: refers to dwelling types which were categorized as detached, semi-detached and flats/townhouses during the census

Mortality: relates to the number of deaths that occur in a population.

Pit toilet: a pit or latrine dug into the earth.

Old-age Population: consists of persons aged 65 years and above.

Owner/ purchaser: is a person who owns the house the household was living in or is in the process of buying it with a mortgage or through the Government’s home ownership scheme or is renting to buy.

Other tenure status: This category includes those staying for free in dwelling unit but constituting a separate household.

Population Census: is a system that collects data on the members of a population usually every 5 or 10 years. In Zimbabwe, the census is conducted every 10 years.

Population Dynamics: concept that addresses the changes or evolution of a population over time as a result of births, deaths and migration.

Population Growth Rate: rate at which a population grows during a given year, as the result of natural increase plus net migration; expressed as percentage of the base population.

Private Household: is defined as a household with a single person or a group of people living together voluntarily, having common housekeeping arrangements and may consist of related or unrelated persons.

Population Pyramid: a diagram showing the distribution of a human population by sex and age at a given time. (A population whose age structure has a broad base and sharp narrow peak is said to be “young”, while a structure whose base is not much wider than the rest of the pyramid is “old”.)

Population Size: the total number of persons in a specified geographical area at a specified point in time.

Semi-detached type of dwelling: consist of one of two dwelling units with a common wall between them, with their gardens separated by, e.g. a fence, hedge or wall and whose access to the street meet the conditions as given for the detached house.

Shack: refers to a dwelling unit constructed out of any cheap, locally available material such as plastic and wood. According to the UN on Human Settlements (UNHABITAT), a slum is defined as a “settlement which lacks one or more of secure tenure, access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, durability of dwelling, and sufficient space to avoid over-crowding”. Most of the backyard extensions which were destroyed during Operation Murambatsvina could not be considered or captured by this definition as slums, thus the low figure of 3.4 percent of the population living in slums in 2001 (Tibajuka, K. (2005).

Safe sanitation: In the 2012 census, households with access to a flush, Blair/ventilated pit latrine or pit toilet facility were defined as having access to safe sanitation.

Safe water: In the 2012 census, households which used piped water or water from communal taps, protected boreholes and protected wells were defined as having access to safe water. This is a proxy indicator because no rigorous health or hygienic standards are applied.

Sex Ratio: is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a population.

Tenant: refers to a person (or household?) who occupies the whole dwelling unit and generally pays electricity and water charges to the urban authority as if she or he owned the property. The terms of renting are under a written agreement.

Tenure Status: Refers to the arrangement under which the household occupies its living quarters and the nature of its right to be there.

Tied Accommodation: refers to a dwelling unit which is occupied by virtue of a person’s job. The accommodation belongs to the employer and is made available as part of terms of employment. If the person leaves the job, she or he is required to move out of the dwelling unit. Examples of tied accommodation include plantation and commercial farm compounds; industrial and factory compounds; domestic workers’ quarters; railways and other industrial accommodation; and staff houses provided in schools.

Traditional type of dwelling: dwelling units found in the old style family settlement in which a number of buildings are made of pole and dagga/bricks with thatched roofs and are used for living.

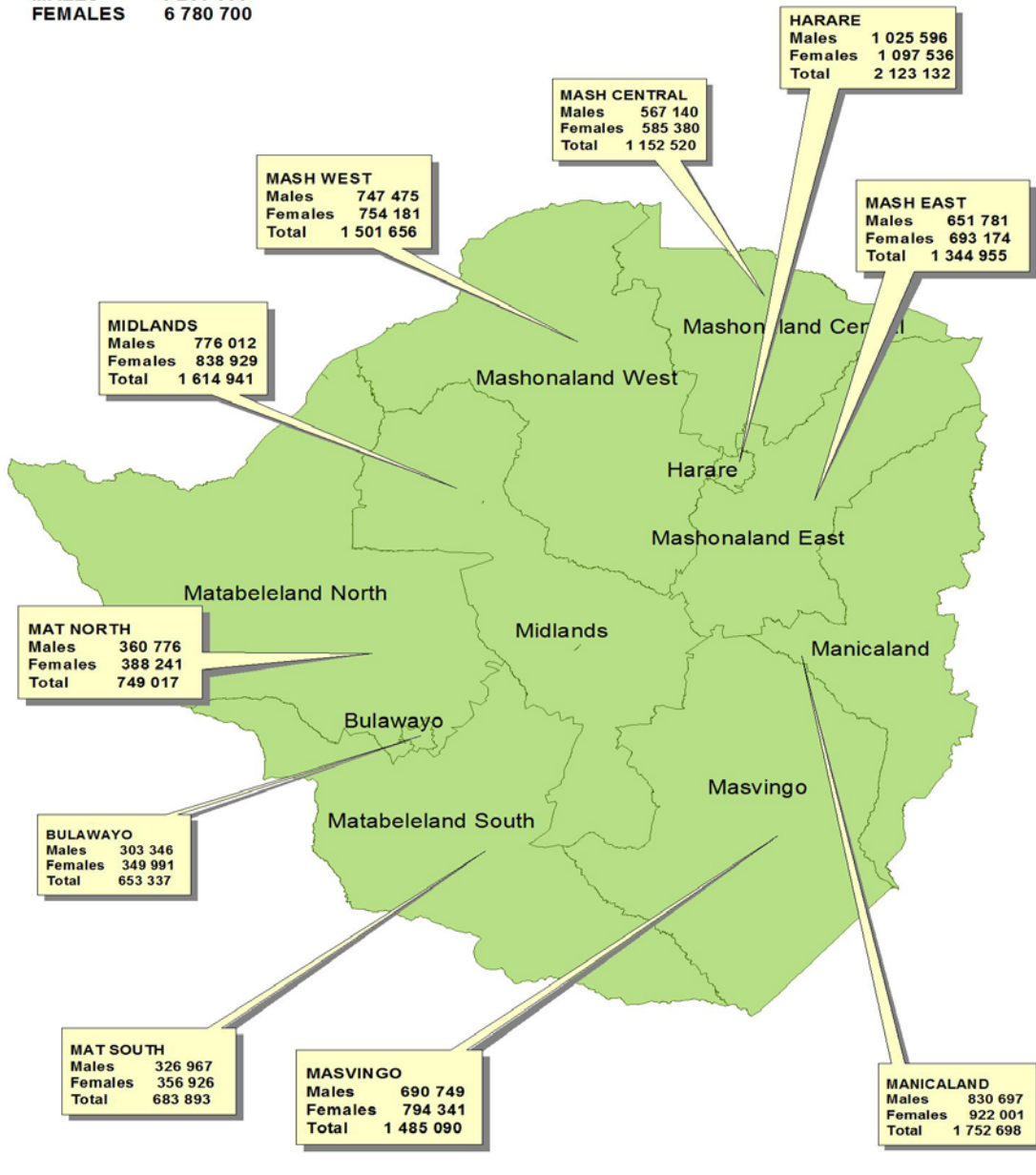
Type of dwelling: refers to the kind of housing occupied by a household. Only dwelling units used by the household, including the kitchen, were considered and categorised.

Working-age Population: is generally defined as population aged 15-64 years.

Youth: in Zimbabwe it is officially defined as the population aged 15-35 years.

ZIMBABWE

TOTAL 13 061 239
MALES 6 280 539
FEMALES 6 780 700



1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Disability is the outcome of complex interactions between health conditions and features of one's physical, social and attitudinal environment that can prevent a person from full and effective participation in society (WHO, 2001, 2006). A person's environment has a huge impact on the experience and extent of disability. Disability is therefore not just a medical issue as historically portrayed but also a social issue. Increasingly, disability is acknowledged as both a human rights as well as a development issue (WHO, 2006, 2011)¹.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) (WHO, 2006) is the first global document that legalises the rights of persons with disabilities. Zimbabwe became a signatory to the UNCRPD on 23 September 2013 and the Constitution of Zimbabwe (2013) was very much informed by the UNCRPD. In addition, Zimbabwe has certain legislation in place to support inclusion of people with disabilities (PWD).

While the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) did not specifically mention disability, it was recognized that the MDGs would not be achieved without inclusion of people with disabilities. Pursuant to that, in September 2010, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted the resolution, "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals" (A/RES/64/299). This was in recognition of the need for policies and actions that focus on persons with disabilities so that they benefit from progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. It was also noted that disability-inclusive MDGs would support the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (<http://www.un.org/disabilities/>).

Extreme poverty and hunger (MDG 1) cannot be eradicated without addressing the plight of people with disabilities. Research has shown that disability can result from poverty and it can also cause poverty. People with disabilities may not enjoy equal opportunities to education, employment and access to basic human rights as a result of their disability and physical, social and psychological barriers. As a result, there is need to identify and address these barriers and to come up with ways of promoting participation in various aspects of life that include education and employment.

Research around the globe has shown that children with disabilities are less likely to start school on time and have lower rates of staying and being promoted in school than their peers without disabilities. The relationship between low educational outcomes and disability is often stronger than the relationship between low education outcome and other characteristics such as gender, rural residence or poverty. These discrepancies can be addressed through conscientising families

¹ WHO and WB (2011), "World Report on Disability", WHO (2006) makes reference to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).

with disabled children on the rights of their children to access educational opportunities. Improving accessibility to the physical environment in schools as well as training teachers on how to assist these children can go a long way in alleviating their plight. There may also be a need to consider employing therapists in the schools to provide therapy and assist the teachers in handling the children with special needs.

Women with disabilities face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination based on both their gender and disability, which denies them access to education and employment opportunities. Women with disabilities are at increased risk of violence and abuse. For example, some women with children with disability are left by their husbands to fend for the family, being blamed for the disability. Women who care for family members with disabilities need support so that there is equal access and participation in community development initiatives. Women with disabilities can also become mothers themselves, and sometimes need particular consideration during pregnancy or when bringing up children, hence the need to also focus on improving their maternal health in line with MDG 5.

1.2. *The Welfare of Persons with Disability in Zimbabwe*

The rights of persons with disability and their social protection are provided for in Sections 22 and 83 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment No. 20 of 2013 (hereafter referred to as The Constitution of Zimbabwe), and in various other pieces of legislation, that include the Disabled Persons Act [Chapter 17:01] of 1992 (hereafter called the Disabled Persons Act); Education Act [Chapter 25:04] of 1996; and the Social Welfare Assistance Act [Chapter 17:06] of 1988. Zimbabwe is one of the first Southern African countries to have a Disabled Persons Act and one of the ninety countries in the world that launched community-based rehabilitation (CBR) in the early 1980s. Zimbabwe continues to make serious effort to put in place legislation that protects and enhances the welfare and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities by embarking on a constitutional alignment process.

The Constitution of Zimbabwe urges “the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level to recognise the rights of persons with physical or mental disabilities, in particular their right to be treated with respect and dignity”. The same institutions are also urged, within the limits of the resources available to them, to “assist persons with physical or mental disabilities to achieve their full potential and to minimise the disadvantages suffered by them”. Among issues that need particular attention are fostering of social organisations aimed at improving the quality of life of persons with all forms of disability; taking appropriate measures to ensure that buildings and amenities to which the public has access are accessible to PWDs; and giving PWDs access to medical, psychological and functional treatment. The measures also include providing special schools for PWDs. Thus, the Constitution promotes both the provision of appropriate assistive devices to PWDs and universal design, and promotes the welfare of PWDs through the development of “work programmes consistent with their capabilities and acceptable to them or their legal representatives”. There are however, a limited number of sheltered workshops in this country to cater for employment needs of some PWDs. Implementation of the above constitutional provisions can greatly contribute to alleviating the plight of PWDs in Zimbabwe.

The Disabled Persons Act outlines the legal framework for disability issues in Zimbabwe, and provides for the social protection of persons with disability and enunciates the scope for the

provision of relevant and appropriate services by Government and the private sector in Zimbabwe. It further seeks to enhance the participation of persons with disability in the development process and to improve their well-being. In line with this Act, Zimbabwe has an Advisor to the President on Disability issues. The Act further provides for the establishment of a National Disability Board, which is a representative body of persons with disability charged with the responsibility of formulating and developing policy measures for the rehabilitation and welfare of persons with disabilities and for spearheading development of policies towards ensuring that persons with disabilities live independently and access all social services. The Board has grass-root representation in all the provinces of the country. Before this Act, the welfare of persons with disability was catered for by the Social Welfare Assistance Act [Chapter 17:06] of 1988, which among other things provided for health care through the Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO); maintenance allowances through the Public Assistance Programme; and for any other social welfare assistance which persons with a disability might require.

The Education Act provides that “every child in Zimbabwe shall have the right to school education” and that in Zimbabwe, “primary education for every child of school-going age shall be compulsory and to this end it shall be the duty of the parents of any such child to ensure that such child attends primary school. However, no specific reference is made to children with disabilities to ensure their integration and inclusion in the education system.

CBR is a development strategy that is currently implemented in over 90 countries throughout the world to address the needs of people with disabilities and their family members. It aims to provide rehabilitation, reduce poverty, equalize opportunities and promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in their communities. The CBR Guidelines, which were launched by WHO, UNESCO, ILO and IDDC in 2010, promote the mainstreaming and empowerment of persons with disabilities and their family members. They focus on four key development areas – health, education, livelihood and social aspects of disability. CBR has become a flexible and dynamic strategy which can be adapted to suit different contexts, and when properly funded and supported, it can make a contribution towards the implementation of the UNCRPD and achievement of the MDGs².

Consequent to the provisions of the above legislations, and with the aim of helping households to better manage and address a broad spectrum of risk and vulnerability factors, the Government of Zimbabwe has come up with several social protection programmes and policy frameworks which benefit persons with disability and other vulnerable population groups. It has been running these programmes for several decades. Three forms of such social protection programmes can be distinguished: (i) social assistance; (ii) social insurance; and (iii) labour market interventions and programmes. The programmes are elaborated below.

Social Assistance Programmes

These include cash transfers, public works programmes and fee waivers for basic services and the specific programmes which fall in this category are the Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO); Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT); drought relief public works and other livelihood support programmes. The AMTO programme seeks to provide disadvantaged population groups with access to health services at Government referral hospitals while the HSCT,

² Link: <http://www.who.int/disabilities/cbr/en/>.

which is run under the National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (NAP for OVC II programme, provides social cash transfers to labour constrained and food impoverished households. This is a way of addressing chronic household poverty arising out of lack of labour capacity by vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities. This is also a strategy that seeks to reduce incidences of unsafe coping mechanisms such as begging. The NAP for OVC II addresses violence, abuse and neglect of children with disabilities through the Child Protection Fund. Several strategic programmes have been put in place to enhance the welfare and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. These include direct support for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities in national rehabilitation centres and indirect support in the form of payment of school fees up to tertiary level, medical assistance fees, purchase of assistive devices, and grants to private institutions that support persons with disabilities. In order to achieve coherence among these social protection instruments, the Government has come up with several social protection frameworks which include the Social Transfer Policy Framework (STPF); Public Community Works Policy Framework; and Operational Guidelines for Productive Community Works Programmes and the HSCT. Government has also introduced monthly maintenance allowance programs for vulnerable groups. Beneficiaries are entitled to a monthly stipend. Indigent families with persons with disabilities are beneficiaries of this facility.

Social Insurance Schemes

These include disability pensions as well as health and unemployment insurance. These schemes are largely run by the National Social Security Authority (NSSA), National Pension Fund (NPF) and the Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF). Less than 20 percent of the labour force in Zimbabwe is covered by social security³.

Labour Market Interventions

Labour market interventions are implemented by several Government Ministries⁴. For example, the Ministry of Youth, Indigenization and Empowerment (MYIE) provides non-formal skills training to school drop-outs and youths living with disability. Zimbabwe has made it a criminal offence to discriminate against an employee on the grounds of disability as enshrined in Section 5 of the Labour Act [*Chapter 28:01*]. Further, the National Disability Board is tasked in part to ensure that persons with disability in the workplace are not discriminated against, and is mandated to put into operation schemes and projects for the employment of or generation of income by persons with disability who are unable to secure employment elsewhere. The Disability Revolving Loan facility provides loans to target clients wishing to pursue viable income generating projects, thus ensuring that persons with disabilities participate in national economic empowerment programmes like anyone else. The main disadvantage of labour market schemes is that they are limited to formal sector workers and are affected by outdated equipment and prohibitive fees particularly for the most vulnerable population groups.

³ Chikova, H, 2013: Social Protection in Zimbabwe. International Conference SASPEN-FES “Social Protection for those working informally- Social and Income (In) Security in the Informal Economy, 16-17 September 2013, Birchwood Hotel, Johannesburg.

⁴ The ministries include those of Labour and Social Services; Youth, Indigenisation and Empowerment; Education, Sports and Culture; Women’s Affairs, Gender and Community Development; and Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Development

Persons with disability however continue to face challenges that require the global community to work together in order to mainstream disability across all development sectors.

1.3. Objectives of the Persons with Disability Thematic Report

Despite the commendable effort that has been put on the legislative and policy fronts, Zimbabwe does not have comprehensive data and research on persons with disability. It also does not have a National Disability Policy. This “Persons with Disability Thematic Report”, which is the second of its kind in the country, seeks to provide evidence for policy and decision making on the situation of persons with disability in terms of who they are and their vulnerabilities, education status, activity status, fertility, and living conditions using data drawn from the 2012 and previous population censuses. More specifically, the report seeks to:

- Analyse the age, sex and spatial distribution of the population of persons with disability;
- Analyse the prevalence and types of disability;
- Assess the vulnerabilities of households which live with persons with disability;
- Analyse the education status of persons with disability;
- Analyse the activity status (labour force participation) of persons with disability;
- Analyse the fertility of women with disability;
- Analyse the living conditions of households which live with persons with disability in terms of their tenure status, dwelling types, access to electricity, main source of water for drinking and cooking, toilet facilities (sanitation) and main source of energy for cooking; and
- Come up with recommendations for policy makers and other stakeholders that implement programmes on persons with disability

1.4. Significance of the Persons with Disability Thematic Report

This “Person with Disability Thematic Report” is the first comprehensive report on persons with disability to be produced in the country using population census data. It follows on the Persons with Disability Profile that was produced after the 2002 census. Valid, reliable and relevant data and research on disability is essential for evidence-based disability policy making at national, regional and international levels (WHO and WB, 2011). This thematic report will go some way in providing evidence for policy and decision making on the issues that affect persons with disability as articulated in the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment No. 20 of 2013, the Disabled Persons Act [Chapter 17:01] of 1992, Education Act [Chapter 25:04] of 1996; and the Social Welfare Assistance Act [Chapter 17:06] of 1988. The information in the report can assist several Government ministries and institutions in discharging their functions. These include the ministries responsible for public service, labour and social welfare; health and child care; primary and secondary education; and higher and tertiary education, science and technology development as well as the National Disability Board. Some of the functions of these institutions include issuing adjustment orders and formulating and developing measures and policies designed to improve the general welfare of persons with disability.

The thematic report will also address some of the gaps highlighted in the World Report on Disability, and is a step towards implementation of some of the key recommendations of that global

report. The specific recommendations that this thematic report will address include increasing public awareness and understanding of disability; improving disability data collection; and strengthening and supporting research on disability. The thematic report provides rich data on disability that can be used in crafting a national disability strategy and plan of action, and help in identifying programmes and services that the country can invest in for persons with disabilities. The human resource capacity for prevention of disability and rehabilitation of persons with disability can also be estimated from the data provided in this thematic report. The comparisons between the population with and without disability on the living conditions, education, employment, fertility and other variables make this document very useful as it enables readers to estimate the impact of disability and associated barriers on functioning. A multisectoral approach, which is also biopsychosocial in nature, is required in empowering persons with disabilities and their families.

1.5. Methodology

Disability is difficult to measure because it is not a well-defined condition. Different countries have used different definitions and census methodologies to come up with estimates of prevalence of disability. Developed countries have counted even those with minor disabilities as disabled while developing countries have only counted those with moderate to severe conditions who need rehabilitation intervention. These are people whose conditions permanently prevent them from performing activities in a manner considered normal for human beings. A person who has minor impairment, such as amputation of two toes, but who functions normally would not be considered as disabled.

It is important to note that the census was conducted on a *de facto* basis, that is, information was collected from all usual residents and visitors who had stayed in the household during the census night, that is, August 17/18, 2012. All persons recorded on the household list were asked whether they had any of the disabilities which were listed. In the 2012 population census, information on disability was collected through asking the following questions:

1. Does (name) have any of the following disabilities? If so,
2. Interviewer was to probe for type of disability.

According to the 2012 census, disability refers to any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in a manner within the range considered normal for a human being. That is, it refers to the person and function. The disability measured was that of a moderate to severe nature.

Eleven types of single disabilities were pre-coded and these were 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, and albinism. Any person who mentioned at least one of these disabilities was classified as having a disability. Multiple disabilities were captured when more than one of the pre-coded responses was recorded. This classification is consistent with that of the WHO.

The analysis in the report is mostly in the form of proportions and percent distribution of persons with a disability in each of the indicator categories, cross-tabulated by background characteristics which comprise sex, place of residence (urban or rural), land use sector, province, district and age. A time series analysis of each indicator is also undertaken. Comparisons are made between persons with disability and those without for each of the indicator categories. An analysis is also made of households headed by a person with disability and those headed by persons without disability. Gender has been mainstreamed in the analysis. In most cases, the proportions are “cell” percentages as opposed to “row” or “column” percentages. Therefore, the percentages presented in the report do not necessarily add up to 100 percent.

The indicators that are measured and assessed in the report are as follows:

- Number and percent distribution of persons with disability
- Prevalence of disability
- Types of disability, namely difficulty moving, seeing, totally blind, speaking, hearing, deaf, learning, chronic fits/ epilepsy, strange behaviour/ mental illness, lack of feeling/ leprosy and albinism
- Household characteristics for persons with disability
- Proportion of persons with disability who have ever been to school, never been to school, currently attending school (by level of education), left school, highest level of education completed, and literacy rate. Another indicator include is school enrolment ratio.
- Proportion of persons with disability who were economically active, paid employees, employers, own account workers, unpaid family workers, looking for work/ unemployed, or not economically active
- Proportion of persons with disability living in households with no economically active member, paid employee or an employer
- Proportion of children with disability who were working
- Crude birth rate, general fertility rate, age-specific fertility rate, total fertility rate and fertility differentials for persons with disability
- Proportion of households headed by persons with disability
- Proportion of persons with disability living in households which were owners/ purchasers, tenants, lodgers or lived in tied accommodation
- Proportion of households with a person with disability which lived in dwelling types which were traditional, modern or mixed
- Proportion of households with a person with disability which lived in dwelling types which were detached, semi-detached, flat/town house or shack
- Proportion of households with a person with disability which have access to electricity
- Proportion of households with a person with disability which have access to safe water
- Proportion of households with a person with disability which have a main water source which is more than 1 km away
- Proportion of households with a person with disability which have access to safe sanitation
- Proportion of households with a person with disability which have no toilet facility
- Proportion of households with a person with disability whose main source of energy for cooking is wood
- Proportion of households with a person with disability whose main source of energy for cooking is electricity

Presentation of results is mainly through cross-tabulations. Graphs and maps are used to show trends and spatial variations in key selected indicators.

1.6. *Limitations of the Analysis*

Trend analysis at district level has been hampered by changes in district boundaries over time. Table 1 below shows the districts that have been affected by boundary changes since 2002. The table shows that out of the 88 districts which existed in 2002, 7 had changed boundaries by 2012 (8 percent). For the purposes of this report, the 7 districts that have changed boundaries have been removed from the time series analysis.

Table 1: District Boundary Changes Since 2002

2002 District	2012 District	Comment
Chipinge	Chipinge Rural	District was split into 2 in 2012 (Rural & Urban)
	Chipinge Urban	
Guruve	Guruve	District was split into two in 2012 into Mbire and Guruve.
	Mbire	
Mazowe	Mvurwi	District created in 2012 from wards which were formerly in Mazowe and Muzarabani districts.
	Mazowe	
Kadoma Urban	Kadoma Urban	New district formed out of Mhondoro-Ngezi and Kadoma Urban in 2012.
	Sanyati	
Mangwe	Mangwe	New district created in 2012 from former Bulilimamangwe?
	Plumtree	
Beitbridge	Beitbridge Urban	New district (Beitbridge Urban) was created in 2002.
	Beitbridge Rural	
Gokwe South	Gokwe South	New district created in 2012 out of former Gokwe N & Gokwe S districts.
	Gokwe Town	

2. Size, Distribution and Structure of the Population of Persons with Disability

This chapter looks at the size, structure and distribution of the population of persons with a disability by sex, place of residence, province, district, land use sector and other background characteristics such as age and ethnicity. The analysis is based on the number of persons with disability as enumerated with reference to the census night, that is, August 17/18, 2012. It is important to note that the census was conducted on a *de facto* basis, that is, information was collected from all usual residents and visitors who had stayed in the household during the census night. To maintain comparability with other surveys, all tables in this report refer to the *de facto* population unless otherwise specified.

Zimbabwe is divided into ten provinces, namely, Bulawayo, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Masvingo and Harare. The census followed this administrative set up. The provinces were further divided into administrative districts and again, census demarcations followed the administrative set up in each province. However, in each province, designated urban areas were treated separately from the Administrative Districts. The designated urban areas which include Municipalities, Town Councils and Local Boards were given separate codes in the “district block” of the geocode system.

2.1. Population Size and Spatial Distribution

Spatial distribution of persons with disability is important for planning purposes, especially when information is dis-aggregated by geographical subdivisions such as provinces, districts and wards as well as by urban/ rural place of residence. Also, of great interest are the factors which account for the redistribution of population across these geographical subdivisions. Redistribution can occur as a result of factors such as internal migration, resettlement and geographic boundary changes.

There were 817,643 persons with disability who were enumerated during the 2012 census, most of whom (77 percent) lived in rural areas, with no variation across the sexes (Table 2.1 below). Midlands Province had the highest percentage of persons with disability (15 percent), followed by Manicaland (14 percent) and Mashonaland West (13 percent) while the lowest percentages were in Bulawayo (4 percent) and Matabeleland South (5 percent). Harare Province which has 15 percent of the total population had only 10 percent of the persons with disability. Across the land use sectors, most of the persons with disability lived in communal areas (57 percent) followed by urban council areas (22 percent) and resettlement areas (13 percent).

Table 2.1: Number and Percent Distribution of the Population of Persons with a Disability by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with Disability			Percent		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	291973	339745	631718	77.4	77.1	77.3
Urban	85101	100824	185925	22.6	22.9	22.7
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	3.5	4.0	3.8
Manicaland	48946	61200	110146	13.0	13.9	13.5
Mashonaland Central	45361	49740	95101	12.0	11.3	11.6
Mashonaland East	41905	49037	90942	11.1	11.1	11.1
Mashonaland West	51147	53309	104456	13.6	12.1	12.8
Matabeleland North	28182	33436	61618	7.5	7.6	7.5
Matabeleland South	19772	24435	44207	5.2	5.5	5.4
Midlands	56276	68131	124407	14.9	15.5	15.2
Masvingo	34507	42185	76692	9.2	9.6	9.4
Harare	37688	41673	79361	10.0	9.5	9.7
State land	7374	6356	13730	2.0	1.4	1.7
Communal Land	207226	258635	465861	55.0	58.7	57.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6591	6596	13187	1.7	1.5	1.6
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16542	14744	31286	4.4	3.3	3.8
Resettlement Area	54240	53414	107654	14.4	12.1	13.2
Urban Council Area	81609	96547	178156	21.6	21.9	21.8
Administrative Centres (Districts)	485	450	935	0.1	0.1	0.1
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3007	3827	6834	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total	377074	440569	817643	100.0	100.0	100.0

Across the districts, most of the persons with disability were located in Harare Urban (7 percent) and Bulawayo (4 percent) while the least numbers were found in Gwanda Urban (less than 0.1 percent) and Mvurwi, Plumtree and Victoria Falls, among others (0.1 percent)(Table 2.2 below). For the distribution of persons with disability in all the districts, see *Annex A1.1*.

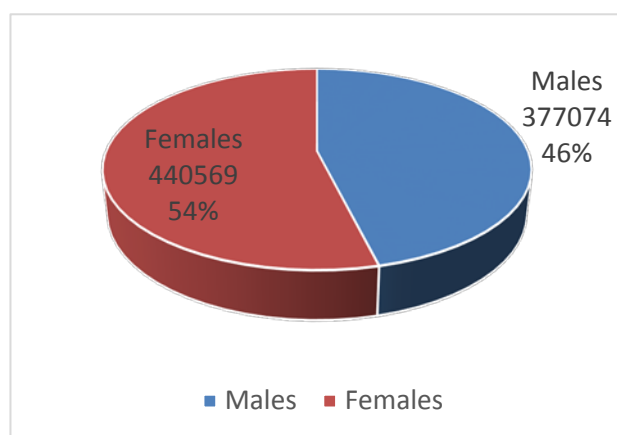
Table 2.2: Number and Percent Distribution of Persons with a Disability by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Persons with a Disability Population			Percent		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts						
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	7.2	6.8	7.0
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	3.5	4.0	3.8
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	3.3	3.0	3.1
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	2.9	3.1	3.0
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	2.5	2.6	2.6
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	2.6	2.5	2.6
Chipingwe Rural	8371	10997	19368	2.2	2.5	2.4
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	2.0	2.0	2.0
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	2.0	2.0	2.0
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	2.1	1.8	1.9
Bottom District						
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chipingwe Urban	452	584	1036	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	0.1	0.1	0.1
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	0.1	0.1	0.1
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plumtree	308	381	689	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mvurwi	203	243	446	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	377074	440569	817643	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2. Sex Distribution

Overall, 440,569 females (54 percent) and 377,074 males (46 percent) had a disability (Figure 2.1 below).

Figure 2.1: Sex Distribution of Persons with Disability, Zimbabwe, Census 2012



As noted above, most of the persons with disability (54 percent) were females. This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors (except for

state land, large scale commercial farming areas and Administrative Centres (Districts) where less than half of the persons with disability were females) (Table 2.3 below). Across the provinces, the proportion of persons with disability who were females was highest in Bulawayo (57 percent) and Manicaland (56 percent) and lowest in Mashonaland West (51 percent), while across land use sectors it was highest at growth points and other urban areas, and communal lands (both 56 percent).

Table 2.3: Sex Distribution of Persons with Disability by Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Rural	46.2	53.8	100.0	631718
Urban	45.8	54.2	100.0	185925
Bulawayo	43.3	56.7	100.0	30713
Manicaland	44.4	55.6	100.0	110146
Mashonaland Central	47.7	52.3	100.0	95101
Mashonaland East	46.1	53.9	100.0	90942
Mashonaland West	49.0	51.0	100.0	104456
Matabeleland North	45.7	54.3	100.0	61618
Matabeleland South	44.7	55.3	100.0	44207
Midlands	45.2	54.8	100.0	124407
Masvingo	45.0	55.0	100.0	76692
Harare	47.5	52.5	100.0	79361
State land	53.7	46.3	100.0	13730
Communal Land	44.5	55.5	100.0	465861
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	50.0	50.0	100.0	13187
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	52.9	47.1	100.0	31286
Resettlement Area	50.4	49.6	100.0	107654
Urban Council Area	45.8	54.2	100.0	178156
Administrative Centres (Districts)	51.9	48.1	100.0	935
Growth point and Other Urban Area	44.0	56.0	100.0	6834
Total	46.1	53.9	100.0	817643

Across the districts, there were more females than males among persons with disability in all the districts except twelve. The proportion of females among persons with disability was highest in Bulilima (61 percent) and lowest in Shurugwi Urban and Makonde (both 47 percent) (Table 2.4). For the sex distribution of persons with disability in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.1*.

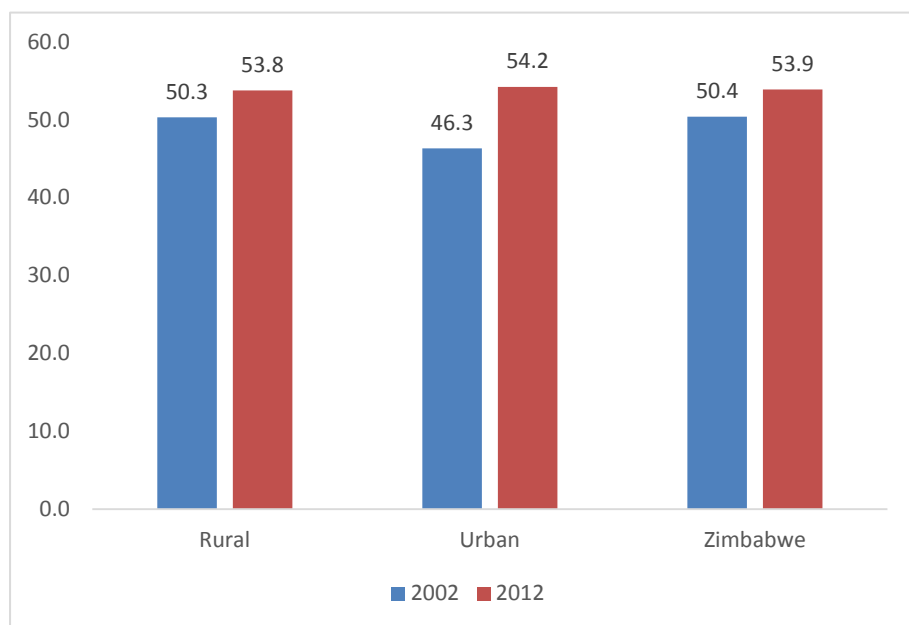
Table 2.4: Sex Distribution of Persons with Disability by Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Top Ten Districts				
Bulilima	39.5	60.5	100.0	7977
Hwedza	42.1	57.9	100.0	7607
Chikomba	42.1	57.9	100.0	9350
Matobo	42.1	57.9	100.0	9139
Chivi	42.2	57.8	100.0	14125
Buhera	42.3	57.7	100.0	15711
Mangwe	42.8	57.2	100.0	6083
Rusape	42.9	57.1	100.0	2056
Tsholotsho	43.1	56.9	100.0	13137
Chirumhanzu	43.2	56.8	100.0	8745
Bottom Ten District				
Seke	50.7	49.3	100.0	6830
Insiza	50.7	49.3	100.0	3708
Kariba Urban	51.4	48.6	100.0	1843
Marondera	51.4	48.6	100.0	3932
Harare Rural	51.5	48.5	100.0	3924
Victoria Falls	52.0	48.0	100.0	810
Umguzha	52.0	48.0	100.0	7366
Umzingwane	52.3	47.7	100.0	2765
Makonde	52.7	47.3	100.0	9874
Shurugwi Urban	52.8	47.2	100.0	1029
Total	46.1	53.9	100.0	817643

Trend Analysis

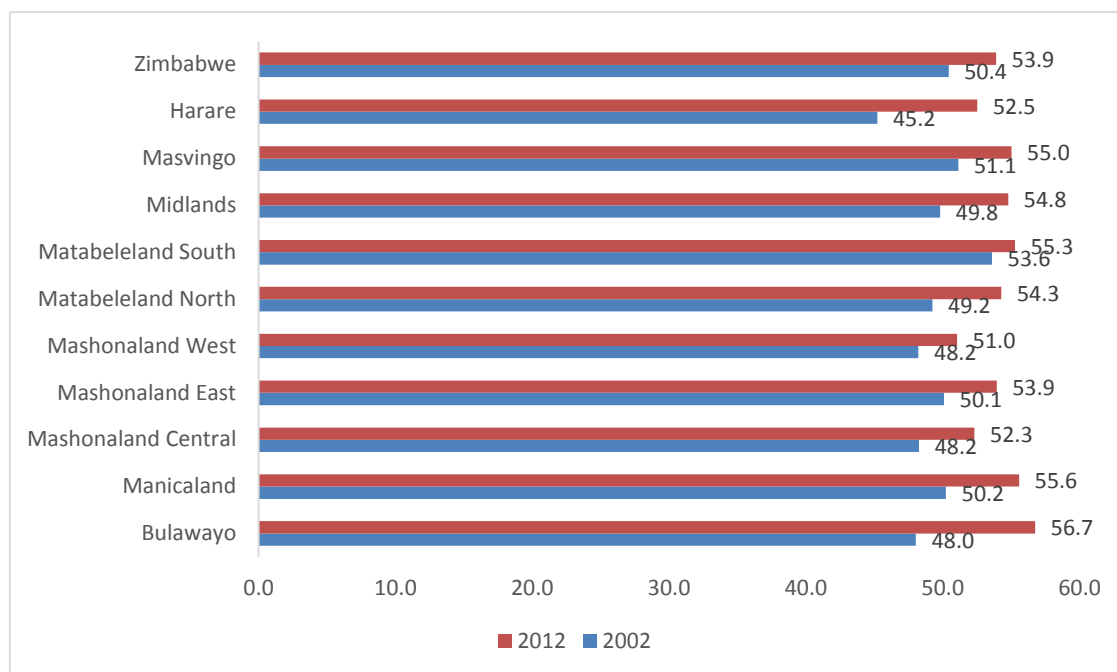
The share of females among persons with disability increased from 50 percent in 2002 to 54 percent in 2012 (Figure 2.2 below). A similar increase was noted in both rural areas (where the percentage of females increased from 50 percent to 54 percent) and urban areas (where the percentage increased from 46 percent in 2002 to 54 percent in 2012).

Figure 2.2: Percentage of Females among Persons with Disability by Year and Place of Residence, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



This pattern was observed across the provinces (Figure 2.3 below) and land use sectors.

Figure 2.3: Percentage of Females Among Persons with Disability by Year and Province, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



The proportion of persons with disability who lived in rural areas declined from 82 percent in 2002 to 77 percent in 2012 (Table 2.5 below). Correspondingly, the proportion living in urban areas increased from 18 percent in 2002 to 23 percent in 2012. The changes were slightly higher among

females than males in both rural and urban areas. For example, in the rural areas, the proportion of females declined from 83 percent in 2002 to 77 percent in 2012 compared to a decline from 81 percent in 2002 to 77 percent in 2012 among males.

Across the provinces, there were no major changes to the shares of persons with disability between 2002 and 2012. However, notable changes were observed across land use sectors. While sixty-five percent of persons with disability lived in communal areas in 2002, this proportion had declined to 57 percent in 2012. In contrast, the share of resettlement areas rose from 7 percent to 13 percent. The share of large scale commercial farms declined from 6 percent in 2002 to 4 percent in 2012.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Persons with Disability by Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	80.9	83.2	82.0	77.4	77.1	77.3
Urban	19.1	16.8	18.0	22.6	22.9	22.7
Bulawayo	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.0	3.8
Manicaland	12.5	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.9	13.5
Mashonaland Central	9.0	8.5	8.8	12.0	11.3	11.6
Mashonaland East	12.3	12.5	12.4	11.1	11.1	11.1
Mashonaland West	11.1	10.5	10.9	13.6	12.1	12.8
Matabeleland North	8.6	8.4	8.5	7.5	7.6	7.5
Matabeleland South	9.2	10.8	10.0	5.2	5.5	5.4
Midlands	13.6	13.7	13.6	14.9	15.5	15.2
Masvingo	11.0	11.7	11.3	9.2	9.6	9.4
Harare	9.8	8.3	9.1	10.0	9.5	9.7
State land	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.7
Communal Land	62.3	68.5	65.4	55.0	58.7	57.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	7.5	5.1	6.3	4.4	3.3	3.8
Resettlement Area	7.9	6.9	7.4	14.4	12.1	13.2
Urban Council Area	18.6	16.3	17.5	21.6	21.9	21.8
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Growth point and Other Urban Area	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The share of females among persons with disability increased from 50 percent in 2002 to 54 percent in 2012 (Table 2.6). This increase was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors.

Table 2.6: Sex Distribution of Persons with Disability by Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	49.7	50.3	100.0	46.2	53.8	100.0
Urban	53.7	46.3	100.0	45.8	54.2	100.0
Bulawayo	52.0	48.0	100.0	43.3	56.7	100.0
Manicaland	49.8	50.2	100.0	44.4	55.6	100.0
Mashonaland Central	51.8	48.2	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0
Mashonaland East	49.9	50.1	100.0	46.1	53.9	100.0
Mashonaland West	51.8	48.2	100.0	49.0	51.0	100.0
Matabeleland North	50.8	49.2	100.0	45.7	54.3	100.0
Matabeleland South	46.4	53.6	100.0	44.7	55.3	100.0
Midlands	50.2	49.8	100.0	45.2	54.8	100.0
Masvingo	48.9	51.1	100.0	45.0	55.0	100.0
Harare	54.8	45.2	100.0	47.5	52.5	100.0
State land	57.8	42.2	100.0	53.7	46.3	100.0
Communal Land	48.0	52.0	100.0	44.5	55.5	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	52.1	47.9	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	59.7	40.3	100.0	52.9	47.1	100.0
Resettlement Area	53.8	46.2	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0
Urban Council Area	53.7	46.3	100.0	45.8	54.2	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	52.6	47.4	100.0	51.9	48.1	100.0
Growth point and Other Urban Area	51.0	49.0	100.0	44.0	56.0	100.0
Total	50.4	49.6	100.0	46.1	53.9	100.0

2.3. Sex Ratio

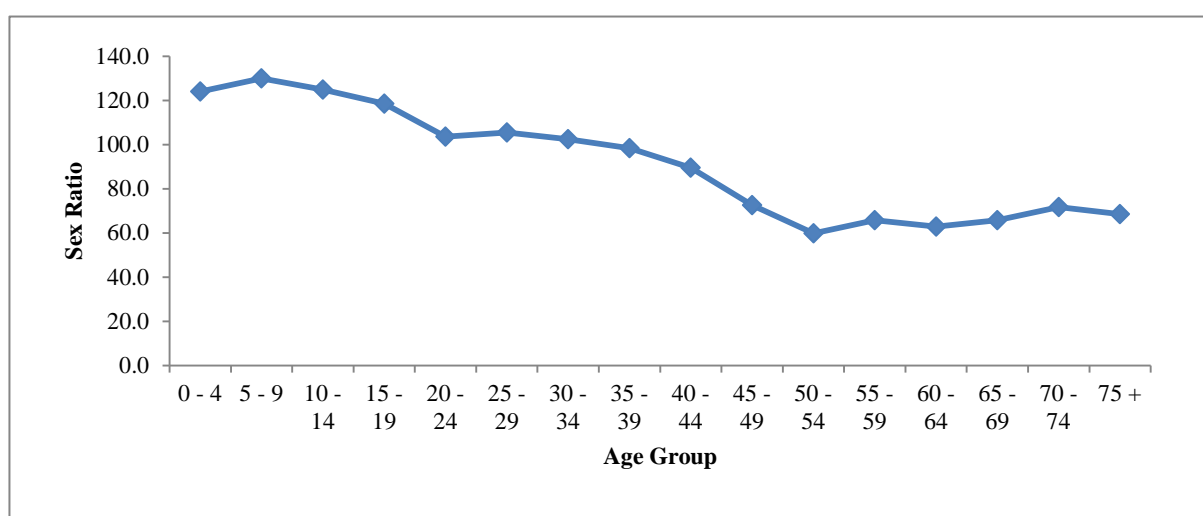
Sex ratio is the average number of males per 100 females. Therefore, a ratio above 100 indicates an excess of males over females while a ratio below 100 depicts the opposite. The sex ratio for persons with disability was 86, which was much lower than that of persons without disability (93) (Table 2.7 below). It can be observed that sex ratio varied among provinces and land use sectors. The sex ratio was lowest in Bulawayo (80) and highest in Mashonaland West (96). Across land use sectors, it was highest on state land (116) and lowest at growth points and other urban areas (79).

Table 2.7: Sex Ratio by Disability Status and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Sex Ratio	
	With Disability	Without Disability
Rural	85.9	94.1
Urban	84.4	91.1
Bulawayo	76.3	87.2
Manicaland	80.0	90.8
Mashonaland Central	91.2	97.4
Mashonaland East	85.5	94.7
Mashonaland West	95.9	99.4
Matabeleland North	84.3	93.7
Matabeleland South	80.9	92.4
Midlands	82.6	93.4
Masvingo	81.8	87.2
Harare	90.4	93.6
State land	116.0	109.6
Communal Land	80.1	89.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	99.9	102.4
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	112.2	108.2
Resettlement Area	101.5	101.6
Urban Council Area	84.5	91.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	107.8	90.9
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	78.6	90.9
Total	85.6	93.1

The sex ratio by age group shows that there were more males than females from age 0-4 years up to age group 30-34 years (Figure 2.4 below). Thereafter, there were more females than males and the sex ratio declined to as low as 60.

Figure 2.4: Sex Ratio of Persons with Disability by Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



2.4. Age-Sex Structure of Persons with Disability

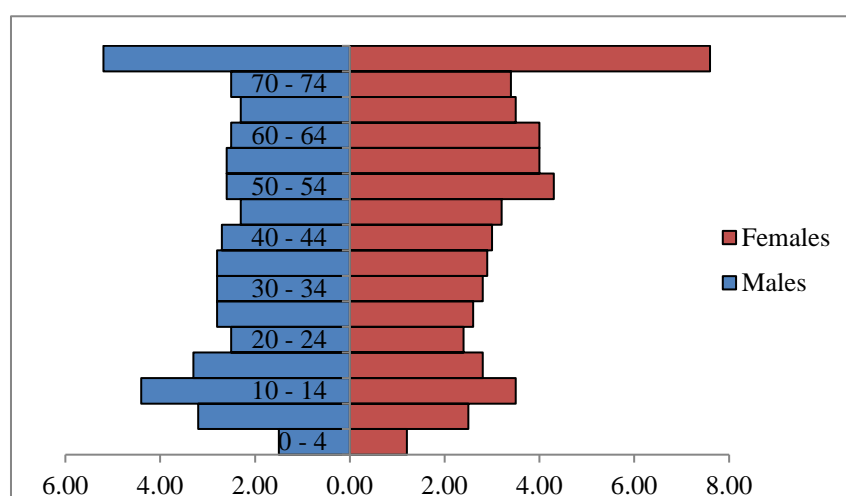
The composition of population of persons with disability by age group and sex is presented in Table 2.8 below. The composition indicates an almost even distribution of the population by age. It can be observed that the older population, age 65 years and above, was about 24 percent.

Table 2.8: Percent Composition of Population of Persons with Disability by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	1.5	1.2	2.7
5 - 9	3.2	2.5	5.7
10 - 14	4.4	3.5	7.9
15 - 19	3.3	2.8	6.1
20 - 24	2.5	2.4	4.9
25 - 29	2.8	2.6	5.4
30 - 34	2.8	2.8	5.6
35 - 39	2.8	2.9	5.7
40 - 44	2.7	3.0	5.7
45 - 49	2.3	3.2	5.5
50 - 54	2.6	4.3	6.9
55 - 59	2.6	4.0	6.5
60 - 64	2.5	4.0	6.4
65 - 69	2.3	3.5	5.8
70 - 74	2.5	3.4	5.9
75 +	5.2	7.6	12.7
NS	0.1	0.3	0.4
Total	46.1	53.9	100

The age-sex structure of a population can be displayed by use of a population pyramid. Using data from Table 2.8 above, the pyramid of persons with disability shows that it has a narrow base (Figure 2.5 below). This emphasises the fact that this population was not young since a sizeable proportion of the population belonged to the older age groups.

Figure 2.5: Population Pyramid for Persons with Disability, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



2.5. Current Marital Status

Table 2.9 below reveals that the proportion of persons with disability, who were in the "never married" category, was 17 percent while 53 percent were in the "married" group. These proportions were lower than those for persons without disability, which were 29 percent and 58 percent, respectively. A notably higher proportion of persons with disability were "widowed" (24 percent) compared with persons without disability (8 percent).

Table 2.9: Percent Distribution of Persons with Disability by Province and Marital Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Province	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not known	Total	Number
Bulawayo	23.9	45.0	7.8	22.9	0.4	100.0	27152
Manicaland	16.3	52.2	5.7	25.2	0.5	100.0	91928
Mashonaland Central	14.6	58.1	5.5	21.3	0.4	100.0	76218
Mashonaland East	15.9	51.8	6.2	25.8	0.4	100.0	76465
Mashonaland West	15.5	58.0	6.2	20.1	0.3	100.0	86722
Matabeleland North	17.0	49.3	6.6	26.7	0.5	100.0	50651
Matabeleland South	21.6	42.2	7.0	28.6	0.5	100.0	37127
Midlands	15.7	53.8	5.8	24.3	0.4	100.0	103780
Masvingo	16.9	51.8	5.6	25.1	0.5	100.0	63399
Harare	20.9	52.1	7.5	19.0	0.5	100.0	67485
Total	17.0	52.7	6.2	23.6	0.4	100.0	680927

It is observed from Tables 2.9a and 2.9b that about 24 and 11 percent of the males and females respectively had never married, while 65 and 43 percent respectively were married. Proportions widowed were higher for females than for males. These gender disparities are further depicted in the proportions of married persons. The percentages of those who were married in the 15-19 years age group were below 2 percent for males and slightly above 16 percent for females.

Table 2.9(a): Percent Distribution of the Male Population with Disability by Age Group and Marital Status, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
15 - 19	95.7	1.5	0.2	0.1	2.5	100.0	27014
20 - 24	77.0	20.4	1.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	20214
25 - 29	46.4	48.4	4.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	22809
30 - 34	28.2	63.9	6.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	23268
35 - 39	18.4	71.8	7.7	1.9	0.3	100.0	23063
40 - 44	13.5	76.1	7.1	3.1	0.2	100.0	22138
45 - 49	10.0	78.9	6.6	4.5	0.1	100.0	18903
50 - 54	7.2	81.2	5.7	5.7	0.2	100.0	21241
55 - 59	4.6	84.6	4.8	5.7	0.2	100.0	21228
60 - 64	3.7	84.4	4.1	7.6	0.2	100.0	20326
65 - 69	2.7	83.4	4.0	9.8	0.2	100.0	18776
70 - 74	2.2	81.9	3.5	12.3	0.2	100.0	20082
75 +	1.7	75.5	2.9	19.6	0.2	100.0	42393
Total	24.1	64.7	4.4	6.3	0.5	100.0	301455

Table 2.9(b): Percent Distribution of the Female Population with Disability by Age Group and Marital Status, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
15 - 19	79.5	16.2	2.2	0.3	1.7	100.0	22809
20 - 24	38.8	51.1	8.8	0.9	0.4	100.0	19518
25 - 29	22.0	62.9	12.3	2.5	0.2	100.0	21643
30 - 34	14.8	64.4	14.1	6.6	0.2	100.0	22705
35 - 39	9.7	63.3	13.7	13.2	0.1	100.0	23452
40 - 44	7.2	59.7	11.9	21.1	0.1	100.0	24714
45 - 49	4.6	58.4	10.1	26.8	0.1	100.0	26028
50 - 54	3.2	54.6	8.7	33.3	0.2	100.0	35545
55 - 59	2.4	49.6	7.8	39.9	0.2	100.0	32314
60 - 64	1.9	42.7	6.6	48.5	0.3	100.0	32348
65 - 69	1.7	36.2	5.4	56.4	0.3	100.0	28538
70 - 74	1.5	28.2	4.3	65.5	0.5	100.0	28015
75 +	1.4	15.4	2.6	79.9	0.7	100.0	61843
Total	11.4	43.1	7.6	37.4	0.4	100.0	379472

From Tables 2.10a and 2.10b it can be observed that for those who were married, 0.2 percent of the males compared with 2 percent of the females were under 20 years of age.

Table 2.10(a): Percent Distribution of the Male Population with Disability by Age Group and Marital Status, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
15 - 19	35.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	49.3	9.0
20 - 24	21.4	2.1	2.6	0.2	10.7	6.7
25 - 29	14.6	5.7	7.8	0.4	4.9	7.6
30 - 34	9.0	7.6	11.7	1.2	4.6	7.7
35 - 39	5.8	8.5	13.3	2.3	4.3	7.7
40 - 44	4.1	8.6	11.7	3.7	3.1	7.3
45 - 49	2.6	7.6	9.4	4.5	1.3	6.3
50 - 54	2.1	8.8	9.1	6.4	3.1	7.0
55 - 59	1.4	9.2	7.7	6.4	2.9	7.0
60 - 64	1.0	8.8	6.3	8.1	3.2	6.7
65 - 69	0.7	8.0	5.6	9.7	2.3	6.2
70 - 74	0.6	8.4	5.3	13.0	2.8	6.7
75 +	1.0	16.4	9.3	44.0	7.5	14.1
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	72591	195192	13384	18922	1366	301455

Table 2.10(b): Percent Distribution of the Female Population with Disability by Age Group and Marital Status, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
15 - 19	41.8	2.3	1.7	0.0	25.7	6.0
20 - 24	17.4	6.1	5.9	0.1	5.6	5.1
25 - 29	11.0	8.3	9.2	0.4	3.4	5.7
30 - 34	7.7	8.9	11.0	1.0	2.7	6.0
35 - 39	5.2	9.1	11.1	2.2	2.1	6.2
40 - 44	4.1	9.0	10.2	3.7	2.1	6.5
45 - 49	2.7	9.3	9.0	4.9	2.5	6.9
50 - 54	2.6	11.9	10.6	8.3	4.3	9.4
55 - 59	1.8	9.8	8.7	9.1	4.1	8.5
60 - 64	1.4	8.4	7.3	11.1	5.8	8.5
65 - 69	1.1	6.3	5.3	11.4	5.7	7.5
70 - 74	1.0	4.8	4.2	12.9	8.7	7.4
75 +	2.0	5.8	5.6	34.8	27.5	16.3
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	43400	163719	28943	141868	1542	379472

2.6. Ethnicity of Persons with Disability

It can be observed from Table 2.11 (a) that almost all persons with disability in Zimbabwe were of African ethnic origin, slightly over 99 percent. The age distribution shows some notable differences between persons of African ethnic origin, where about a quarter (24 percent) were aged 65 years and above, and those of European ethnic origin, where 58 percent were in this age group (Table 2.11 (b)). It can also be observed that while 16 percent of the persons of African ethnic origin were below the age of 15, only 2 percent of those of European ethnic origin were in this age group.

Table 2.11: Distribution of Population with Disability by Broad Age Group and Ethnicity, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

(a)

Ethnicity	Broad Age Group			Not Stated	Total
	0 - 14	15 - 64	65 +		
African	99.8	99.5	98.9	97.6	99.4
European	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3
Asian	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mixed race	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not known	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	133630	481280	199647	3086	817643

(b)

Ethnicity	Broad Age Group				Total	
	0 - 14	15 - 64	65 +	Not Stated	Percent	Number
African	16.4	58.9	24.3	0.4	100.0	812906
European	2.2	39.6	58.1	0.1	100.0	2637
Asian	3.2	57.3	39.6	0.0	100.0	475
Mixed race	8.1	65.2	26.4	0.3	100.0	1186
Other	8.6	54.3	37.1	0.0	100.0	105
Not known	36.5	29.6	13.2	20.7	100.0	334
Total	16.3	58.9	24.4	0.4	100.0	817643

2.7. Citizenship of Persons with Disability

The distribution of the population by country of citizenship is presented in Table 2.12. It can be observed that the majority of persons with disability, about 98 percent, were Zimbabweans. About 42 and 37 percent of the non-Zimbabweans were Mozambicans and Malawians, respectively.

Table 2.12: Distribution of Persons with Disability by Citizenship, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Citizenship	Number	Percent
Zimbabwe	798294	97.6
Botswana	153	0.0
Malawi	7116	0.9
Mozambique	8046	1.0
South Africa	709	0.1
Zambia	2073	0.3
Other African Countries	487	0.1
United Kingdom	416	0.1
Other European Countries	153	0.0
American Countries	39	0.0
Asian Countries	65	0.0
Other Countries	62	0.0
Not Stated	30	0.0
Total	817643	100.0

2.8. Conclusion

This chapter has shown that Zimbabwe has a total of 817,643 persons with disability. The sex ratio for persons with disability was about 86. The majority of persons with disability were found in the Midlands Province, and were Zimbabweans of African ethnic origin. Most of the persons with disability live in rural areas and little has changed since 2002 in terms of this spatial distribution.

3. Disability Prevalence

3.1. Disability Prevalence by Background Characteristics

Six percent of the total population had a disability in 2012, with this proportion being higher in the rural areas (7 percent) than in the urban areas (4 percent) (Table 3.1 below). The proportions of persons with disability were not very different across the sexes (males, 6.0 percent and females, 6.5 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion of persons with disability was highest in Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North (both 8 percent) and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare (4 percent) and Bulawayo (5 percent), while across land use sectors, it was highest in communal areas (8 percent) and lowest in administrative centres, urban council areas and growth points and urban council areas (4 percent).

Table 3.1: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Total Population			Population of Persons with a Disability			Proportion (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	4241315	4535779	8777094	291973	339745	631718	6.9	7.5	7.2
Urban	2039224	2244921	4284145	85101	100824	185925	4.2	4.5	4.3
Bulawayo	303346	349991	653337	13290	17423	30713	4.4	5.0	4.7
Manicaland	830697	922001	1752698	48946	61200	110146	5.9	6.6	6.3
Mashonaland Central	567140	585380	1152520	45361	49740	95101	8.0	8.5	8.3
Mashonaland East	651781	693174	1344955	41905	49037	90942	6.4	7.1	6.8
Mashonaland West	747475	754181	1501656	51147	53309	104456	6.8	7.1	7.0
Matabeleland North	360776	388241	749017	28182	33436	61618	7.8	8.6	8.2
Matabeleland South	326967	356926	683893	19772	24435	44207	6.0	6.8	6.5
Midlands	776012	838929	1614941	56276	68131	124407	7.3	8.1	7.7
Masvingo	690749	794341	1485090	34507	42185	76692	5.0	5.3	5.2
Harare	1025596	1097536	2123132	37688	41673	79361	3.7	3.8	3.7
State land	159906	145551	305457	7374	6356	13730	4.6	4.4	4.5
Communal Land	2825885	3173546	5999431	207226	258635	465861	7.3	8.1	7.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	96884	94766	191650	6591	6596	13187	6.8	7.0	6.9
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	297326	274163	571489	16542	14744	31286	5.6	5.4	5.5
Resettlement Area	861314	847753	1709067	54240	53414	107654	6.3	6.3	6.3
Urban Council Area	1954100	2150839	4104939	81609	96547	178156	4.2	4.5	4.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	10902	11915	22817	485	450	935	4.4	3.8	4.1
Growth point and Other Urban Area	74222	82167	156389	3007	3827	6834	4.1	4.7	4.4
Total	6280539	6780700	13061239	377074	440569	817643	6.0	6.5	6.3

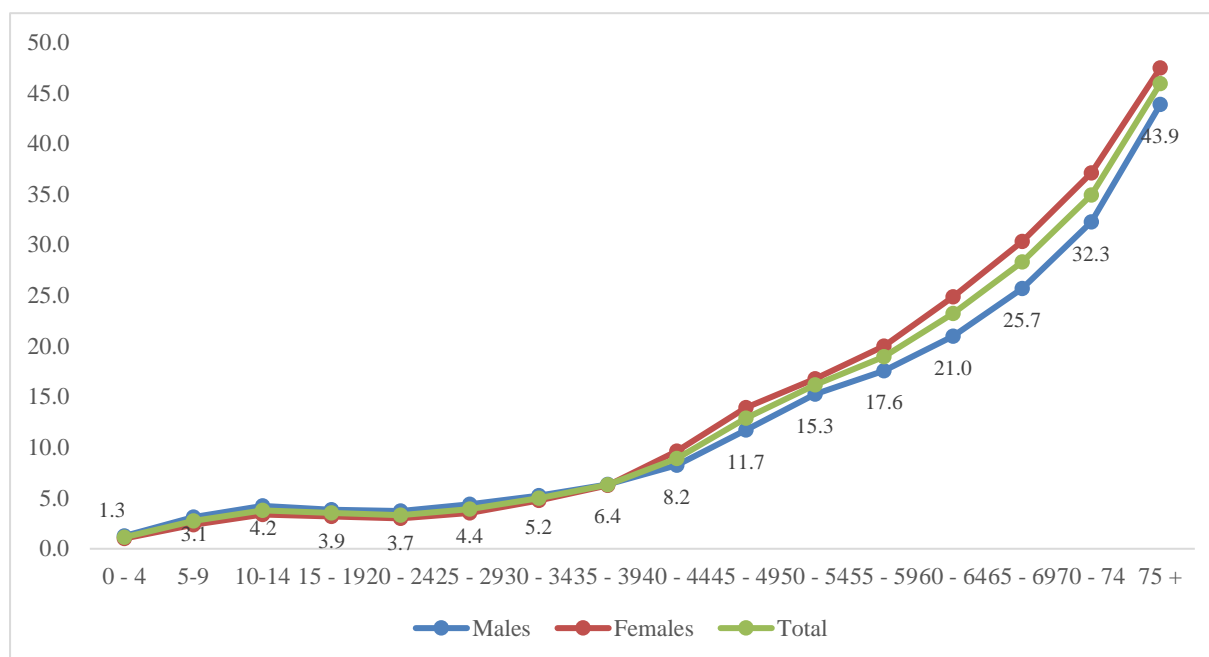
Across the districts, the highest proportions of persons with disability were in Kariba Rural (13 percent) and Tholotsho, Chirumanzu, Gweru Rural and Hwedza (11 percent), while the lowest proportions were in Gwanda Urban, Beitbridge Urban and Victoria Falls (2 percent) (Table 3.2). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.2*.

Table 3.2: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability by Sex in Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Total Population			Population of Persons with Disability			Proportion (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Kariba	20549	20820	41369	2656	2677	5333	12.9	12.9	12.9
Tsholotsho	52930	62189	115119	5661	7476	13137	10.7	12.0	11.4
Chirumhanzu	38309	42042	80351	3777	4968	8745	9.9	11.8	10.9
Gweru	45239	46567	91806	4636	5351	9987	10.2	11.5	10.9
Hwedza	34643	36325	70968	3200	4407	7607	9.2	12.1	10.7
Shurugwi	37696	39874	77570	3580	4445	8025	9.5	11.1	10.3
Sanyati	57326	55571	112897	5582	5817	11399	9.7	10.5	10.1
Shamva	61360	62290	123650	5937	6424	12361	9.7	10.3	10.0
Mount Darwin	103203	109522	212725	9421	11655	21076	9.1	10.6	9.9
Centenary	61160	61631	122791	5996	5988	11984	9.8	9.7	9.8
Bottom Ten Districts									
Insiza	49338	50995	100333	1880	1828	3708	3.8	3.6	3.7
Harare Rural	56418	57181	113599	2022	1902	3924	3.6	3.3	3.5
Ruwa Local Board	26745	29933	56678	926	1012	1938	3.5	3.4	3.4
Marondera	58955	58030	116985	2023	1909	3932	3.4	3.3	3.4
Zvishavane Urban	21495	23735	45230	702	770	1472	3.3	3.2	3.3
Chiredzi Urban	14376	16072	30448	398	519	917	2.8	3.2	3.0
Epworth	83983	83479	167462	2513	2469	4982	3.0	3.0	3.0
Victoria Falls	16254	17494	33748	421	389	810	2.6	2.2	2.4
Beitbridge Urban	20432	21705	42137	413	443	856	2.0	2.0	2.0
Gwanda Urban	9494	10733	20227	153	200	353	1.6	1.9	1.7
Total	6280539	6780700	13061239	377074	440569	817643	6.0	6.5	6.3

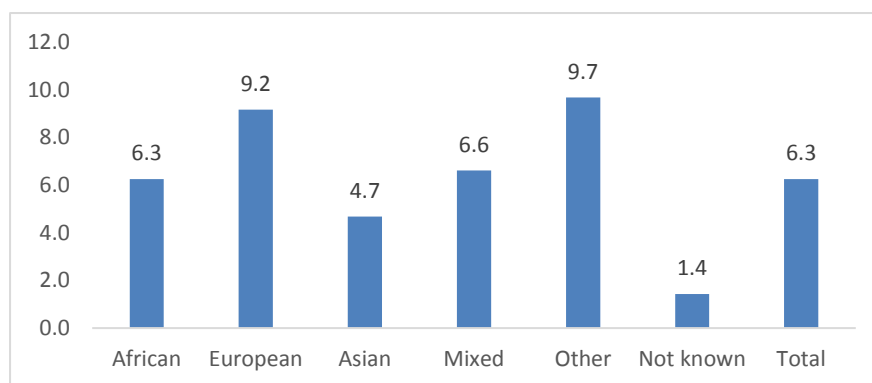
As can also be seen from Figure 3.1 below, the proportion of persons with disability was relatively very high (more than 8 percent) in most districts located in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands and Mashonaland Central Provinces.

Figure 3.2: Proportion of Persons with Disability by Age and Sex, Zimbabwe, Census 2012



The disability prevalence was highest among persons of European origin (9 percent) and lowest among those of Asian origin (5 percent) (Figure 3.3 below).

Figure 3.3: Disability Prevalence by Ethnicity, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



3.3. Trend Analysis of Disability Prevalence

The proportion of persons with a disability more than doubled from 3 percent in 2002 to over 6 percent in 2012 (Table 3.4.). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces. The increase was somewhat greater among females (from 2.9 percent to 6.5 percent) than males (from 3.1 percent to 6.5 percent respectively), and this was the case across place of residence, provinces and land use sectors.

Table 3.4: Proportion of Persons with Disability by Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	3.8	3.5	3.6	6.9	7.5	7.2
Urban	1.8	1.5	1.7	4.2	4.5	4.3
Bulawayo	1.6	1.4	1.5	4.4	5.0	4.7
Manicaland	2.9	2.7	2.8	5.9	6.6	6.3
Mashonaland Central	3.2	2.9	3.1	8.0	8.5	8.3
Mashonaland East	4.0	3.7	3.8	6.4	7.1	6.8
Mashonaland West	3.2	3.0	3.1	6.8	7.1	7.0
Matabeleland North	4.4	4.0	4.2	7.8	8.6	8.2
Matabeleland South	5.2	5.4	5.3	6.0	6.8	6.5
Midlands	3.4	3.1	3.3	7.3	8.1	7.7
Masvingo	3.1	2.9	3.0	5.0	5.3	5.2
Harare	1.8	1.5	1.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
State land	2.2	1.7	1.9	4.6	4.4	4.5
Communal Land	4.1	3.9	4.0	7.3	8.1	7.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.7	3.4	3.6	6.8	7.0	6.9
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	2.5	1.9	2.2	5.6	5.4	5.5
Resettlement Area	3.5	3.0	3.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Urban Council Area	1.8	1.5	1.6	4.2	4.5	4.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	2.6	2.1	2.3	4.4	3.8	4.1
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	2.2	1.8	2.0	4.1	4.7	4.4
Total	3.1	2.9	3.0	6.0	6.5	6.3

4. Types of Disability

Eleven types of single disabilities were pre-coded and these were 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, and albinism. Multiple disabilities were captured when more than one of the pre-coded responses was recorded. This chapter looks at the proportion of persons with disability who had any of these types.

4.1. *Persons with Difficulty Moving*

This condition is when a person has difficulty on a part of the body such as the arms, legs, back or neck. The difficulty could be due to:

- Deformity as in club feet/scarring from burns
- Weakness/paralysis in arms or legs (spasticity).
- Joints that no longer straighten because muscles have shortened (contractures)
- Missing body parts - may be born that way or due to accidental/surgical amputations
- Loss of whole or part of upper limb – amputation
- Loss of use of one upper limb – deformity
- Loss of whole or part of lower limb – amputation
- Loss of use of one lower limb - deformity
- Loss of use of both lower limbs – paraplegia
- Loss of use of all limbs – quadriplegia
- Loss of use of upper and lower limb on same side of body - hemiplegia
- Deformity of spine

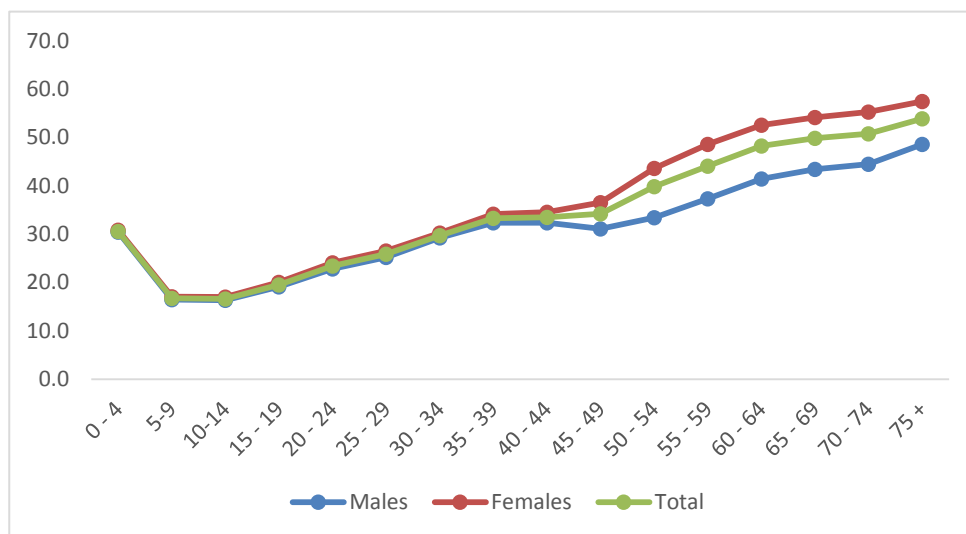
Thirty-six percent of persons with disability had difficulty moving in 2012, with this proportion being higher in rural areas (38 percent) than in urban areas (28 percent), and among females (40 percent) than among males (31 percent) (Table 4.1 below). Most of the persons who had difficulty moving were females (60 percent). These gender differentials, both in terms of the proportion and distribution, were observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors (except state land where there was near parity). Across the provinces, the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty moving was highest in Masvingo and Matabeleland South (39 percent) and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo (29 percent), while across land use sectors, it was highest in communal lands (40 percent) and resettlement areas and small scale commercial farming areas (36 percent), and lowest in urban council areas (27 percent).

Table 4.1: Percentage of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Moving by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Proportion			Percent Distribution (Down)			Percent Distribution (Across)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	33.2	42.8	38.3	81.8	83.0	82.5	40.0	60.0	100.0
Urban	25.4	29.5	27.6	18.2	17.0	17.5	42.0	58.0	100.0
Bulawayo	26.7	31.2	29.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	39.4	60.6	100.0
Manicaland	32.4	42.0	37.7	13.4	14.7	14.2	38.1	61.9	100.0
Mashonaland Central	30.7	39.9	35.5	11.8	11.3	11.5	41.3	58.7	100.0
Mashonaland East	31.8	42.3	37.5	11.3	11.9	11.6	39.1	60.9	100.0
Mashonaland West	33.8	40.6	37.2	14.6	12.4	13.3	44.4	55.6	100.0
Matabeleland North	31.9	41.8	37.3	7.6	8.0	7.8	39.1	60.9	100.0
Matabeleland South	32.2	44.3	38.9	5.4	6.2	5.9	37.1	62.9	100.0
Midlands	30.5	37.8	34.5	14.5	14.7	14.6	40.0	60.0	100.0
Masvingo	34.6	42.7	39.0	10.1	10.3	10.2	39.8	60.2	100.0
Harare	26.6	31.8	29.3	8.5	7.6	7.9	43.1	56.9	100.0
State land	29.0	29.0	29.0	1.8	1.1	1.4	53.6	46.4	100.0
Communal Land	33.9	44.0	39.5	59.3	65.0	62.7	38.2	61.8	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	31.1	40.3	35.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	43.6	56.4	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	30.3	36.8	33.4	4.2	3.1	3.6	48.0	52.0	100.0
Resettlement Area	32.0	40.5	36.2	14.7	12.3	13.3	44.6	55.4	100.0
Urban Council Area	25.3	29.4	27.5	17.4	16.2	16.7	42.1	57.9	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	27.4	29.3	28.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	50.2	49.8	100.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	28.1	33.7	31.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	39.6	60.4	100.0
Total	31.4	39.8	35.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0

As shown in Figure 4.1 below, the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty moving increases with age. There were no gender differentials until age 20; thereafter, the proportion was consistently and increasingly higher among females than males.

Figure 4.1: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Moving by Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty moving was highest in Hwedza and Chegutu Rural (47 percent) and lowest in Kadoma (18 percent) and Chegutu Urban and Redcliff (19 percent) (Table 4.2 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.3*.

Table 4.2: Proportion of Persons with Disability who Had Difficulty Moving by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Proportion			Percent Distribution (Down)			Percent Distribution (Across)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Hwedza	39.0	53.2	47.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	34.7	65.3	100.0
Chegutu	42.7	50.7	47.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	42.5	57.5	100.0
Chivi	39.5	49.6	45.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	36.8	63.2	100.0
Hwange	37.0	50.9	44.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	36.3	63.7	100.0
Hurungwe	39.7	49.5	44.7	4.2	3.7	3.9	43.4	56.6	100.0
Chikomba	36.2	50.3	44.4	1.2	1.6	1.4	34.4	65.6	100.0
Matobo	34.7	50.7	43.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	33.3	66.7	100.0
Bulilima	35.7	48.7	43.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	32.4	67.6	100.0
UMP	38.6	47.2	43.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	41.1	58.9	100.0
Chipinge Rural	35.0	48.7	42.8	2.5	3.1	2.8	35.4	64.6	100.0
Bottom Ten Districts									
Chipinge Urban	22.6	25.9	24.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	40.3	59.7	100.0
Norton	24.2	24.4	24.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	46.0	54.0	100.0
Gweru	23.1	22.9	23.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	46.6	53.4	100.0
Gweru Urban	21.0	23.8	22.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	40.2	59.8	100.0
Chinhoyi	21.7	23.1	22.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	46.5	53.5	100.0
Kariba Urban	19.7	24.7	22.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	45.8	54.2	100.0
Ruwa Local Board	20.6	23.4	22.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	44.6	55.4	100.0
Redcliff	17.0	21.0	19.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	39.7	60.3	100.0
Chegutu Urban	19.3	18.9	19.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	46.0	54.0	100.0
Kadoma	17.2	19.0	18.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	45.0	55.0	100.0
Total	31.4	39.8	35.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0

Trends in Persons with Difficulty Moving

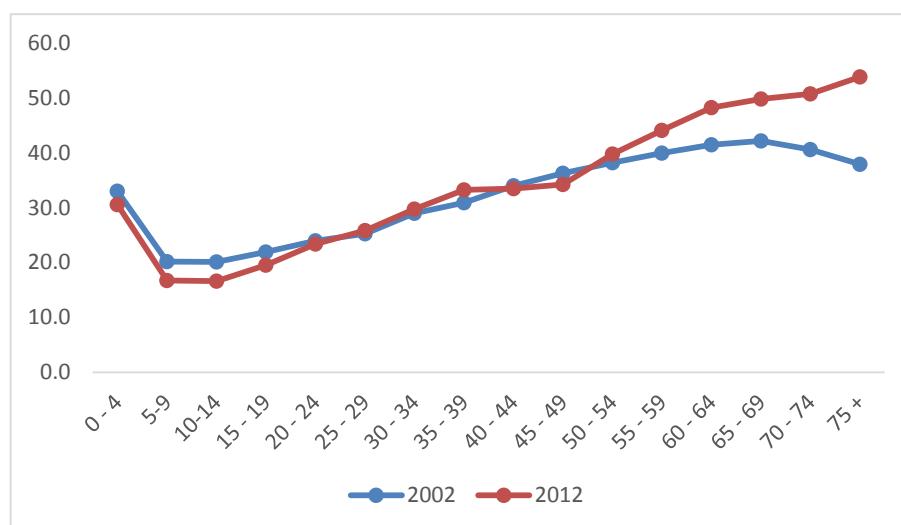
The proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty moving increased from 32 percent in 2002 to 36 percent in 2012 (Table 4.3. below). This increase was observed among females (from 32 percent to 40 percent) as well as in rural areas and the provinces and land use sectors which were predominantly rural. Slight declines were observed in the urban areas and the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare as well as on state land, urban council areas and growth points and administrative centres.

Table 4.3: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Moving by Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	31.4	33.0	32.2	33.2	42.8	38.3
Urban	31.2	29.4	30.4	25.4	29.5	27.6
Bulawayo	30.8	30.6	30.7	26.7	31.2	29.3
Manicaland	30.8	31.8	31.3	32.4	42.0	37.7
Mashonaland Central	30.7	33.3	32.0	30.7	39.9	35.5
Mashonaland East	31.1	32.2	31.7	31.8	42.3	37.5
Mashonaland West	30.6	31.5	31.0	33.8	40.6	37.2
Matabeleland North	28.1	30.2	29.1	31.9	41.8	37.3
Matabeleland South	35.1	39.1	37.2	32.2	44.3	38.9
Midlands	31.4	30.8	31.1	30.5	37.8	34.5
Masvingo	33.3	32.9	33.1	34.6	42.7	39.0
Harare	31.3	29.8	30.6	26.6	31.8	29.3
State land	31.0	28.6	29.9	29.0	29.0	29.0
Communal Land	31.6	33.4	32.5	33.9	44.0	39.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	29.4	32.8	31.0	31.1	40.3	35.7
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	29.8	29.6	29.7	30.3	36.8	33.4
Resettlement Area	32.2	32.5	32.3	32.0	40.5	36.2
Urban Council Area	31.2	29.4	30.4	25.3	29.4	27.5
Administrative Centres (Districts)	30.1	25.0	27.7	27.4	29.3	28.3
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	32.8	30.2	31.5	28.1	33.7	31.2
Total	31.4	32.4	31.9	31.4	39.8	35.9

Figure 4.3 below, shows that the increase was greater among persons age 50 and above.

Figure 4.3: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Moving by Age Group and Year, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



4.2. Persons who were Totally Blind

These were persons who could not see at all.

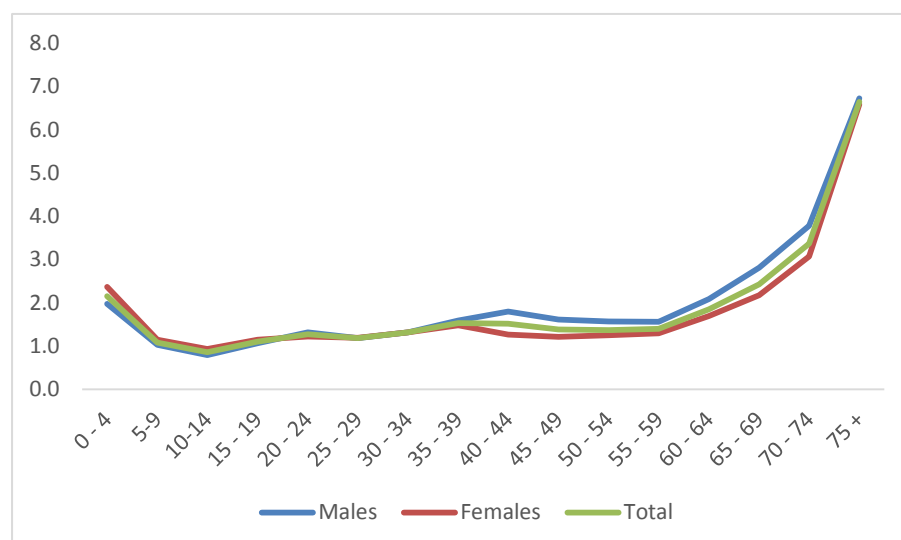
Two percent of persons with disability were totally blind in 2012, with not much difference by place of residence and sex (Table 4.4 below). Across the provinces, the proportion of persons with disability who were totally blind was highest in Matabeleland South and Masvingo (3 percent) and lowest in Mashonaland Central, Harare and Mashonaland West (less than 2 percent), while across land use sectors, it was highest in communal lands and administrative centres (more than 2 percent), and lowest on large scale commercial farming areas (1.5 percent).

Table 4.4: Percentage of Persons with Disability who were Totally Blind by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons who were Totally Blind			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	291973	339745	631718	6670	7963	14633	2.3	2.3	2.3
Urban	85101	100824	185925	1623	1920	3543	1.9	1.9	1.9
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	307	481	788	2.3	2.8	2.6
Manicaland	48946	61200	110146	1155	1272	2427	2.4	2.1	2.2
Mashonaland Central	45361	49740	95101	663	842	1505	1.5	1.7	1.6
Mashonaland East	41905	49037	90942	872	1048	1920	2.1	2.1	2.1
Mashonaland West	51147	53309	104456	973	1014	1987	1.9	1.9	1.9
Matabeleland North	28182	33436	61618	759	1001	1760	2.7	3.0	2.9
Matabeleland South	19772	24435	44207	605	748	1353	3.1	3.1	3.1
Midlands	56276	68131	124407	1192	1497	2689	2.1	2.2	2.2
Masvingo	34507	42185	76692	1070	1232	2302	3.1	2.9	3.0
Harare	37688	41673	79361	697	748	1445	1.8	1.8	1.8
State land	7374	6356	13730	113	115	228	1.5	1.8	1.7
Communal Land	207226	258635	465861	5187	6437	11624	2.5	2.5	2.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6591	6596	13187	137	127	264	2.1	1.9	2.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16542	14744	31286	226	254	480	1.4	1.7	1.5
Resettlement Area	54240	53414	107654	1007	1030	2037	1.9	1.9	1.9
Urban Council Area	81609	96547	178156	1542	1840	3382	1.9	1.9	1.9
Administrative Centres (Districts)	485	450	935	13	8	21	2.7	1.8	2.2
Growth point and Other Urban Area	3007	3827	6834	68	72	140	2.3	1.9	2.0
Total	377074	440569	817643	8293	9883	18176	2.2	2.2	2.2

As shown in Figure 4.4 below, the proportion of persons who were totally blind declines with age up to the age group 10-14, after which it increases with age. The proportion sharply increases after the age group 55-60. There were no gender differentials until age 35; thereafter, the proportion was consistently higher among males than females.

Figure 4.4: Proportion of Persons with Disability who were Totally Blind by Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons who were totally blind was highest in Gwanda Urban and Beitbridge Urban (4 percent), and lowest in Redcliff and Gokwe Town (less than 1 percent) (Table 4.5 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.4*. Four out of the ten top districts where the proportion of totally blind persons was highest (Gwanda Urban, Beitbridge Urban, Insiza and Gwanda Rural) are located in Matabeleland South Province.

Table 4.5: Proportion of Persons with Disability who were Totally Blind by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons who were Totally Blind			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top 10 Districts									
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	8	7	15	5.2	3.5	4.2
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	18	17	35	4.4	3.8	4.1
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	181	172	353	4.1	3.4	3.7
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	66	67	133	3.5	3.7	3.6
Binga	5497	7215	12712	187	261	448	3.4	3.6	3.5
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	86	113	199	3.4	3.5	3.4
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	140	162	302	3.3	3.4	3.3
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	128	150	278	3.2	3.4	3.3
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	93	93	186	3.6	3.0	3.3
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	105	130	235	3.1	3.4	3.3
Bottom Ten Districts									
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	34	43	77	1.3	1.5	1.4
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	70	96	166	1.3	1.4	1.4
Norton	1921	2239	4160	25	29	54	1.3	1.3	1.3
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	73	101	174	1.1	1.5	1.3
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	4	9	13	0.9	1.5	1.3
Plumtree	308	381	689	2	6	8	0.6	1.6	1.2
Mvurwi	203	243	446	2	3	5	1.0	1.2	1.1
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	51	80	131	0.9	1.2	1.1
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	5	4	9	1.0	0.7	0.8
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	12	9	21	0.9	0.6	0.7
Total	377074	440569	817643	8293	9883	18176	2.2	2.2	2.2

In terms of sex and spatial distribution, most of the persons who were totally blind were females (54 percent), and lived in rural areas (81 percent) (Table 4.6). This gender dimension of blindness was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors (except administrative centres (38 percent) and small scale commercial farming areas (48 percent) as well as state land and resettlement areas (where there was near parity).

Table 4.6: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons with Disability who were Totally Blind by Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Percent Down			Percent Across		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	80.4	80.6	80.5	45.6	54.4	100.0
Urban	19.6	19.4	19.5	45.8	54.2	100.0
Bulawayo	3.7	4.9	4.3	39.0	61.0	100.0
Manicaland	13.9	12.9	13.4	47.6	52.4	100.0
Mashonaland Central	8.0	8.5	8.3	44.1	55.9	100.0
Mashonaland East	10.5	10.6	10.6	45.4	54.6	100.0
Mashonaland West	11.7	10.3	10.9	49.0	51.0	100.0
Matabeleland North	9.2	10.1	9.7	43.1	56.9	100.0
Matabeleland South	7.3	7.6	7.4	44.7	55.3	100.0
Midlands	14.4	15.1	14.8	44.3	55.7	100.0
Masvingo	12.9	12.5	12.7	46.5	53.5	100.0
Harare	8.4	7.6	8.0	48.2	51.8	100.0
State land	1.4	1.2	1.3	49.6	50.4	100.0
Communal Land	62.5	65.1	64.0	44.6	55.4	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.7	1.3	1.5	51.9	48.1	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	2.7	2.6	2.6	47.1	52.9	100.0
Resettlement Area	12.1	10.4	11.2	49.4	50.6	100.0
Urban Council Area	18.6	18.6	18.6	45.6	54.4	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.2	0.1	0.1	61.9	38.1	100.0
Growth point and Other Urban Area	0.8	0.7	0.8	48.6	51.4	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.6	54.4	100.0

Across the districts, the highest percentage of totally blind persons who were females was in Bindura Urban (68 percent) and Bulilima (65 percent), and lowest in Marondera Urban (32 percent) and Umzingwane (40 percent) (Table 4.7⁵).

⁵ Districts with fewer than 25 observations are being excluded from the analysis.

Table 4.7: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons with Disability who were Totally Blind by Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Top Ten Districts				
Plumtree	25.0	75.0	100.0	8
Chipingo Urban	30.8	69.2	100.0	13
Bindura Urban	31.7	68.3	100.0	41
Bulilima	35.2	64.8	100.0	227
Kwekwe Urban	36.8	63.2	100.0	87
Shamva	38.9	61.1	100.0	131
Bulawayo	39.0	61.0	100.0	788
Lupane	39.6	60.4	100.0	225
Rusape	40.0	60.0	100.0	35
Mvurwi	40.0	60.0	100.0	5
Bottom Ten Districts				
Chegutu Urban	53.3	46.7	100.0	45
Gwanda Urban	53.3	46.7	100.0	15
Chiredzi Urban	54.2	45.8	100.0	24
Nyanga	54.2	45.8	100.0	155
Gokwe Town	55.6	44.4	100.0	9
Redcliff	57.1	42.9	100.0	21
Chinhoyi	57.9	42.1	100.0	57
Umzingwane	59.6	40.4	100.0	57
Marondera Urban	67.5	32.5	100.0	40
Victoria Falls	69.6	30.4	100.0	23
Total	45.6	54.4	100.0	18176

4.3. Persons with Difficulty Seeing

These were persons who were partially sighted; had problems seeing details/clearly; could not see well in the dark; could not see objects that were far away; could not see objects that were very close; or whose one eye was blind.

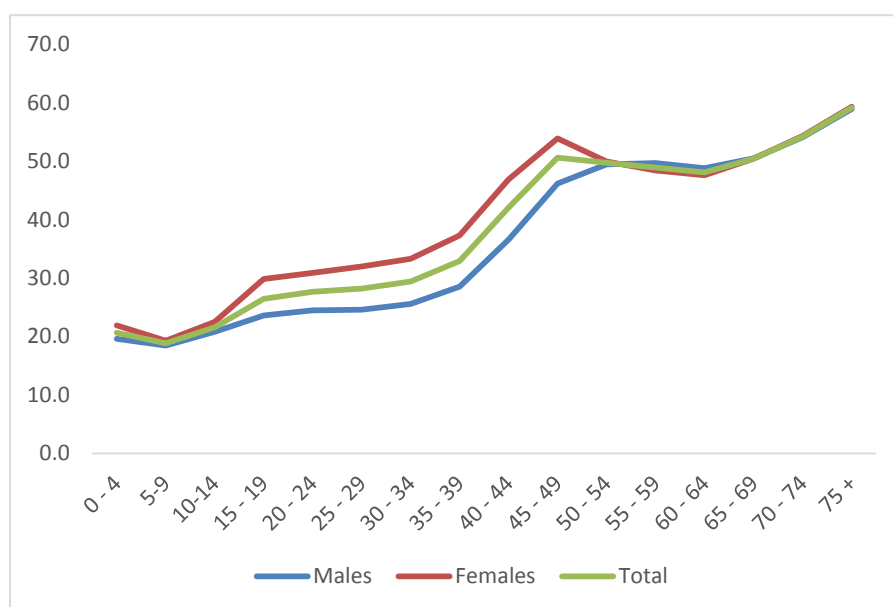
Forty percent of persons with disability had difficulty seeing in 2012, with this proportion being higher among females (43 percent) than males (37 percent), and in urban areas (50 percent) than rural areas (37 percent) (Table 4.8 below). These gender differentials were observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors. Across the provinces, the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty seeing was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (52 percent) and Harare (46 percent), and lowest in Masvingo (34 percent) and Mashonaland Central (35 percent), while across land use sectors, it was highest in urban council areas (50 percent) and lowest in resettlement areas (36 percent).

Table 4.8: Percentage of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Seeing by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Seeing			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	291973	339745	631718	99024	136146	235170	33.9	40.1	37.2
Urban	85101	100824	185925	38796	54356	93152	45.6	53.9	50.1
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	6180	9679	15859	46.5	55.6	51.6
Manicaland	48946	61200	110146	16656	24465	41121	34.0	40.0	37.3
Mashonaland Central	45361	49740	95101	14524	18466	32990	32.0	37.1	34.7
Mashonaland East	41905	49037	90942	14594	20239	34833	34.8	41.3	38.3
Mashonaland West	51147	53309	104456	19420	23032	42452	38.0	43.2	40.6
Matabeleland North	28182	33436	61618	10443	15187	25630	37.1	45.4	41.6
Matabeleland South	19772	24435	44207	6586	10436	17022	33.3	42.7	38.5
Midlands	56276	68131	124407	23174	33041	56215	41.2	48.5	45.2
Masvingo	34507	42185	76692	10580	15201	25781	30.7	36.0	33.6
Harare	37688	41673	79361	15663	20756	36419	41.6	49.8	45.9
State land	7374	6356	13730	2811	2866	5677	38.1	45.1	41.3
Communal Land	207226	258635	465861	69958	105002	174960	33.8	40.6	37.6
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6591	6596	13187	2236	2654	4890	33.9	40.2	37.1
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16542	14744	31286	5841	5621	11462	35.3	38.1	36.6
Resettlement Area	54240	53414	107654	18178	20003	38181	33.5	37.4	35.5
Urban Council Area	81609	96547	178156	37405	52354	89759	45.8	54.2	50.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	485	450	935	215	222	437	44.3	49.3	46.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3007	3827	6834	1176	1780	2956	39.1	46.5	43.3
Total	377074	440569	817643	137820	190502	328322	36.5	43.2	40.2

As shown in Figure 4.5 below, the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty seeing increases with age, and is consistently higher among females than males up to the age of 50.

Figure 4.5: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Seeing by Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty seeing was highest in Gweru Urban (64 percent) and Redcliff and Norton (61 percent), and lowest in Marondera and Insiza (26 percent) (Table 4.9 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.5*.

Table 4.9: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Seeing by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Seeing			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	3108	4585	7693	59.3	66.6	63.5
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	745	990	1735	58.4	63.3	61.1
Norton	1921	2239	4160	1060	1464	2524	55.2	65.4	60.7
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	571	529	1100	60.2	59.1	59.7
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	1476	2144	3620	55.2	62.6	59.3
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	492	566	1058	56.4	60.9	58.7
Rusape	883	1173	2056	465	700	1165	52.7	59.7	56.7
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	623	906	1529	50.5	61.3	56.4
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	1336	1766	3102	50.6	60.6	55.8
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	883	1087	1970	50.1	57.1	53.8
Bottom Ten Districts									
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	1229	1371	2600	31.6	33.4	32.5
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	2042	2432	4474	30.0	35.0	32.5
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	1318	2083	3401	28.3	35.5	32.3
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	815	888	1703	30.7	33.2	31.9
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	1238	1592	2830	28.2	32.4	30.4
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	1088	1609	2697	26.2	31.1	28.9
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	365	424	789	25.3	32.1	28.5
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	795	1121	1916	25.4	31.0	28.4
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	442	535	977	23.5	29.3	26.3
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	480	551	1031	23.7	28.9	26.2
Total	377074	440569	817643	137820	190502	328322	36.5	43.2	40.2

In terms of sex and spatial distribution, most of the persons who had difficulty seeing were female (58 percent), and lived in rural areas (72 percent) (Table 4.10). This gender dimension was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors (except on large scale commercial farming areas where there were slightly more males (51 percent) and on state land where there was near gender parity). The highest percentage of persons with disability who had difficulty seeing was in Midlands (17 percent) while the lowest was in Bulawayo and Matabeleland South (5 percent), and across land use sectors the proportion was highest in communal lands (53 percent) and lowest in administrative centres (close to 0 percent).

Table 4.10: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Difficulty Seeing by Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Percent Distribution (Down)			Percent Distribution (Across)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	71.9	71.5	71.6	42.1	57.9	100.0
Urban	28.1	28.5	28.4	41.6	58.4	100.0
Bulawayo	4.5	5.1	4.8	39.0	61.0	100.0
Manicaland	12.1	12.8	12.5	40.5	59.5	100.0
Mashonaland Central	10.5	9.7	10.0	44.0	56.0	100.0
Mashonaland East	10.6	10.6	10.6	41.9	58.1	100.0
Mashonaland West	14.1	12.1	12.9	45.7	54.3	100.0
Matabeleland North	7.6	8.0	7.8	40.7	59.3	100.0
Matabeleland South	4.8	5.5	5.2	38.7	61.3	100.0
Midlands	16.8	17.3	17.1	41.2	58.8	100.0
Masvingo	7.7	8.0	7.9	41.0	59.0	100.0
Harare	11.4	10.9	11.1	43.0	57.0	100.0
State land	2.0	1.5	1.7	49.5	50.5	100.0
Communal Land	50.8	55.1	53.3	40.0	60.0	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.6	1.4	1.5	45.7	54.3	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.2	3.0	3.5	51.0	49.0	100.0
Resettlement Area	13.2	10.5	11.6	47.6	52.4	100.0
Urban Council Area	27.1	27.5	27.3	41.7	58.3	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.2	0.1	0.1	49.2	50.8	100.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	0.9	0.9	0.9	39.8	60.2	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.0	58.0	100.0

Across the districts, the highest percentage of females among persons with disability who had difficulty seeing was in Bulilima (68 percent) and Gwanda Urban (66 percent), and lowest in Kariba Urban (48 percent) and Makonde (49 percent) (Table 4.11).

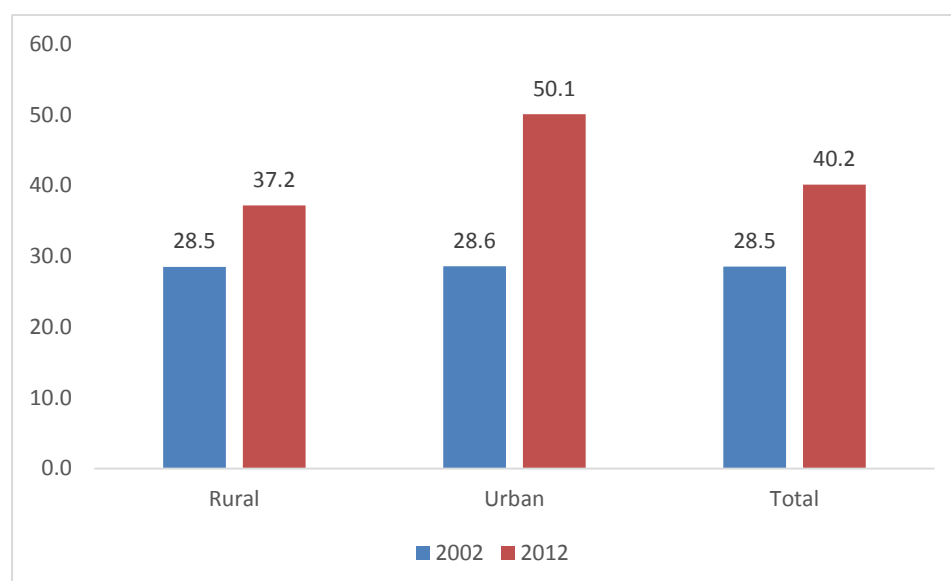
Table 4.11: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Difficulty Seeing by Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Top 10 Districts				
Bulilima	31.7	68.3	100.0	3363
Gwanda Urban	33.6	66.4	100.0	119
Tsholotsho	35.4	64.6	100.0	5501
Mangwe	35.6	64.4	100.0	2447
Chirumhanzu	37.2	62.8	100.0	4305
Chivi	37.5	62.5	100.0	5207
Buhera	37.7	62.3	100.0	5257
Matobo	38.2	61.8	100.0	4223
Chiredzi Urban	38.2	61.8	100.0	416
Chikomba	38.4	61.6	100.0	3712
Bottom Ten Districts				
Marondera	46.6	53.4	100.0	1031
Ruwa Local Board	47.0	53.0	100.0	1003
Mbire	47.3	52.7	100.0	2600
Umguzha	47.7	52.3	100.0	3097
Zvimba	47.7	52.3	100.0	6180
Kariba	47.9	52.1	100.0	1703
Centenary	48.1	51.9	100.0	3928
Harare Rural	48.6	51.4	100.0	1337
Makonde	50.8	49.2	100.0	3369
Kariba Urban	51.9	48.1	100.0	1100
Total	42.0	58.0	100.0	328322

Trends in Persons with Difficulty Seeing

The proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty seeing increased from 29 percent in 2002 to 40 percent in 2012 (Figure 4.6. below). This increase was observed in both rural and urban areas but was greater in the latter (from 29 percent in 2002 to 50 percent in 2012).

Figure 4.6: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Seeing by Place of Residence and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



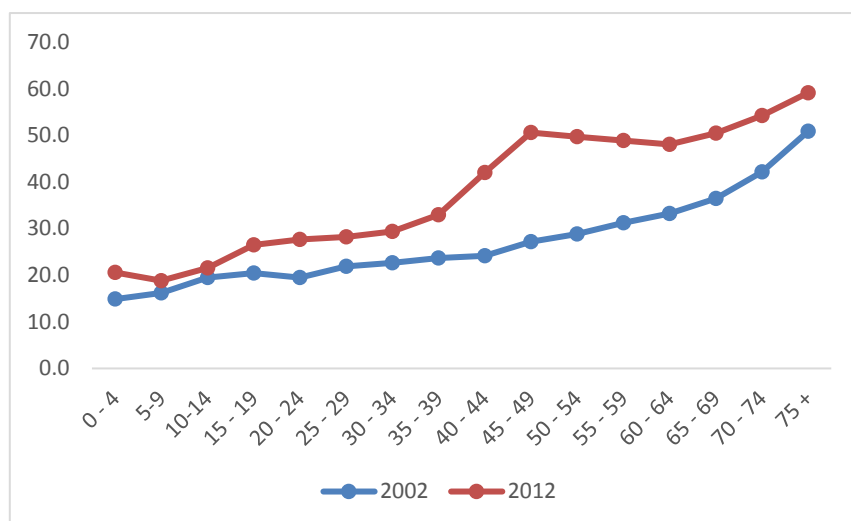
The increase in persons with disability who had difficulty seeing was also observed among both males and females as well as across the provinces and land use sectors (Table 4.12 below).

Table 4.12: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Seeing by Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	25.8	31.2	28.5	33.9	40.1	37.2
Urban	25.9	31.8	28.6	45.6	53.9	50.1
Bulawayo	23.4	27.8	25.5	46.5	55.6	51.6
Manicaland	23.6	28.4	26.0	34.0	40.0	37.3
Mashonaland Central	24.0	27.1	25.5	32.0	37.1	34.7
Mashonaland East	26.0	31.9	29.0	34.8	41.3	38.3
Mashonaland West	28.2	31.5	29.8	38.0	43.2	40.6
Matabeleland North	25.7	32.2	28.9	37.1	45.4	41.6
Matabeleland South	26.5	33.1	30.0	33.3	42.7	38.5
Midlands	26.8	33.2	30.0	41.2	48.5	45.2
Masvingo	26.8	33.3	30.1	30.7	36.0	33.6
Harare	25.0	31.3	27.8	41.6	49.8	45.9
State land	27.7	33.2	30.0	38.1	45.1	41.3
Communal Land	25.7	31.7	28.8	33.8	40.6	37.6
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	26.6	30.2	28.3	33.9	40.2	37.1
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	26.0	27.6	26.6	35.3	38.1	36.6
Resettlement Area	25.8	28.9	27.2	33.5	37.4	35.5
Urban Council Area	25.8	31.8	28.6	45.8	54.2	50.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	34.0	37.8	35.8	44.3	49.3	46.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	24.4	33.0	28.6	39.1	46.5	43.3
Total	25.8	31.3	28.5	36.5	43.2	40.2

Figure 4.7 below, shows that the increase was across all age groups, but was greatest in the ages between 40 and 59, and smallest in ages below 15.

Figure 4.7: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Seeing by Age Group and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.4. Persons with Difficulty Speaking

These are persons who cannot speak or speak clearly enough to be understood or have no speech or stammer or have cleft palate.

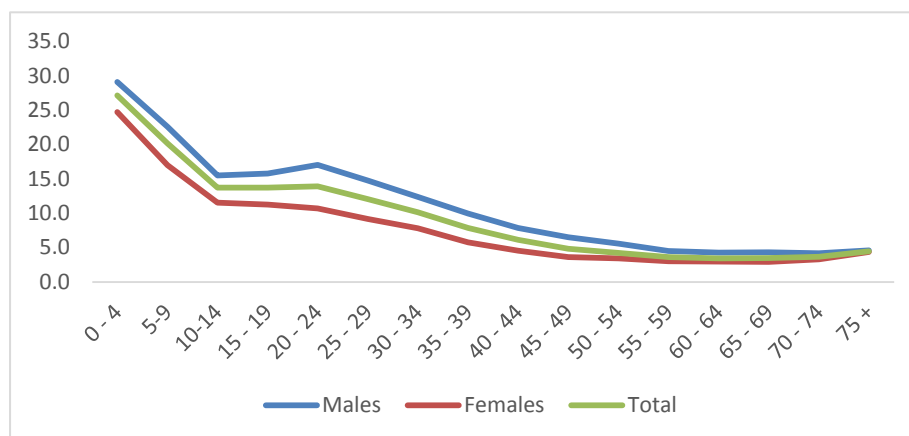
Eight percent of persons with disability had difficulty speaking in 2012, with this proportion being higher among males (11 percent) than females (7 percent), with no variation by place of residence, province and land use sector (Table 4.13 below). These gender differentials were observed across all the background characteristics.

Table 4.13: Percentage of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Speaking by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Speaking			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	291973	339745	631718	31440	22015	53455	10.8	6.5	8.5
Urban	85101	100824	185925	9695	6859	16554	11.4	6.8	8.9
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	1265	1064	2329	9.5	6.1	7.6
Manicaland	48946	61200	110146	5218	3985	9203	10.7	6.5	8.4
Mashonaland Central	45361	49740	95101	5112	3071	8183	11.3	6.2	8.6
Mashonaland East	41905	49037	90942	5063	3401	8464	12.1	6.9	9.3
Mashonaland West	51147	53309	104456	5141	3361	8502	10.1	6.3	8.1
Matabeleland North	28182	33436	61618	2960	2128	5088	10.5	6.4	8.3
Matabeleland South	19772	24435	44207	2263	1641	3904	11.4	6.7	8.8
Midlands	56276	68131	124407	5623	4193	9816	10.0	6.2	7.9
Masvingo	34507	42185	76692	3755	2873	6628	10.9	6.8	8.6
Harare	37688	41673	79361	4735	3157	7892	12.6	7.6	9.9
State land	7374	6356	13730	824	453	1277	11.2	7.1	9.3
Communal Land	207226	258635	465861	21826	16335	38161	10.5	6.3	8.2
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6591	6596	13187	738	411	1149	11.2	6.2	8.7
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16542	14744	31286	1818	1045	2863	11.0	7.1	9.2
Resettlement Area	54240	53414	107654	6234	3771	10005	11.5	7.1	9.3
Urban Council Area	81609	96547	178156	9297	6572	15869	11.4	6.8	8.9
Administrative Centres (Districts)	485	450	935	60	26	86	12.4	5.8	9.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3007	3827	6834	338	261	599	11.2	6.8	8.8
Total	377074	440569	817643	41135	28874	70009	10.9	6.6	8.6

As shown on Figure 4.8 below, the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty speaking was highest in children age 0-4, and decreased with age. The proportion was consistently higher among males than females until age 75+ when parity is observed.

Figure 4.8: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Speaking by Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty speaking was highest in Gwanda Urban (15 percent) and Seke and Shamva (14 percent), and lowest in Chegutu, Kariba Urban and Hwange Rural (6 percent) (Table 4.14 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.6*.

Table 4.14: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Speaking by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Speaking			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	30	23	53	19.6	11.5	15.0
Seke	3462	3368	6830	604	348	952	17.4	10.3	13.9
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	1160	551	1711	19.5	8.6	13.8
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	266	170	436	13.2	8.9	11.1
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	228	180	408	12.1	9.8	11.0
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	443	295	738	14.1	8.2	10.9
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	239	191	430	11.8	10.0	10.9
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	882	634	1516	13.4	8.0	10.5
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	82	70	152	11.7	9.1	10.3
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	685	367	1052	14.6	6.6	10.3
Bottom Ten Districts									
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	985	775	1760	9.1	5.7	7.2
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	314	262	576	8.8	5.9	7.2
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	209	190	399	8.2	6.1	7.1
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	107	91	198	8.4	5.8	7.0
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	66	56	122	7.6	6.0	6.8
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	264	233	497	8.3	5.3	6.5
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	785	577	1362	8.3	5.0	6.5
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	179	185	364	7.0	5.7	6.3
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	63	49	112	6.6	5.5	6.1
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	384	323	707	6.8	5.0	5.8
Total	377074	440569	817643	41135	28874	70009	10.9	6.6	8.6

In terms of sex and spatial distribution, most of the persons who had difficulty speaking were males (58 percent), and lived in rural areas (76 percent) (Table 4.15). This gender dimension was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors. Across the provinces, the highest percentage of females among persons with disability who had difficulty speaking was in Bulawayo (46 percent) and Manicaland, Masvingo and Midlands (43 percent), while the lowest was in Mashonaland Central (38 percent). Across land use sectors, the percentage was highest on growth points and other urban areas (44 percent) and communal lands (43 percent), and lowest in administrative centres (30 percent).

Table 4.15: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Difficulty Speaking by Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Percent Distribution (Down)			Percent Distribution (Across)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	76.4	76.2	76.4	58.8	41.2	100.0
Urban	23.6	23.8	23.6	58.6	41.4	100.0
Bulawayo	3.1	3.7	3.3	54.3	45.7	100.0
Manicaland	12.7	13.8	13.1	56.7	43.3	100.0
Mashonaland Central	12.4	10.6	11.7	62.5	37.5	100.0
Mashonaland East	12.3	11.8	12.1	59.8	40.2	100.0
Mashonaland West	12.5	11.6	12.1	60.5	39.5	100.0
Matabeleland North	7.2	7.4	7.3	58.2	41.8	100.0
Matabeleland South	5.5	5.7	5.6	58.0	42.0	100.0
Midlands	13.7	14.5	14.0	57.3	42.7	100.0
Masvingo	9.1	10.0	9.5	56.7	43.3	100.0
Harare	11.5	10.9	11.3	60.0	40.0	100.0
State land	2.0	1.6	1.8	64.5	35.5	100.0
Communal Land	53.1	56.6	54.5	57.2	42.8	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.8	1.4	1.6	64.2	35.8	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.4	3.6	4.1	63.5	36.5	100.0
Resettlement Area	15.2	13.1	14.3	62.3	37.7	100.0
Urban Council Area	22.6	22.8	22.7	58.6	41.4	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.1	0.1	0.1	69.8	30.2	100.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	0.8	0.9	0.9	56.4	43.6	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	58.8	41.2	100.0

Across the districts, the highest percentage of males among persons with disability who had difficulty speaking was in Shurugwi Urban (74 percent) and Shamva and Victoria Falls (68 percent), and lowest in Hwange Rural (49 percent) and Beitbridge Rural (52percent) (Table 4.16 below).

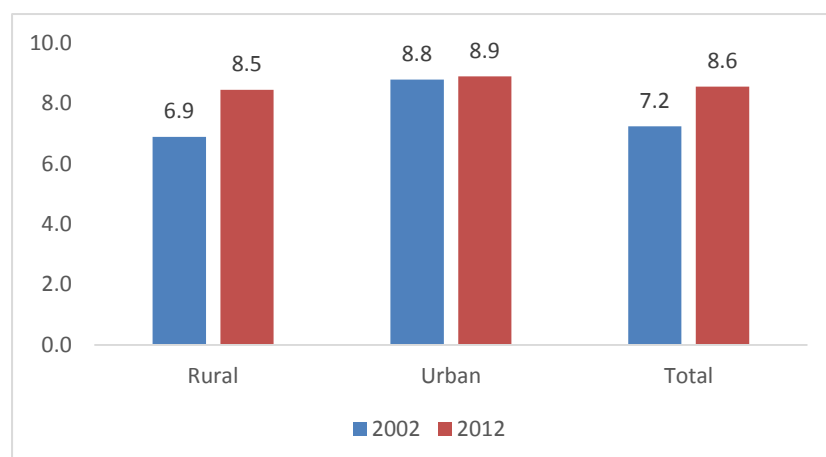
Table 4.16: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Difficulty Speaking by Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Top 10 Districts				
Shurugwi Urban	73.5	26.5	100.0	83
Shamva	67.8	32.2	100.0	1711
Victoria Falls	67.6	32.4	100.0	71
Kariba	67.2	32.8	100.0	405
Plumtree	66.0	34.0	100.0	53
Mvurwi	65.9	34.1	100.0	44
Bindura	65.5	34.5	100.0	795
Mudzi	65.1	34.9	100.0	1052
Kadoma	64.8	35.2	100.0	452
Bubi	64.6	35.4	100.0	543
Bottom Ten Districts				
Hwange Urban	54.1	45.9	100.0	122
Redcliff	54.0	46.0	100.0	198
Zvishavane Urban	53.9	46.1	100.0	152
Hwedza	53.1	46.9	100.0	497
Masvingo Urban	53.0	47.0	100.0	332
Chiredzi Urban	52.5	47.5	100.0	80
Chikomba	52.4	47.6	100.0	736
Zvishavane	52.4	47.6	100.0	399
Beitbridge Rural	51.5	48.5	100.0	342
Hwange	49.2	50.8	100.0	364
Total	58.8	41.2	100.0	70009

Trends in Persons with Difficulty Speaking

The proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty speaking slightly increased from 7 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012 (Figure 4.9 below). This increase was observed in both rural and urban areas but was greater in rural areas (from 7 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012) than in urban areas where it increased by only 0.1 percentage points.

Figure 4.9: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Speaking by Place of Residence and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



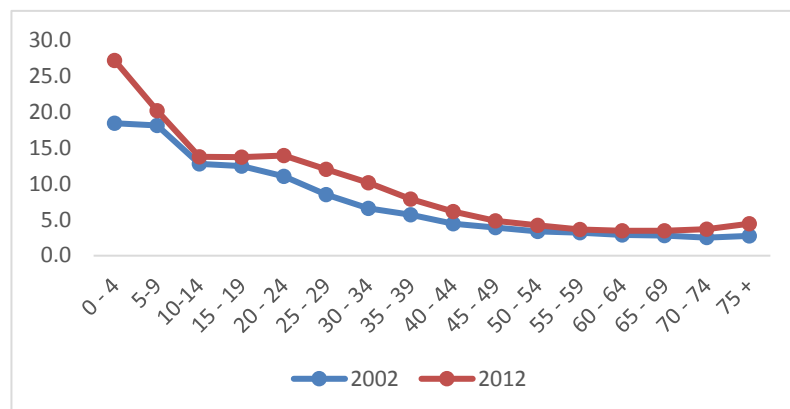
The increase in persons with disability who had difficulty speaking was also observed among both males and females as well as across the provinces (except Bulawayo) and land use sectors (Table 4.17 below). The increase was greater among males (from 8 percent to 11 percent) than among females (from 6 percent to 7 percent). These gender differentials were generally observed across the provinces and land use sectors. Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in Matabeleland South (from 5 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012), and lowest in Harare (from 9 percent in 2002 to 10 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest in small scale commercial farming areas (from 6 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012), and lowest in urban council areas, where the proportion virtually remained constant at 9 percent.

Table 4.17: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Speaking by Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	7.8	6.0	6.9	10.8	6.5	8.5
Urban	9.5	7.9	8.8	11.4	6.8	8.9
Bulawayo	9.4	8.8	9.1	9.5	6.1	7.6
Manicaland	9.6	7.0	8.3	10.7	6.5	8.4
Mashonaland Central	7.4	5.7	6.6	11.3	6.2	8.6
Mashonaland East	8.1	5.7	6.9	12.1	6.9	9.3
Mashonaland West	7.9	6.0	7.0	10.1	6.3	8.1
Matabeleland North	7.7	6.4	7.1	10.5	6.4	8.3
Matabeleland South	6.3	4.7	5.4	11.4	6.7	8.8
Midlands	7.6	6.3	6.9	10.0	6.2	7.9
Masvingo	8.0	6.4	7.2	10.9	6.8	8.6
Harare	10.2	8.6	9.4	12.6	7.6	9.9
State land	8.2	6.1	7.3	11.2	7.1	9.3
Communal Land	7.7	5.8	6.7	10.5	6.3	8.2
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	7.7	5.0	6.4	11.2	6.2	8.7
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	8.8	8.2	8.5	11.0	7.1	9.2
Resettlement Area	7.9	6.6	7.3	11.5	7.1	9.3
Urban Council Area	9.6	8.0	8.8	11.4	6.8	8.9
Administrative Centres (Districts)	7.7	6.4	7.1	12.4	5.8	9.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	9.7	6.2	8.0	11.2	6.8	8.8
Total	8.2	6.3	7.2	10.9	6.6	8.6

Figure 4.10 below, shows that the increase in the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty speaking was across all age groups, but was greatest in the age group 0-4 and in age groups between ages 20 and 30, and smallest in ages above 45. In both 2002 and 2012, the proportion declined with age.

Figure 4.12: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Speaking by Age Group and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.5. Persons who were Deaf

These are persons who do not hear at all or have both ears deaf.

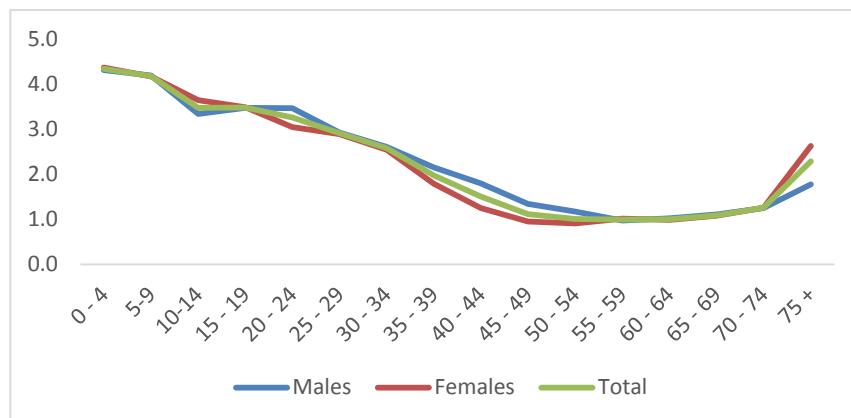
Two percent of persons with disability were deaf in 2012, with not much difference between males and females and across place of residence, province and land use sector (Table 4.18 below).

Table 4.18: Percentage of Persons with Disability who were Deaf by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons who were Deaf			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	291973	339745	631718	6750	7150	13900	2.3	2.1	2.2
Urban	85101	100824	185925	2075	2084	4159	2.4	2.1	2.2
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	336	368	704	2.5	2.1	2.3
Manicaland	48946	61200	110146	1194	1232	2426	2.4	2.0	2.2
Mashonaland Central	45361	49740	95101	837	807	1644	1.8	1.6	1.7
Mashonaland East	41905	49037	90942	905	971	1876	2.2	2.0	2.1
Mashonaland West	51147	53309	104456	1038	1034	2072	2.0	1.9	2.0
Matabeleland North	28182	33436	61618	697	784	1481	2.5	2.3	2.4
Matabeleland South	19772	24435	44207	557	631	1188	2.8	2.6	2.7
Midlands	56276	68131	124407	1152	1278	2430	2.0	1.9	2.0
Masvingo	34507	42185	76692	1107	1154	2261	3.2	2.7	2.9
Harare	37688	41673	79361	1002	975	1977	2.7	2.3	2.5
State land	7374	6356	13730	171	137	308	2.3	2.2	2.2
Communal Land	207226	258635	465861	4799	5408	10207	2.3	2.1	2.2
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6591	6596	13187	117	121	238	1.8	1.8	1.8
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16542	14744	31286	385	319	704	2.3	2.2	2.3
Resettlement Area	54240	53414	107654	1278	1165	2443	2.4	2.2	2.3
Urban Council Area	81609	96547	178156	1971	1996	3967	2.4	2.1	2.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	485	450	935	11	8	19	2.3	1.8	2.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3007	3827	6834	93	80	173	3.1	2.1	2.5
Total	377074	440569	817643	8825	9234	18059	2.3	2.1	2.2

As shown in Figure 4.11 below, the proportion of persons with disability who were deaf declines with age until the age group 55-59. The proportion was highest in children age 0-4, and lowest in the age groups 55-59 and 60-64. There were generally no gender differentials except between the age groups 30-34 and 50-54 where the proportion was notably higher among males than females.

Figure 4.11: Proportion of Persons with Disability who were Deaf by Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who were deaf was highest in Beitbridge Urban (6 percent) and Gwanda Urban (5 percent), and lowest in Redcliff, Guruve, Gweru Urban, Hwedza, Shamva, Kariba Urban and Kadoma (1 percent) (Table 4.19 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.7*.

Table 4.19: Proportion of Persons with Disability who were Deaf by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Speaking			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top 10 Districts									
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	33	16	49	8.0	3.6	5.7
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	9	7	16	5.9	3.5	4.5
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	67	66	133	3.6	3.6	3.6
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	24	27	51	3.4	3.5	3.5
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	67	69	136	3.3	3.6	3.5
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	181	145	326	4.1	2.9	3.4
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	125	140	265	3.2	3.2	3.2
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	108	120	228	3.2	3.2	3.2
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	198	233	431	3.3	2.9	3.1
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	202	196	398	3.3	2.7	3.0
Bottom Ten Districts									
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	5	9	14	1.3	1.7	1.5
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	52	68	120	1.3	1.7	1.5
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	41	39	80	1.6	1.3	1.4
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	12	14	26	1.3	1.6	1.4
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	90	84	174	1.5	1.3	1.4
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	40	67	107	1.3	1.5	1.4
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	80	77	157	1.5	1.1	1.3
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	60	60	120	1.4	1.2	1.3
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	16	18	34	1.3	1.2	1.2
Plumtree	308	381	689	-	4	4	-	1.0	0.6
Total	377074	440569	817643	8825	9234	18059	2.3	2.1	2.2

In terms of sex and spatial distribution, a slightly higher percentage of the persons who were deaf were females (51 percent) while an overwhelming majority lived in rural areas (77 percent) (Table 4.20). This gender dimension was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across most of the provinces. Across the provinces, the highest percentage of females among persons with disability who were deaf was in Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North and Midlands (53 percent), while the lowest was in Mashonaland Central and Harare (49 percent). Across land use sectors, the percentage was highest in communal lands (53 percent), and lowest in administrative centres (42 percent).

Table 4.20: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who were Deaf by Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Percent Distribution (Down)			Percent Distribution (Across)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	76.5	77.4	77.0	48.6	51.4	100.0
Urban	23.5	22.6	23.0	49.9	50.1	100.0
Bulawayo	3.8	4.0	3.9	47.7	52.3	100.0
Manicaland	13.5	13.3	13.4	49.2	50.8	100.0
Mashonaland Central	9.5	8.7	9.1	50.9	49.1	100.0
Mashonaland East	10.3	10.5	10.4	48.2	51.8	100.0
Mashonaland West	11.8	11.2	11.5	50.1	49.9	100.0
Matabeleland North	7.9	8.5	8.2	47.1	52.9	100.0
Matabeleland South	6.3	6.8	6.6	46.9	53.1	100.0
Midlands	13.1	13.8	13.5	47.4	52.6	100.0
Masvingo	12.5	12.5	12.5	49.0	51.0	100.0
Harare	11.4	10.6	10.9	50.7	49.3	100.0
State land	1.9	1.5	1.7	55.5	44.5	100.0
Communal Land	54.4	58.6	56.5	47.0	53.0	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.3	1.3	1.3	49.2	50.8	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.4	3.5	3.9	54.7	45.3	100.0
Resettlement Area	14.5	12.6	13.5	52.3	47.7	100.0
Urban Council Area	22.3	21.6	22.0	49.7	50.3	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.1	0.1	0.1	57.9	42.1	100.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	1.1	0.9	1.0	53.8	46.2	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.9	51.1	100.0

Across the districts, the highest percentage of females among persons with disability who were deaf was in Hwedza (63 percent) and Rusape (62 percent), and lowest in Beitbridge Urban (33percent) and Victoria Falls (35 percent) (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons with Disability who were Deaf by Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Top Ten Districts				
Plumtree	-	100.0	100.0	4
Chiredzi Urban	35.7	64.3	100.0	14
Hwedza	37.4	62.6	100.0	107
Rusape	38.2	61.8	100.0	34
Bulilima	38.6	61.4	100.0	228
Chinhoyi	38.7	61.3	100.0	62
Tsholotsho	41.4	58.6	100.0	350
Zvishavane	42.9	57.1	100.0	126
Kwekwe Urban	43.1	56.9	100.0	123
Mbire	43.3	56.7	100.0	120
Bottom Ten Districts				
Masvingo	55.5	44.5	100.0	326
Umzingwane	56.3	43.8	100.0	80
Gwanda Urban	56.3	43.8	100.0	16
Shurugwi Urban	56.5	43.5	100.0	23
Centenary	56.6	43.4	100.0	221
Harare Rural	57.8	42.2	100.0	102
Norton	58.4	41.6	100.0	77
Bindura	58.6	41.4	100.0	198
Victoria Falls	65.2	34.8	100.0	23
Beitbridge Urban	67.3	32.7	100.0	49
Total	48.9	51.1	100.0	18059

4.6. Persons with Difficulty Hearing

These are persons who are partially deaf or who may not hear words when people speak or who only hear when people speak loudly and clearly.

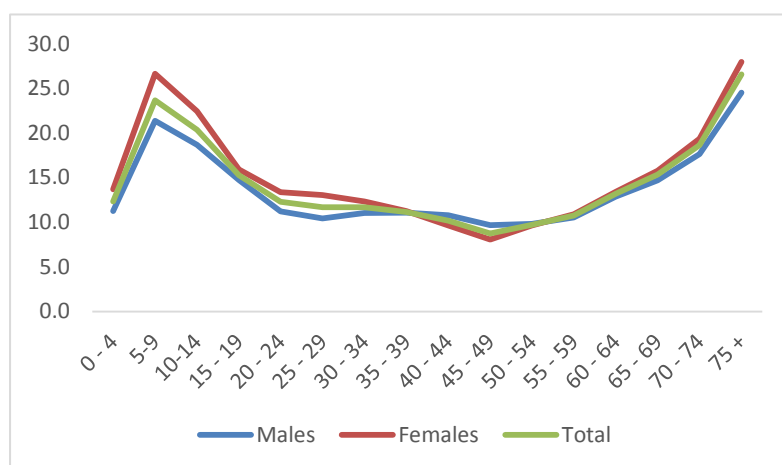
Sixteen percent of persons with disability had difficulty hearing in 2012, with this proportion being slightly higher among females (16 percent) than males (15 percent), and in rural areas (17 percent) than urban areas (11 percent) (Table 4.22 below). These gender differentials were observed across all the background characteristics.

Table 4.22: Percentage of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Hearing by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Hearing			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	291973	339745	631718	46227	59603	105830	15.8	17.5	16.8
Urban	85101	100824	185925	9323	11691	21014	11.0	11.6	11.3
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	1424	2041	3465	10.7	11.7	11.3
Manicaland	48946	61200	110146	7499	10307	17806	15.3	16.8	16.2
Mashonaland Central	45361	49740	95101	7008	8133	15141	15.4	16.4	15.9
Mashonaland East	41905	49037	90942	6028	7616	13644	14.4	15.5	15.0
Mashonaland West	51147	53309	104456	7244	8062	15306	14.2	15.1	14.7
Matabeleland North	28182	33436	61618	5244	7306	12550	18.6	21.9	20.4
Matabeleland South	19772	24435	44207	3211	4784	7995	16.2	19.6	18.1
Midlands	56276	68131	124407	8653	11766	20419	15.4	17.3	16.4
Masvingo	34507	42185	76692	5007	6382	11389	14.5	15.1	14.9
Harare	37688	41673	79361	4232	4897	9129	11.2	11.8	11.5
State land	7374	6356	13730	997	806	1803	13.5	12.7	13.1
Communal Land	207226	258635	465861	33157	46238	79395	16.0	17.9	17.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6591	6596	13187	997	1086	2083	15.1	16.5	15.8
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16542	14744	31286	2587	2394	4981	15.6	16.2	15.9
Resettlement Area	54240	53414	107654	8489	9079	17568	15.7	17.0	16.3
Urban Council Area	81609	96547	178156	8884	11146	20030	10.9	11.5	11.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	485	450	935	64	54	118	13.2	12.0	12.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3007	3827	6834	375	491	866	12.5	12.8	12.7
Total	377074	440569	817643	55550	71294	126844	14.7	16.2	15.5

As shown in Figure 4.12 below, the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty hearing was highest in children age 5-9, and decreased with age until age group 45-49. Thereafter, the proportion increased with age. The proportion was higher among females than males until age group 35-39, after which there was near gender parity.

Figure 4.12: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Hearing by Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty hearing was highest in Lupane, Tholotsho and Nkayi (22 percent), and lowest in Marondera Urban (9 percent)

and Hwange Urban, Gweru Urban, Ruwa Local Board, Chitungwiza, Rusape and Kwekwe Urban (10 percent) (Table 4.23 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.8*.

Table 4.23: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Hearing by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Speaking			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top 10 Districts									
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	644	972	1616	19.8	24.0	22.1
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	1105	1747	2852	19.5	23.4	21.7
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	640	909	1549	18.7	24.0	21.5
Binga	5497	7215	12712	1085	1547	2632	19.7	21.4	20.7
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	505	621	1126	18.9	22.1	20.6
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	589	1044	1633	18.7	21.6	20.5
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	479	597	1076	18.0	22.3	20.2
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	455	769	1224	17.5	22.1	20.1
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	373	477	850	18.6	20.9	19.8
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	813	1165	1978	17.5	21.8	19.8
Bottom Ten Districts									
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	42	58	100	10.6	11.2	10.9
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	153	196	349	10.5	10.7	10.6
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	172	211	383	9.8	11.1	10.5
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	256	375	631	9.6	10.9	10.3
Rusape	883	1173	2056	86	125	211	9.7	10.7	10.3
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	593	754	1347	9.7	10.6	10.2
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	87	103	190	9.4	10.2	9.8
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	497	687	1184	9.5	10.0	9.8
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	86	86	172	9.9	9.2	9.5
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	99	120	219	9.6	9.1	9.4
Total	377074	440569	817643	55550	71294	126844	14.7	16.2	15.5

In terms of sex and spatial distribution, most of the persons who had difficulty hearing were females (56 percent), and lived in rural areas (83 percent) (Table 4.24). This gender dimension was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces. However, across land use sectors, the percentage of females was lower on state land (45 percent), administrative centres (46 percent) and large scale commercial farming areas (48 percent). Across the provinces, the highest percentage of females among persons with disability who had difficulty hearing was in Matabeleland South (60 percent) and Bulawayo (59 percent), while the lowest was in Mashonaland West (53 percent) and Mashonaland Central and Masvingo (54 percent). Across land use sectors, the percentage was highest in communal lands (58 percent) and growth points and other urban areas (57 percent), and lowest on state land (45 percent).

Table 4.24: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Difficulty Hearing by Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Percent Distribution (Down)			Percent Distribution (Across)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	83.2	83.6	83.4	43.7	56.3	100.0
Urban	16.8	16.4	16.6	44.4	55.6	100.0
Bulawayo	2.6	2.9	2.7	41.1	58.9	100.0
Manicaland	13.5	14.5	14.0	42.1	57.9	100.0
Mashonaland Central	12.6	11.4	11.9	46.3	53.7	100.0
Mashonaland East	10.9	10.7	10.8	44.2	55.8	100.0
Mashonaland West	13.0	11.3	12.1	47.3	52.7	100.0
Matabeleland North	9.4	10.2	9.9	41.8	58.2	100.0
Matabeleland South	5.8	6.7	6.3	40.2	59.8	100.0
Midlands	15.6	16.5	16.1	42.4	57.6	100.0
Masvingo	9.0	9.0	9.0	44.0	56.0	100.0
Harare	7.6	6.9	7.2	46.4	53.6	100.0
State land	1.8	1.1	1.4	55.3	44.7	100.0
Communal Land	59.7	64.9	62.6	41.8	58.2	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.8	1.5	1.6	47.9	52.1	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.7	3.4	3.9	51.9	48.1	100.0
Resettlement Area	15.3	12.7	13.9	48.3	51.7	100.0
Urban Council Area	16.0	15.6	15.8	44.4	55.6	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.1	0.1	0.1	54.2	45.8	100.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	0.7	0.7	0.7	43.3	56.7	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.8	56.2	100.0

Across the districts, the highest percentage of females among persons with disability who had difficulty hearing was in Plumtree (69 percent) and Bulilima (64 percent), and lowest in Makonde (47 percent), Zvishavane Urban and Shurugwi Urban (49 percent) (Table 4.25).

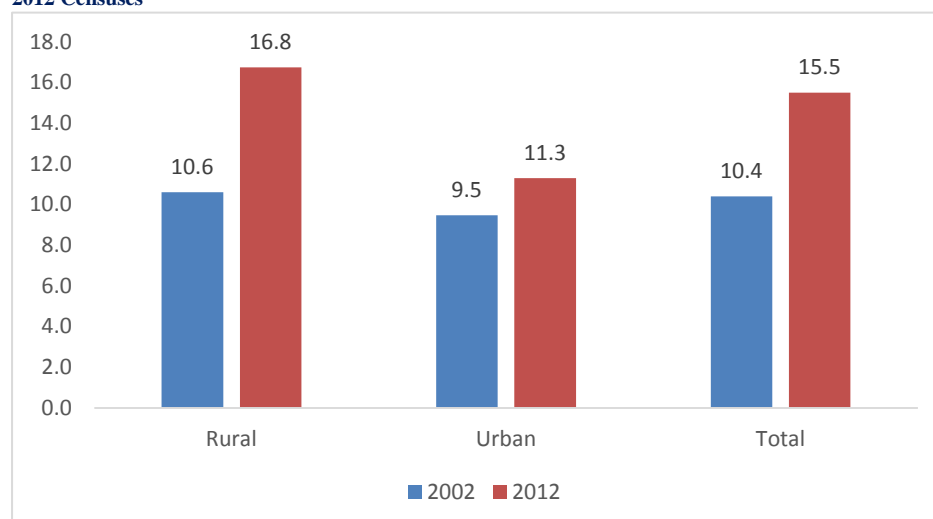
Table 4.25: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Difficulty Hearing by Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Top Ten Districts				
Plumtree	31.3	68.8	100.0	96
Bulilima	36.1	63.9	100.0	1633
Matobo	36.9	63.1	100.0	1703
Chipinga Urban	37.2	62.8	100.0	148
Mangwe	37.2	62.8	100.0	1224
Chirumhanzu	38.5	61.5	100.0	1724
Tsholotsho	38.7	61.3	100.0	2852
Hwange	39.4	60.6	100.0	1104
Lupane	39.9	60.1	100.0	1616
Nyanga	40.3	59.7	100.0	1431
Bottom Ten Districts				
Epworth	49.4	50.6	100.0	718
Mhondoro Ngezi	49.5	50.5	100.0	764
Marondera	49.7	50.3	100.0	573
Umguzha	50.0	50.0	100.0	1382
Hwange Urban	50.0	50.0	100.0	172
Kadoma	50.1	49.9	100.0	722
Harare Rural	50.4	49.6	100.0	581
Shurugwi Urban	50.8	49.2	100.0	128
Zvishavane Urban	51.2	48.8	100.0	213
Makonde	52.8	47.2	100.0	1433
Total	43.8	56.2	100.0	126844

Trends in Persons with Difficulty Hearing

The proportion of persons with a disability who had difficulty hearing increased from 10 percent in 2002 to 16 percent in 2012 (Figure 4.13 below). This increase was observed in both rural and urban areas but was greater in the former (from 11 percent in 2002 to 17 percent in 2012) than in the latter where it increased by only 1 percentage point.

Figure 4.13: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Hearing by Place of Residence and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



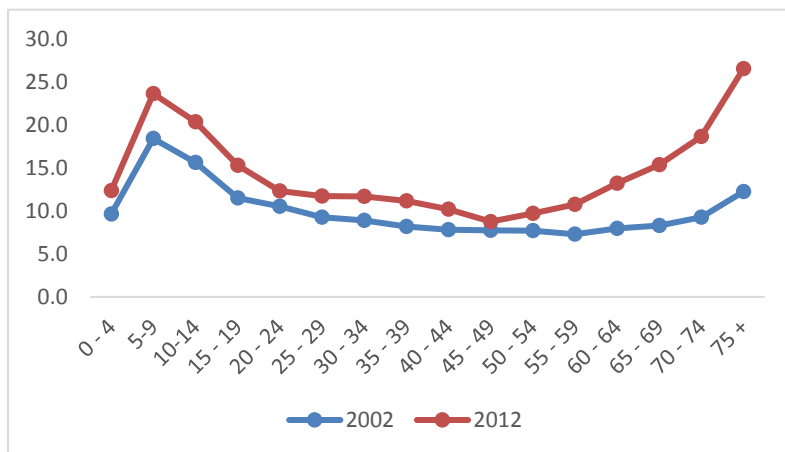
The increase in persons with disability who had difficulty hearing was also observed among both males and females as well as across the provinces and land use sectors (Table 4.26 below). The increase was the same for both males and females, and this was generally the case across all the background characteristics. Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in Matabeleland South (from 10 percent in 2002 to 18 percent in 2012) and Matabeleland North (from 13 percent in 2002 to 20 percent in 2012), and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (from 9 percent in 2002 to 11 percent in 2012) and Harare (from 9 percent in 2002 to 11 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest in small scale commercial farming areas (from 10 percent in 2002 to 16 percent in 2012), and lowest in urban council areas (from 10 percent in 2002 to 11 percent in 2012).

Table 4.26: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Hearing by Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	10.3	11.0	10.6	15.8	17.5	16.8
Urban	9.1	9.9	9.5	11.0	11.6	11.3
Bulawayo	8.4	10.0	9.2	10.7	11.7	11.3
Manicaland	10.0	11.6	10.8	15.3	16.8	16.2
Mashonaland Central	9.7	9.6	9.6	15.4	16.4	15.9
Mashonaland East	10.4	10.5	10.4	14.4	15.5	15.0
Mashonaland West	10.0	10.5	10.2	14.2	15.1	14.7
Matabeleland North	12.1	14.2	13.2	18.6	21.9	20.4
Matabeleland South	9.9	10.5	10.2	16.2	19.6	18.1
Midlands	10.5	10.6	10.5	15.4	17.3	16.4
Masvingo	9.4	10.1	9.7	14.5	15.1	14.9
Harare	9.1	9.9	9.5	11.2	11.8	11.5
State land	10.0	10.3	10.1	13.5	12.7	13.1
Communal Land	10.1	11.0	10.5	16.0	17.9	17.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	10.4	9.9	10.1	15.1	16.5	15.8
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	11.3	10.7	11.1	15.6	16.2	15.9
Resettlement Area	11.1	11.4	11.2	15.7	17.0	16.3
Urban Council Area	9.1	10.0	9.5	10.9	11.5	11.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	8.1	9.0	8.6	13.2	12.0	12.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	9.2	9.3	9.2	12.5	12.8	12.7
Total	10.0	10.8	10.4	14.7	16.2	15.5

Figure 4.14 below, shows that the increase in the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty speaking was observed across all age groups, but was greatest in the younger age group 5-9 and older age groups above 60. In both 2002 and 2012, the proportion was higher among the younger and older age groups.

Figure 4.14: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Hearing by Age Group and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.7. Persons with Difficulty Learning

These are persons who are not able to learn new activities as early as other people of their age; or who have mild to severe mental retardation; or where development of sitting, crawling, etc may be slow; or who may be slow to respond to what others say and to what happens around them; or who may not understand others as well as what they see, hear, smell and taste; or who may not be able to express their needs or feelings in a way other people understand; or who may not understand the abstract; or who may remember what they have been told only for a short time; or who may have difficulty controlling feelings (can just scream, cry or have sudden bursts of anger without any visible external triggers); or who have learning disability such as moderate to severe Down’s Syndrome/Microcephaly/ hydrocephaly.

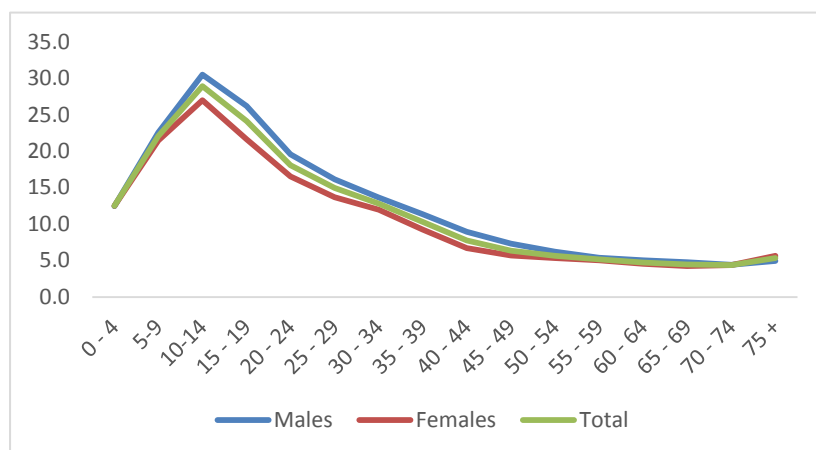
Eleven percent of persons with disability had difficulty learning in 2012, with this proportion being higher among males (13 percent) than females (10 percent), and in rural areas (12 percent) than urban areas (9 percent) (Table 4.27 below). These gender differentials were observed across all the background characteristics.

Table 4.27: Percentage of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Learning by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty learning			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	291973	339745	631718	41090	35619	76709	14.1	10.5	12.1
Urban	85101	100824	185925	8752	8022	16774	10.3	8.0	9.0
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	1061	935	1996	8.0	5.4	6.5
Manicaland	48946	61200	110146	7155	6782	13937	14.6	11.1	12.7
Mashonaland Central	45361	49740	95101	7933	7026	14959	17.5	14.1	15.7
Mashonaland East	41905	49037	90942	5474	4650	10124	13.1	9.5	11.1
Mashonaland West	51147	53309	104456	6813	5730	12543	13.3	10.7	12.0
Matabeleland North	28182	33436	61618	4014	3430	7444	14.2	10.3	12.1
Matabeleland South	19772	24435	44207	2501	1879	4380	12.6	7.7	9.9
Midlands	56276	68131	124407	6888	6235	13123	12.2	9.2	10.5
Masvingo	34507	42185	76692	3949	3423	7372	11.4	8.1	9.6
Harare	37688	41673	79361	4054	3551	7605	10.8	8.5	9.6
State land	7374	6356	13730	823	717	1540	11.2	11.3	11.2
Communal Land	207226	258635	465861	29537	26348	55885	14.3	10.2	12.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6591	6596	13187	1000	737	1737	15.2	11.2	13.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16542	14744	31286	2078	1714	3792	12.6	11.6	12.1
Resettlement Area	54240	53414	107654	7652	6103	13755	14.1	11.4	12.8
Urban Council Area	81609	96547	178156	8329	7612	15941	10.2	7.9	8.9
Administrative Centres (Districts)	485	450	935	46	44	90	9.5	9.8	9.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3007	3827	6834	377	366	743	12.5	9.6	10.9
Total	377074	440569	817643	49842	43641	93483	13.2	9.9	11.4

As shown on Figure 4.15 below, the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty learning was highest in children age 5-9, and decreased with age until age group 45-49. Thereafter, the proportion increased with age. The proportion was higher among males than females until age group 35-39, after which there was near gender parity.

Figure 4.15: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Learning by Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty learning was highest in Centenary and Mazowe (18 percent), and lowest in Beitbridge Urban and Chiredzi Urban (5 percent) (Table 4.28 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.9*.

Table 4.28: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Learning by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Learning			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	1184	1010	2194	19.7	16.9	18.3
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	1318	1082	2400	19.4	15.6	17.5
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	172	171	343	18.1	16.5	17.3
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	871	669	1540	19.6	14.6	17.1
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	884	817	1701	19.1	15.3	17.0
Seke	3462	3368	6830	618	524	1142	17.9	15.6	16.7
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	871	681	1552	19.8	13.9	16.7
Mvurwi	203	243	446	36	38	74	17.7	15.6	16.6
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	1196	993	2189	18.9	13.8	16.1
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	1030	934	1964	17.3	14.5	15.9
Bottom Ten Districts									
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	17	9	26	11.1	4.5	7.4
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	77	56	133	8.1	6.3	7.2
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	622	553	1175	8.3	6.3	7.2
Plumtree	308	381	689	25	24	49	8.1	6.3	7.1
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	208	221	429	7.8	6.4	7.0
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	1061	935	1996	8.0	5.4	6.5
Norton	1921	2239	4160	148	101	249	7.7	4.5	6.0
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	50	55	105	5.7	5.9	5.8
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	27	20	47	6.8	3.9	5.1
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	24	19	43	5.8	4.3	5.0
Total	377074	440569	817643	49842	43641	93483	13.2	9.9	11.4

In terms of sex and spatial distribution, most of the persons who had difficulty learning were males (53 percent), and lived in rural areas (82 percent) (Table 4.29). This gender dimension was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors. Across the provinces, the highest percentage of males among persons with disability who had difficulty learning was in Matabeleland South (57 percent), while the lowest was in Manicaland (51 percent). Across land use sectors, the percentage was highest on small scale commercial farming areas (58 percent), and lowest on growth points and other urban areas and administrative centres (51 percent).

Table 4.29: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Difficulty Learning by Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Percent Distribution (Down)			Percent Distribution (Across)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	82.4	81.6	82.1	53.6	46.4	100.0
Urban	17.6	18.4	17.9	52.2	47.8	100.0
Bulawayo	2.1	2.1	2.1	53.2	46.8	100.0
Manicaland	14.4	15.5	14.9	51.3	48.7	100.0
Mashonaland Central	15.9	16.1	16.0	53.0	47.0	100.0
Mashonaland East	11.0	10.7	10.8	54.1	45.9	100.0
Mashonaland West	13.7	13.1	13.4	54.3	45.7	100.0
Matabeleland North	8.1	7.9	8.0	53.9	46.1	100.0
Matabeleland South	5.0	4.3	4.7	57.1	42.9	100.0
Midlands	13.8	14.3	14.0	52.5	47.5	100.0
Masvingo	7.9	7.8	7.9	53.6	46.4	100.0
Harare	8.1	8.1	8.1	53.3	46.7	100.0
State land	1.7	1.6	1.6	53.4	46.6	100.0
Communal Land	59.3	60.4	59.8	52.9	47.1	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	2.0	1.7	1.9	57.6	42.4	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.2	3.9	4.1	54.8	45.2	100.0
Resettlement Area	15.4	14.0	14.7	55.6	44.4	100.0
Urban Council Area	16.7	17.4	17.1	52.2	47.8	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.1	0.1	0.1	51.1	48.9	100.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	0.8	0.8	0.8	50.7	49.3	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0

Across the districts, the highest percentage of males among persons with disability who had difficulty learning was in Gokwe Town (70 percent) and Gwanda Urban (65 percent), and lowest in Rusape (38 percent) and Redcliff (45 percent) (Table 4.30).

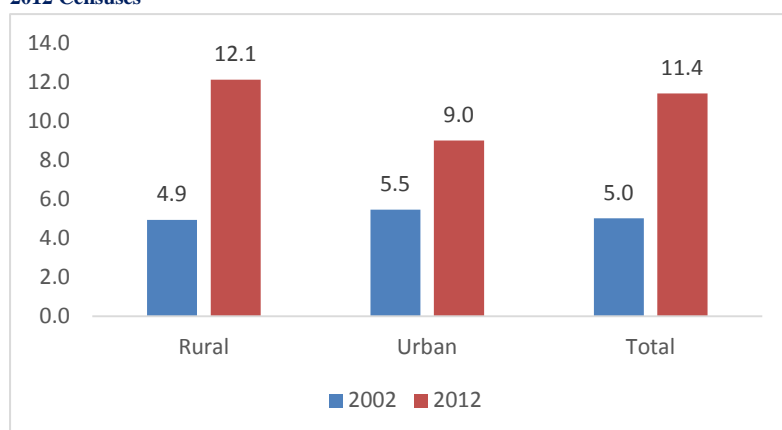
Table 4.30: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Difficulty Learning by Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Top Ten Districts				
Gokwe Town	69.7	30.3	100.0	89
Gwanda Urban	65.4	34.6	100.0	26
Shurugwi Urban	63.6	36.4	100.0	118
Victoria Falls	62.5	37.5	100.0	88
Insiza	60.4	39.6	100.0	432
Beitbridge Rural	60.2	39.8	100.0	367
Umzingwane	60.1	39.9	100.0	276
Masvingo	59.5	40.5	100.0	856
Norton	59.4	40.6	100.0	249
Mangwe	58.5	41.5	100.0	662
Bottom Ten Districts				
Mvurwi	48.6	51.4	100.0	74
Mount Darwin	48.6	51.4	100.0	3134
Kadoma	48.5	51.5	100.0	754
Kwekwe Urban	48.5	51.5	100.0	429
Zvishavane Urban	48.2	51.8	100.0	141
Hwange Urban	47.6	52.4	100.0	105
Masvingo Urban	47.6	52.4	100.0	267
Gweru Urban	47.5	52.5	100.0	1020
Redcliff	45.3	54.7	100.0	322
Rusape	37.9	62.1	100.0	161
Total	53.3	46.7	100.0	93483

Trends in Persons with Difficulty Learning

The proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty learning more than doubled from 5 percent in 2002 to 11 percent in 2012 (Figure 4.16 below). This increase was observed in both rural and urban areas but was greater in rural areas (from 5 percent in 2002 to 12 percent in 2012) than in urban areas (from 6 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012).

Figure 4.16: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Learning by Place of Residence and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



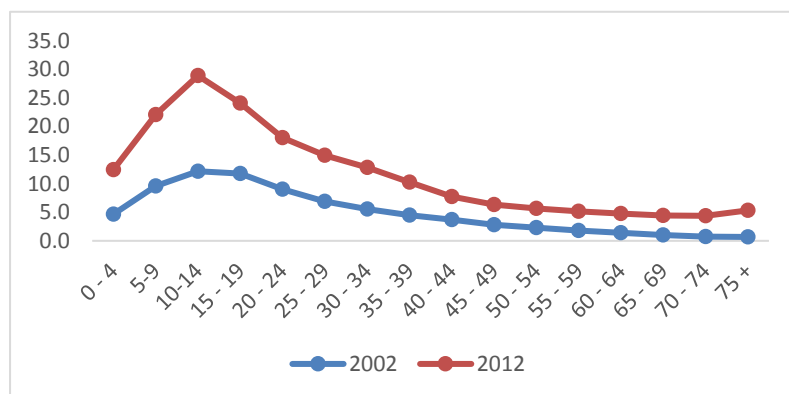
The increase in persons with disability who had difficulty learning was also observed among both males and females as well as across the provinces and land use sectors (Table 4.31 below). The increase was the same for both males and females, and this was generally the case across all the background characteristics. Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in Mashonaland Central (where the proportion more than trebled from 4 percent in 2002 to 16 percent in 2012), and lowest in the predominantly urban province of Bulawayo (where the proportion remained stagnant at 7 percent). Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest in communal areas (where the proportion more than doubled from 5 percent in 2002 to 12 percent in 2012), and lowest in urban council areas (from 6 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012).

Table 4.31: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Learning by Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	5.7	4.2	4.9	14.1	10.5	12.1
Urban	5.8	5.1	5.5	10.3	8.0	9.0
Bulawayo	6.5	6.4	6.5	8.0	5.4	6.5
Manicaland	6.0	4.8	5.4	14.6	11.1	12.7
Mashonaland Central	4.4	3.6	4.0	17.5	14.1	15.7
Mashonaland East	6.0	4.3	5.1	13.1	9.5	11.1
Mashonaland West	4.5	3.6	4.1	13.3	10.7	12.0
Matabeleland North	6.2	4.2	5.2	14.2	10.3	12.1
Matabeleland South	6.4	3.9	5.1	12.6	7.7	9.9
Midlands	5.6	4.3	4.9	12.2	9.2	10.5
Masvingo	5.9	4.5	5.2	11.4	8.1	9.6
Harare	6.1	5.4	5.8	10.8	8.5	9.6
State land	4.4	4.6	4.5	11.2	11.3	11.2
Communal Land	6.0	4.2	5.0	14.3	10.2	12.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6.3	4.9	5.6	15.2	11.2	13.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.7	3.6	3.7	12.6	11.6	12.1
Resettlement Area	5.4	4.7	5.1	14.1	11.4	12.8
Urban Council Area	5.8	5.2	5.5	10.2	7.9	8.9
Administrative Centres (Districts)	5.3	6.4	5.8	9.5	9.8	9.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	5.2	2.8	4.0	12.5	9.6	10.9
Total	5.7	4.3	5.0	13.2	9.9	11.4

Figure 4.17 below, shows that the increase in the proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty learning was observed across all age groups, but was greatest in the age group 10-14, and lowest in the older age groups above 45. In both 2002 and 2012, the proportion increased with age until age group 10-14, after which it declined with age.

Figure 4.17: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Learning by Age Group and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.8. Persons with Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy

These are persons who experience seizures or convulsions which can either be mild or severe. For mild fits, a person stops whatever they are doing and may stare or exhibit some unusual movements such as repeated units of the lips or hands, while for severe fits, a person falls to the ground and has strong uncontrollable movements and loss of consciousness. This is a common condition characterised by brief periods of unconsciousness or change in mental state that are caused by injury to the brain. Persons with this condition are usually on continuous medication.

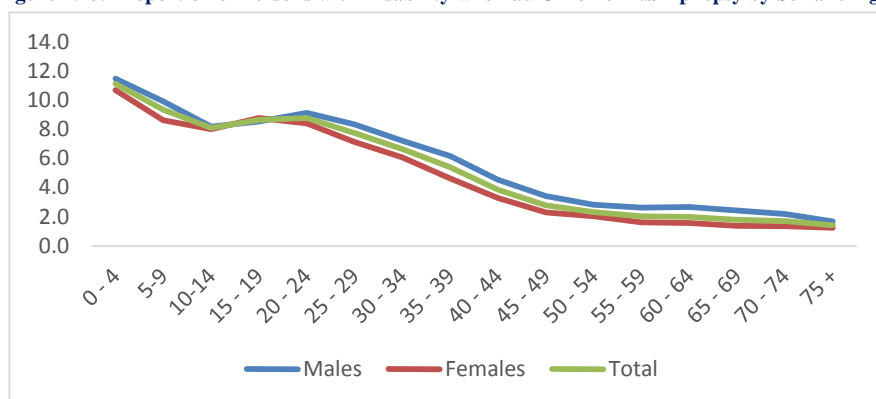
Five percent of persons with disability had chronic fits/ epilepsy in 2012, with this proportion being slightly higher among males (6 percent) than females (4 percent) (Table 4.32 below). These gender differentials were observed across all the background characteristics. The proportion was not much different in both rural and urban areas. Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South (6 percent), and lowest in Mashonaland West and Midlands (3 percent), while across land use sectors, it was highest in communal lands, large scale commercial farming areas and resettlement areas (5 percent) and lowest in growth points and other urban areas, state land and urban council areas (4 percent).

Table 4.32: Percentage of Persons with Disability who had Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	291973	339745	631718	16804	13772	30576	5.8	4.1	4.8
Urban	85101	100824	185925	4337	3753	8090	5.1	3.7	4.4
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	820	771	1591	6.2	4.4	5.2
Manicaland	48946	61200	110146	2626	2281	4907	5.4	3.7	4.5
Mashonaland Central	45361	49740	95101	2771	2299	5070	6.1	4.6	5.3
Mashonaland East	41905	49037	90942	2388	1944	4332	5.7	4.0	4.8
Mashonaland West	51147	53309	104456	2261	1766	4027	4.4	3.3	3.9
Matabeleland North	28182	33436	61618	2004	1553	3557	7.1	4.6	5.8
Matabeleland South	19772	24435	44207	1369	1054	2423	6.9	4.3	5.5
Midlands	56276	68131	124407	2726	2347	5073	4.8	3.4	4.1
Masvingo	34507	42185	76692	2043	1801	3844	5.9	4.3	5.0
Harare	37688	41673	79361	2133	1709	3842	5.7	4.1	4.8
State land	7374	6356	13730	332	261	593	4.5	4.1	4.3
Communal Land	207226	258635	465861	12485	10399	22884	6.0	4.0	4.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6591	6596	13187	314	237	551	4.8	3.6	4.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16542	14744	31286	844	666	1510	5.1	4.5	4.8
Resettlement Area	54240	53414	107654	2829	2209	5038	5.2	4.1	4.7
Urban Council Area	81609	96547	178156	4146	3604	7750	5.1	3.7	4.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	485	450	935	24	19	43	4.9	4.2	4.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3007	3827	6834	167	130	297	5.6	3.4	4.3
Total	377074	440569	817643	21141	17525	38666	5.6	4.0	4.7

As shown in Figure 4.18 below, the proportion of persons with disability who had chronic fits/epilepsy was highest in children age 5-9, and decreased with age until age group 45-49. Thereafter, the proportion increased with age. The proportion was consistently higher among males than females except for the 10-19 age groups, after which there was near gender parity.

Figure 4.18: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy by Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who had chronic fits/ epilepsy was highest in Kariba Rural (10 percent) and Umzingwana, Marondera Rural and Victoria Falls (8 percent), and lowest in Kariba Urban (2 percent) (Table 4.33 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.10*.

Table 4.33: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top 10 Districts									
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	264	242	506	9.9	9.0	9.5
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	132	99	231	9.1	7.5	8.4
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	174	143	317	8.6	7.5	8.1
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	43	21	64	10.2	5.4	7.9
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	303	225	528	8.8	5.9	7.3
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	296	222	518	8.9	5.8	7.2
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	318	247	565	8.2	6.0	7.1
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	37	23	60	9.0	5.2	7.0
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	285	218	503	8.7	5.4	6.9
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	208	167	375	7.8	5.9	6.8
Bottom Ten Districts									
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	41	43	84	3.3	2.9	3.1
Karoi	743	824	1567	25	23	48	3.4	2.8	3.1
Norton	1921	2239	4160	56	69	125	2.9	3.1	3.0
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	17	15	32	3.3	2.7	3.0
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	195	160	355	3.4	2.5	2.9
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	177	150	327	3.2	2.6	2.9
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	48	51	99	2.7	2.7	2.7
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	36	37	73	2.8	2.4	2.6
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	151	156	307	2.9	2.3	2.5
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	21	20	41	2.2	2.2	2.2
Total	377074	440569	817643	21141	17525	38666	5.6	4.0	4.7

In terms of sex and spatial distribution, most of the persons who had chronic fits/ epilepsy were males (54 percent), and lived in rural areas (79 percent) (Table 4.34). This gender dimension was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors. Across the provinces, the highest percentage of males among persons with disability who had chronic fits/ epilepsy was in Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North (57 percent), while the lowest was in Bulawayo (52 percent) and Masvingo (53 percent). Across land use sectors, the percentage was highest on small scale commercial farming areas (57 percent), and lowest in urban council areas (54 percent).

Table 4.34: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy by Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Percent Distribution (Down)			Percent Distribution (Across)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	79.5	78.6	79.1	55.0	45.0	100.0
Urban	20.5	21.4	20.9	53.6	46.4	100.0
Bulawayo	3.9	4.4	4.1	51.5	48.5	100.0
Manicaland	12.4	13.0	12.7	53.5	46.5	100.0
Mashonaland Central	13.1	13.1	13.1	54.7	45.3	100.0
Mashonaland East	11.3	11.1	11.2	55.1	44.9	100.0
Mashonaland West	10.7	10.1	10.4	56.1	43.9	100.0
Matabeleland North	9.5	8.9	9.2	56.3	43.7	100.0
Matabeleland South	6.5	6.0	6.3	56.5	43.5	100.0
Midlands	12.9	13.4	13.1	53.7	46.3	100.0
Masvingo	9.7	10.3	9.9	53.1	46.9	100.0
Harare	10.1	9.8	9.9	55.5	44.5	100.0
State land	1.6	1.5	1.5	56.0	44.0	100.0
Communal Land	59.1	59.3	59.2	54.6	45.4	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.5	1.4	1.4	57.0	43.0	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.0	3.8	3.9	55.9	44.1	100.0
Resettlement Area	13.4	12.6	13.0	56.2	43.8	100.0
Urban Council Area	19.6	20.6	20.0	53.5	46.5	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.1	0.1	0.1	55.8	44.2	100.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	0.8	0.7	0.8	56.2	43.8	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	54.7	45.3	100.0

Across the districts, the highest percentage of males among persons with disability who had chronic fits/ epilepsy was in Victoria Falls (67 percent) and Umguza (63 percent), and lowest in Gwanda Urban (25 percent), Mvurwi and Chipinge Urban (43 percent) (Table 4.35).

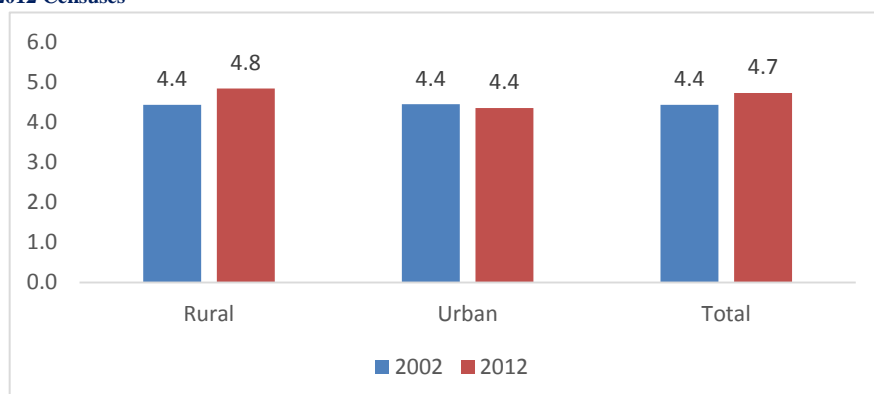
Table 4.35: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy by Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Top Ten Districts				
Victoria Falls	67.2	32.8	100.0	64
Umguzu	62.8	37.2	100.0	384
Makonde	62.4	37.6	100.0	423
Beitbridge Urban	61.7	38.3	100.0	60
Nyanga	61.2	38.8	100.0	508
Beitbridge Rural	60.6	39.4	100.0	203
Shurugwi Urban	60.5	39.5	100.0	38
Bikita	59.7	40.3	100.0	340
Gweru	59.0	41.0	100.0	385
Mutare Urban	58.5	41.5	100.0	275
Bottom Ten Districts				
Guruve	48.9	51.1	100.0	540
Chegutu Urban	48.8	51.2	100.0	84
Chinhoyi	48.5	51.5	100.0	99
Chipinge Rural	48.2	51.8	100.0	967
Kwekwe Urban	45.1	54.9	100.0	215
Norton	44.8	55.2	100.0	125
Chiredzi Urban	43.8	56.3	100.0	32
Chipinge Urban	42.9	57.1	100.0	42
Mvurwi	42.9	57.1	100.0	28
Gwanda Urban	25.0	75.0	100.0	20
Total	54.7	45.3	100.0	38666

Trends in Persons with Chronic Fits/Epilepsy

The proportion of persons with disability who had chronic fits/ epilepsy slightly increased from 4 percent in 2002 to 5 percent in 2012 (Figure 4.19 below). This increase was also observed in rural areas but the proportion remained stagnant at 4 percent in the urban areas between the two census periods.

Figure 4.19: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy by Place of Residence and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The increase in persons with disability who had chronic fits/ epilepsy was also observed among males as well as across most provinces and land use sectors (Table 4.36 below). The increase

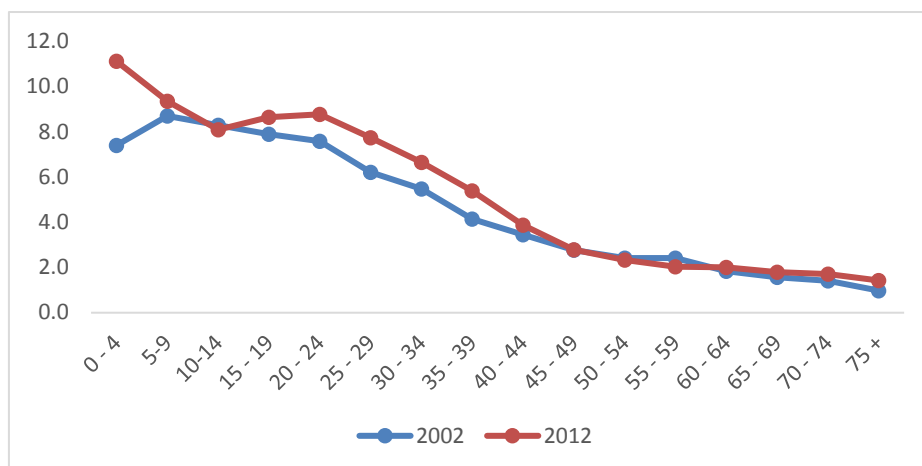
among males was generally observed across all the background characteristics. Among females, the proportion remained stagnant at 4 percent at national level, while it slightly increased in rural areas and slightly decreased in urban areas. A similar mixed pattern among females was observed across the provinces and land use sectors. Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in Matabeleland South (from 4 percent in 2002 to 6 percent in 2012) and Masvingo (from 3 percent in 2002 to 5 percent in 2012), and lowest in the predominantly urban province of Bulawayo and Harare (where the proportion remained stagnant at 5 percent). The proportion declined in Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland West. Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest in urban council areas (from 4 percent in 2002 to 5 percent in 2012), and lowest on state land (where the proportion remained stagnant at 4.3 percent). The proportion declined at growth points and other urban areas.

Table 4.36: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy by Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.8	4.1	4.8
Urban	4.6	4.3	4.4	5.1	3.7	4.4
Bulawayo	4.9	5.1	5.0	6.2	4.4	5.2
Manicaland	4.1	3.4	3.8	5.4	3.7	4.5
Mashonaland Central	6.2	5.5	5.9	6.1	4.6	5.3
Mashonaland East	5.2	4.1	4.7	5.7	4.0	4.8
Mashonaland West	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.3	3.9
Matabeleland North	7.4	5.8	6.6	7.1	4.6	5.8
Matabeleland South	4.5	3.2	3.8	6.9	4.3	5.5
Midlands	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.8	3.4	4.1
Masvingo	3.2	2.7	2.9	5.9	4.3	5.0
Harare	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.7	4.1	4.8
State land	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.3
Communal Land	5.1	3.9	4.5	6.0	4.0	4.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.8	3.6	4.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.2	4.3	4.2	5.1	4.5	4.8
Resettlement Area	4.5	3.9	4.2	5.2	4.1	4.7
Urban Council Area	4.6	4.3	4.4	5.1	3.7	4.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.2	4.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	4.4	4.6	4.5	5.6	3.4	4.3
Total	4.8	4.0	4.4	5.6	4.0	4.7

Figure 4.20 below, shows that the increase in the proportion of persons with disability who had chronic fits/ epilepsy was observed across all age groups (except the 55-59 age group). The increase was greatest in the youngest age group of 0-4, and lowest in the older age groups above 50. In both 2002 and 2012, the proportion generally decreased with age.

Figure 4.20: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy by Age Group and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.9. Persons with Strange Behaviour/ Mental Illness

This condition is neither intellectual nor learning disability. It is behaviour change which started at an older age as the person would not have always behaved this way in the past. The person may not talk to anyone anymore; or may talk too much, more than before; or may become angry/excited for no reason or may frighten other people; or may hear voices that other people do not hear or see things other people do not see (hallucinations); or may stop keeping clean or dressing properly; or may speak or move around in a strange way; or may show no feelings or interest in other people; or may start collecting rubbish and look less and less tidy; or may believe that they are someone important; or may begin to believe things that are obviously not true (paranoia).

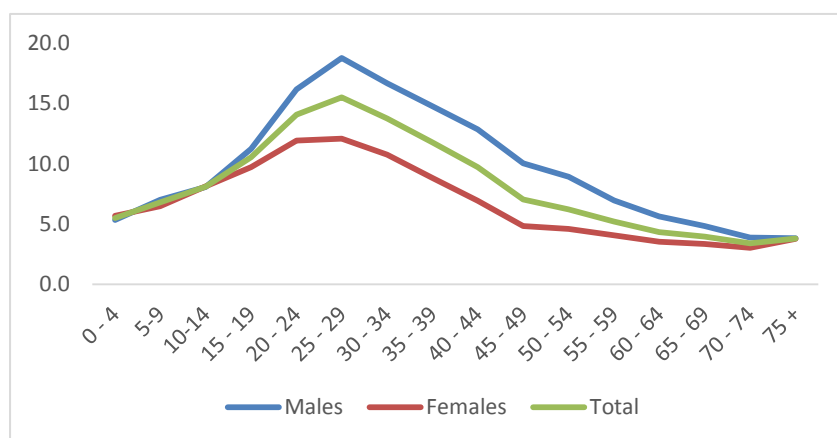
Eight percent of persons with disability had strange behaviour/ mental illness in 2012, with this proportion being higher among males (10 percent) than females (6 percent) (Table 4.37 below). These gender differentials were observed across all the background characteristics. The proportion was not much different in both rural and urban areas. Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in Manicaland, Matabeleland South, Mashonaland Central and Masvingo (9 percent), and lowest in Bulawayo and Harare (5 percent). Across land use sectors, it was highest on small scale commercial farming areas and communal lands (9 percent), and lowest in urban council areas, administrative centres and on state land (6 percent).

Table 4.37: Percentage of Persons with Disability who had Strange Behaviour/ Mental Illness by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Strange Behaviour			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	291973	339745	631718	29630	22624	52254	10.1	6.7	8.3
Urban	85101	100824	185925	6431	4630	11061	7.6	4.6	5.9
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	1192	814	2006	9.0	4.7	6.5
Manicaland	48946	61200	110146	5619	4510	10129	11.5	7.4	9.2
Mashonaland Central	45361	49740	95101	4779	3513	8292	10.5	7.1	8.7
Mashonaland East	41905	49037	90942	4251	3314	7565	10.1	6.8	8.3
Mashonaland West	51147	53309	104456	4407	3075	7482	8.6	5.8	7.2
Matabeleland North	28182	33436	61618	2598	1885	4483	9.2	5.6	7.3
Matabeleland South	19772	24435	44207	2282	1664	3946	11.5	6.8	8.9
Midlands	56276	68131	124407	4131	3321	7452	7.3	4.9	6.0
Masvingo	34507	42185	76692	3695	3014	6709	10.7	7.1	8.7
Harare	37688	41673	79361	3107	2144	5251	8.2	5.1	6.6
State land	7374	6356	13730	555	315	870	7.5	5.0	6.3
Communal Land	207226	258635	465861	22227	17367	39594	10.7	6.7	8.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6591	6596	13187	698	533	1231	10.6	8.1	9.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16542	14744	31286	1301	917	2218	7.9	6.2	7.1
Resettlement Area	54240	53414	107654	4849	3492	8341	8.9	6.5	7.7
Urban Council Area	81609	96547	178156	6121	4421	10542	7.5	4.6	5.9
Administrative Centres (Districts)	485	450	935	37	21	58	7.6	4.7	6.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3007	3827	6834	273	188	461	9.1	4.9	6.7
Total	377074	440569	817643	36061	27254	63315	9.6	6.2	7.7

As shown on Figure 4.21 below, the proportion of persons with disability who had strange behaviour/ mental illness increased with age reaching a peak at the age group 25-39. Thereafter it decreased with age. There is not much difference in the younger age groups below 20 years but thereafter, the proportion of males becomes consistently higher than that of females until the age group 75+ when parity is restored.

Figure 4.21: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Strange Behaviour/ Mental Illness by Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who had strange behaviour/ mental illness was highest in Marondera Rural (14 percent), Mazowe, Bikita and Insiza (12 percent), and

lowest in Kariba Urban and Kwekwe Urban (3 percent) (Table 4.38 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.11*.

Table 4.38: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Strange Behaviour/ Mental Illness by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Speaking			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	293	268	561	14.5	14.0	14.3
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	946	675	1621	13.9	9.7	11.8
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	411	379	790	13.1	10.5	11.7
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	254	180	434	13.5	9.8	11.7
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	615	490	1105	13.8	9.3	11.4
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	183	125	308	12.7	9.5	11.1
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	554	473	1027	13.3	9.2	11.0
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	865	622	1487	13.6	8.6	11.0
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	283	172	455	14.1	7.5	10.6
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	445	369	814	12.2	8.9	10.4
Bottom Ten Districts									
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	22	17	39	5.3	3.8	4.6
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	139	85	224	5.3	2.9	4.0
Karoi	743	824	1567	35	27	62	4.7	3.3	4.0
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	267	212	479	5.1	3.1	4.0
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	48	61	109	3.8	3.9	3.8
Norton	1921	2239	4160	92	59	151	4.8	2.6	3.6
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	35	28	63	4.0	3.0	3.5
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	16	21	37	3.1	3.8	3.5
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	119	90	209	4.5	2.6	3.4
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	37	20	57	3.9	2.2	3.1
Total	377074	440569	817643	36061	27254	63315	9.6	6.2	7.7

In terms of sex and spatial distribution, most of the persons who had strange behaviour/ mental illness were males (57 percent), and lived in rural areas (83 percent) (Table 4.39). This gender dimension was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors. Across the provinces, the highest percentage of males among persons with disability who had strange behaviour/ mental illness was in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare (60 percent), while the lowest was in Masvingo and Midlands (55 percent). Across land use sectors, the percentage was highest on state land and administrative centres (64 percent), and lowest in communal areas (56 percent).

Table 4.39: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Strange Behaviour/ Mental Illness by Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Percent Distribution (Down)			Percent Distribution (Across)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	82.2	83.0	82.5	56.7	43.3	100.0
Urban	17.8	17.0	17.5	58.1	41.9	100.0
Bulawayo	3.3	3.0	3.2	59.4	40.6	100.0
Manicaland	15.6	16.5	16.0	55.5	44.5	100.0
Mashonaland Central	13.3	12.9	13.1	57.6	42.4	100.0
Mashonaland East	11.8	12.2	11.9	56.2	43.8	100.0
Mashonaland West	12.2	11.3	11.8	58.9	41.1	100.0
Matabeleland North	7.2	6.9	7.1	58.0	42.0	100.0
Matabeleland South	6.3	6.1	6.2	57.8	42.2	100.0
Midlands	11.5	12.2	11.8	55.4	44.6	100.0
Masvingo	10.2	11.1	10.6	55.1	44.9	100.0
Harare	8.6	7.9	8.3	59.2	40.8	100.0
State land	1.5	1.2	1.4	63.8	36.2	100.0
Communal Land	61.6	63.7	62.5	56.1	43.9	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.9	2.0	1.9	56.7	43.3	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.6	3.4	3.5	58.7	41.3	100.0
Resettlement Area	13.4	12.8	13.2	58.1	41.9	100.0
Urban Council Area	17.0	16.2	16.7	58.1	41.9	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.1	0.1	0.1	63.8	36.2	100.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	0.8	0.7	0.7	59.2	40.8	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.0	43.0	100.0

Across the districts, the highest percentage of males among persons with disability who had strange behaviour/ mental illness was in Victoria Falls (67 percent) and Kariba Urban (65 percent), and lowest in Gwanda Urban and Gokwe Town (42 percent) (Table 4.40).

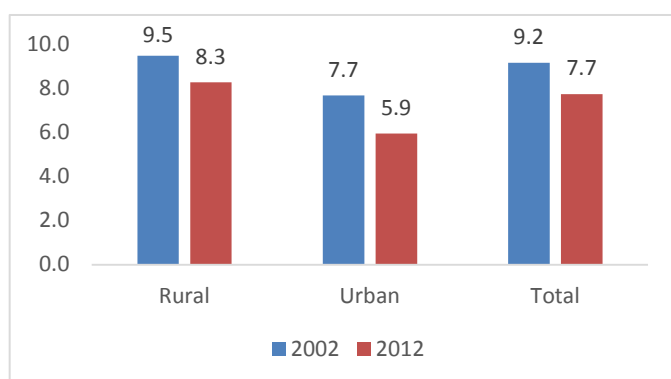
Table 4.40: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Strange Behaviour/ Mental Illness by Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Top Ten Districts				
Victoria Falls	66.7	33.3	100.0	60
Kariba Urban	64.9	35.1	100.0	57
Shurugwi Urban	64.3	35.7	100.0	56
Chinhoyi	62.4	37.6	100.0	186
Beitbridge Rural	62.2	37.8	100.0	455
Kadoma	62.1	37.9	100.0	224
Nkayi	61.2	38.8	100.0	621
Norton	60.9	39.1	100.0	151
Kwekwe	60.6	39.4	100.0	959
Umguza	60.5	39.5	100.0	625
Bottom Ten Districts				
Marondera	52.2	47.8	100.0	561
Mvurwi	52.2	47.8	100.0	46
Mberengwa	52.1	47.9	100.0	948
Bikita	52.0	48.0	100.0	790
Zvishavane	51.7	48.3	100.0	447
Chikomba	51.6	48.4	100.0	785
Buhera	50.6	49.4	100.0	1366
Redcliff	44.0	56.0	100.0	109
Gokwe Town	43.2	56.8	100.0	37
Gwanda Urban	42.9	57.1	100.0	21
Total	57.0	43.0	100.0	63315

Trends in Persons with Strange Behaviour/ Mental Illness

The proportion of persons with disability who had strange behaviour/ mental illness slightly declined from 9 percent in 2002 to 8 percent in 2012 (Figure 4.22 below). This decline was observed in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 4.22: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Strange Behaviour/ Mental Illness by Place of Residence and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



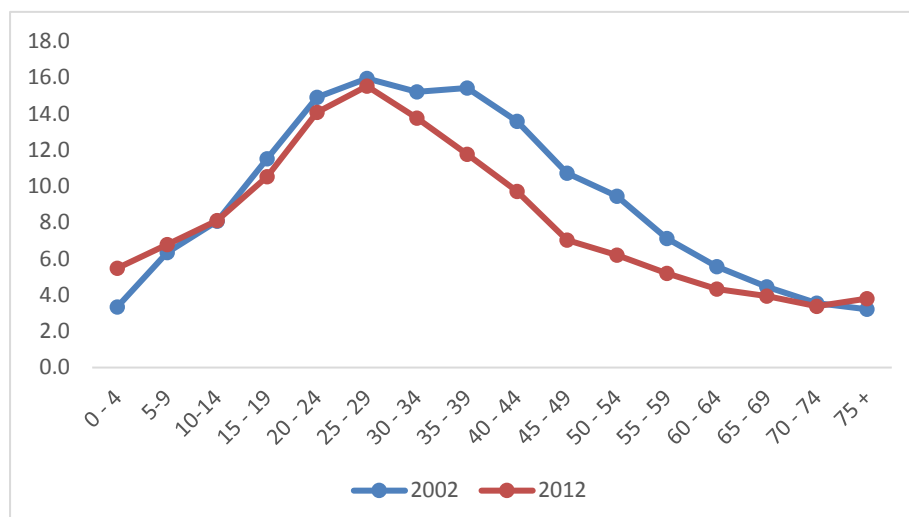
The decline in persons with disability who had strange behaviour/ mental illness was also observed among both males and females as well as across most provinces and land use sectors (Table 4.41 below). Across the provinces, the decline was greatest in Matabeleland North (from 10 percent in 2002 to 7 percent in 2012) and Bulawayo (from 9 percent in 2002 to 7 percent in 2012), and lowest in Mashonaland Central (from 10 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012). The proportion increased in Matabeleland South (from 8 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the decline was greatest in small scale commercial farming reas (from 11 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012), and lowest in resettlement areas and administrative centres. The proportion declined at growth points and other urban areas.

Table 4.41: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Strange Behaviour/ Mental Illness by Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	10.8	8.2	9.5	10.1	6.7	8.3
Urban	8.5	6.7	7.7	7.6	4.6	5.9
Bulawayo	9.7	7.4	8.6	9.0	4.7	6.5
Manicaland	12.1	9.5	10.8	11.5	7.4	9.2
Mashonaland Central	11.2	8.8	10.0	10.5	7.1	8.7
Mashonaland East	11.0	8.8	9.9	10.1	6.8	8.3
Mashonaland West	9.6	7.8	8.7	8.6	5.8	7.2
Matabeleland North	11.4	7.6	9.6	9.2	5.6	7.3
Matabeleland South	10.0	7.0	8.4	11.5	6.8	8.9
Midlands	8.8	7.3	8.0	7.3	4.9	6.0
Masvingo	10.0	7.8	8.9	10.7	7.1	8.7
Harare	9.4	7.1	8.3	8.2	5.1	6.6
State land	8.4	6.8	7.8	7.5	5.0	6.3
Communal Land	11.3	8.3	9.8	10.7	6.7	8.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	12.1	9.9	11.1	10.6	8.1	9.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	8.4	7.1	7.9	7.9	6.2	7.1
Resettlement Area	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.9	6.5	7.7
Urban Council Area	8.5	6.7	7.7	7.5	4.6	5.9
Administrative Centres (Districts)	5.3	9.6	7.3	7.6	4.7	6.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	8.9	8.2	8.6	9.1	4.9	6.7
Total	10.3	8.0	9.2	9.6	6.2	7.7

Figure 4.23 below, shows that the decline in the proportion of persons with disability who had strange behaviour/ mental illness was generally observed across the age groups. The decline was greatest in the middle age groups of 30-55. In both 2002 and 2012, the proportion generally increased with age until the age group of 25-29, after which it gradually declined with age.

Figure 4.23: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Strange Behaviour/ Mental Illness by Age Group and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.10. Persons with Lack of Feeling/Leprosy

These are persons with lack of feeling in hands and/or feet.

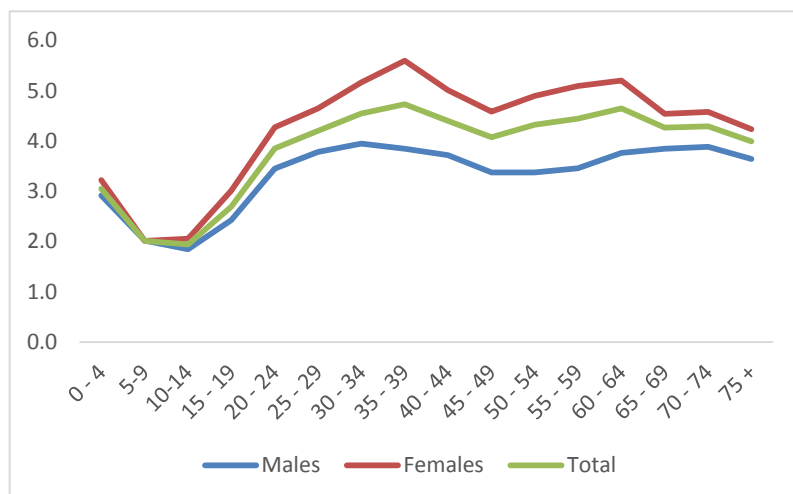
Four percent of persons with disability had lack of feeling in 2012, with this proportion being slightly higher among females (4 percent) than males (3 percent) (Table 4.42 below). These gender differentials were observed across all the background characteristics. The proportion was also slightly higher in rural areas (4 percent) compared with urban areas (3 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in Mashonaland Central (7 percent), Manicaland and Mashonaland East (6 percent), and lowest in Mashonaland West, Midlands and Matabeleland North (2 percent). Across land use sectors, it was highest at growth points and other urban areas (6 percent) and on small scale commercial farming areas (5 percent), and lowest in urban council areas, administrative centres and state land (3 percent).

Table 4.42: Percentage of Persons with Disability who had Lack of Feeling by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Lack of Feeling			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	291973	339745	631718	10141	16009	26150	3.5	4.7	4.1
Urban	85101	100824	185925	2201	3118	5319	2.6	3.1	2.9
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	461	639	1100	3.5	3.7	3.6
Manicaland	48946	61200	110146	2351	4417	6768	4.8	7.2	6.1
Mashonaland Central	45361	49740	95101	2542	4367	6909	5.6	8.8	7.3
Mashonaland East	41905	49037	90942	2003	3441	5444	4.8	7.0	6.0
Mashonaland West	51147	53309	104456	698	834	1532	1.4	1.6	1.5
Matabeleland North	28182	33436	61618	651	777	1428	2.3	2.3	2.3
Matabeleland South	19772	24435	44207	683	738	1421	3.5	3.0	3.2
Midlands	56276	68131	124407	913	1143	2056	1.6	1.7	1.7
Masvingo	34507	42185	76692	1096	1578	2674	3.2	3.7	3.5
Harare	37688	41673	79361	944	1193	2137	2.5	2.9	2.7
State land	7374	6356	13730	172	235	407	2.3	3.7	3.0
Communal Land	207226	258635	465861	7208	12023	19231	3.5	4.6	4.1
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6591	6596	13187	297	356	653	4.5	5.4	5.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16542	14744	31286	562	629	1191	3.4	4.3	3.8
Resettlement Area	54240	53414	107654	1902	2766	4668	3.5	5.2	4.3
Urban Council Area	81609	96547	178156	2043	2853	4896	2.5	3.0	2.7
Administrative Centres (Districts)	485	450	935	11	14	25	2.3	3.1	2.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3007	3827	6834	147	251	398	4.9	6.6	5.8
Total	377074	440569	817643	12342	19127	31469	3.3	4.3	3.8

As shown on Figure 4.24 below, the proportion of persons with disability who had lack of feeling declined with age until age group 10-14. Thereafter, it increased with age reaching peaks at the age groups 35-39 and 60-64. There is not much gender difference in the younger age groups below 20 years but thereafter, the proportion of males becomes consistently higher than that of females.

Figure 4.24: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Lack of Feeling by Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who had lack of feeling was highest in Rushinga and Hwedza (14 percent), and lowest in Kariba Urban and Kwekwe Urban, Karoi and

Kadoma (less than 1 percent) (Table 4.43 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.12*.

Table 4.43: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Lack of Feeling/ Leprosy by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Lack of Feeling/ Leprosy			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	355	648	1003	10.7	16.8	13.9
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	352	694	1046	11.0	15.7	13.8
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	1039	2184	3223	9.6	16.1	13.2
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	358	569	927	9.2	13.9	11.6
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	75	134	209	7.9	12.9	10.5
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	361	542	903	8.1	11.8	10.0
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	76	144	220	7.4	11.0	9.4
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	453	823	1276	6.1	10.0	8.2
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	287	497	784	6.5	9.4	8.1
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	256	470	726	5.8	9.6	7.8
Bottom Ten Districts									
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	53	47	100	1.0	0.7	0.8
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	49	44	93	0.9	0.8	0.8
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	33	35	68	0.9	0.7	0.8
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	13	11	24	0.7	0.6	0.7
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	20	13	33	0.7	0.5	0.6
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	30	29	59	0.6	0.5	0.6
Norton	1921	2239	4160	15	5	20	0.8	0.2	0.5
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	14	8	22	0.5	0.3	0.4
Karoi	743	824	1567	2	4	6	0.3	0.5	0.4
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	3	2	5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	377074	440569	817643	12342	19127	31469	3.3	4.3	3.8

In terms of sex and spatial distribution, most of the persons who had lack of feeling were female (61 percent), and lived in rural areas (83 percent) (Table 4.44). This gender dimension was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors. Across the provinces, the highest percentage of females among persons with disability who had lack of feeling was in Manicaland (65 percent) and Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East (63 percent), while the lowest was in Matabeleland South (52 percent). Across land use sectors, the percentage was highest on growth points and other urban areas and communal lands (63 percent).

Table 4.44: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Lack of Feeling by Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Percent Distribution (Down)			Percent Distribution (Across)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	82.2	83.7	83.1	38.8	61.2	100.0
Urban	17.8	16.3	16.9	41.4	58.6	100.0
Bulawayo	3.7	3.3	3.5	41.9	58.1	100.0
Manicaland	19.0	23.1	21.5	34.7	65.3	100.0
Mashonaland Central	20.6	22.8	22.0	36.8	63.2	100.0
Mashonaland East	16.2	18.0	17.3	36.8	63.2	100.0
Mashonaland West	5.7	4.4	4.9	45.6	54.4	100.0
Matabeleland North	5.3	4.1	4.5	45.6	54.4	100.0
Matabeleland South	5.5	3.9	4.5	48.1	51.9	100.0
Midlands	7.4	6.0	6.5	44.4	55.6	100.0
Masvingo	8.9	8.3	8.5	41.0	59.0	100.0
Harare	7.6	6.2	6.8	44.2	55.8	100.0
State land	1.4	1.2	1.3	42.3	57.7	100.0
Communal Land	58.4	62.9	61.1	37.5	62.5	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	2.4	1.9	2.1	45.5	54.5	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.6	3.3	3.8	47.2	52.8	100.0
Resettlement Area	15.4	14.5	14.8	40.7	59.3	100.0
Urban Council Area	16.6	14.9	15.6	41.7	58.3	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.1	0.1	0.1	44.0	56.0	100.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	1.2	1.3	1.3	36.9	63.1	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	39.2	60.8	100.0

Across the districts, the highest percentage of females among persons with disability who had lack of feeling was in Chiredzi Urban (81 percent) and Mvurwi (77 percent), and lowest in Norton (25 percent) and Kadoma 36 percent) (Table 4.45).

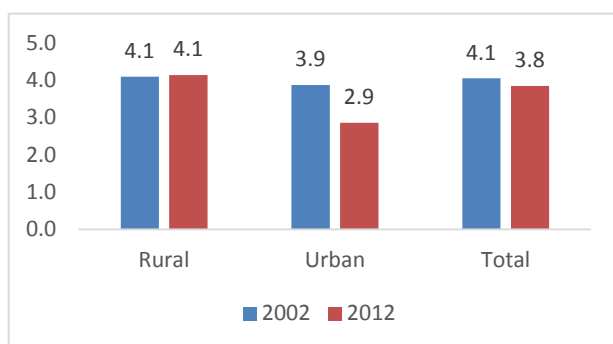
Table 4.45: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Lack of Feeling by Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Top Ten Districts				
Chiredzi Urban	19.2	80.8	100.0	26
Mvurwi	22.7	77.3	100.0	22
Makoni	32.2	67.8	100.0	3223
Shamva	32.7	67.3	100.0	828
Karoi	33.3	66.7	100.0	6
Buhera	33.4	66.6	100.0	767
Hwedza	33.7	66.3	100.0	1046
Masvingo Urban	34.1	65.9	100.0	135
Marondera Urban	34.5	65.5	100.0	220
Mutare Urban	34.6	65.4	100.0	298
Bottom Ten Districts				
Shurugwi Urban	53.3	46.7	100.0	15
Chinhoyi	54.2	45.8	100.0	24
Gwanda	54.6	45.4	100.0	207
Harare Rural	55.7	44.3	100.0	131
Makonde	56.0	44.0	100.0	100
Umzingwane	56.2	43.8	100.0	105
Kariba Urban	60.0	40.0	100.0	5
Bubi	60.6	39.4	100.0	33
Kadoma	63.6	36.4	100.0	22
Norton	75.0	25.0	100.0	20
Total	39.2	60.8	100.0	31469

Trends in Persons with Lack of Feeling

The proportion of persons with disability who had lack of feeling slightly declined from 4.1 percent in 2002 to 3.8 percent in 2012 (Figure 4.25 below). This decline was observed in the urban areas (from 4 percent in 2002 to 3 percent in 2012) but not in the rural areas where the proportion remained stagnant at 4 percent between the two census periods.

Figure 4.25: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Lack of Feeling by Place of Residence and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



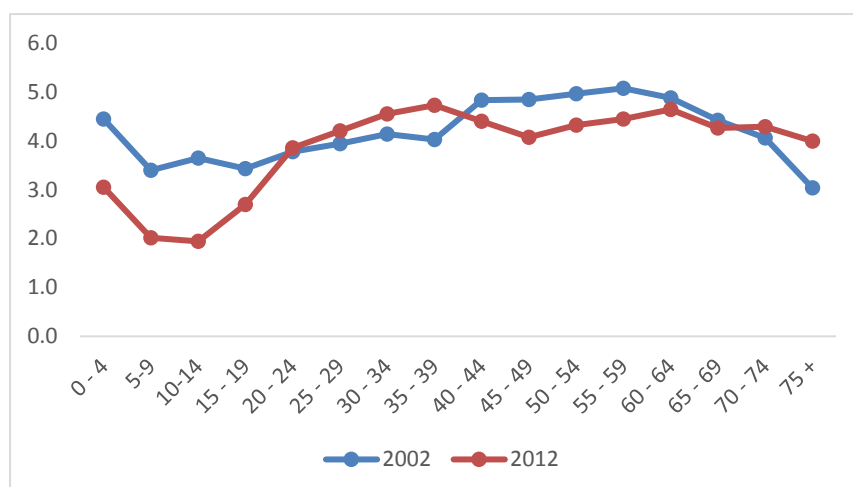
The decline in persons with disability who had lack of feeling was also observed among both males and females as well as across most provinces and land use sectors (Table 4.46 below). Across the provinces, the decline was greatest in Mashonaland West (from 3.7 percent in 2002 to 1.5 percent in 2012) and Midlands (from 4.2 percent in 2002 to 1.7 percent in 2012), and lowest in Harare (from 4.1 percent in 2002 to 3.8 percent in 2012). The proportion increased in Manicaland, Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East. Across the land use sectors, the decline was greatest on state land and urban council areas, and lowest in communal areas. The proportion increased at growth points and other urban areas.

Table 4.46: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Lack of Feeling by Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.1
Urban	4.0	3.7	3.9	2.6	3.1	2.9
	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.8
Bulawayo	5.1	4.6	4.9	3.5	3.7	3.6
Manicaland	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.8	7.2	6.1
Mashonaland Central	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	8.8	7.3
Mashonaland East	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.8	7.0	6.0
Mashonaland West	3.6	3.9	3.7	1.4	1.6	1.5
Matabeleland North	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Matabeleland South	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.2
Midlands	4.3	4.0	4.2	1.6	1.7	1.7
Masvingo	4.5	4.2	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.5
Harare	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.5	2.9	2.7
	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.8
State land	4.3	4.0	4.2	2.3	3.7	3.0
Communal Land	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.6	4.1
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.5	5.4	5.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.3	5.0	4.6	3.4	4.3	3.8
Resettlement Area	4.5	4.1	4.4	3.5	5.2	4.3
Urban Council Area	4.0	3.7	3.9	2.5	3.0	2.7
Administrative Centres (Districts)	2.9	4.3	3.5	2.3	3.1	2.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.9	6.6	5.8
Total	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.8

Figure 4.26 below, shows that the decline in the proportion of persons with disability who had lack of feeling was greatest in the younger age groups below 20 years. Thereafter, and in both 2002 and 2012, the proportion slightly increased with age.

Figure 4.26: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Lack of Feeling by Age Group and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.11. Persons with Albinism

These are persons whose skin lack pigmentation.

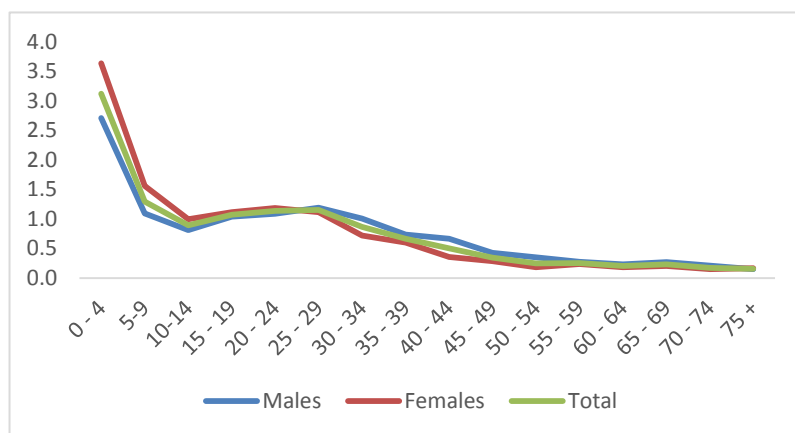
Less than 1 percent of persons with disability had albinism in 2012, with not much difference across the sexes and in both rural and urban areas (Table 4.47 below). This pattern was observed across all the background characteristics.

Table 4.47: Percentage of Persons with Disability who had Albinism by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Albinism			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	291973	339745	631718	1697	1713	3410	0.6	0.5	0.5
Urban	85101	100824	185925	968	856	1824	1.1	0.8	1.0
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	126	138	264	0.9	0.8	0.9
Manicaland	48946	61200	110146	418	428	846	0.9	0.7	0.8
Mashonaland Central	45361	49740	95101	189	194	383	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mashonaland East	41905	49037	90942	249	285	534	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mashonaland West	51147	53309	104456	285	237	522	0.6	0.4	0.5
Matabeleland North	28182	33436	61618	163	144	307	0.6	0.4	0.5
Matabeleland South	19772	24435	44207	124	93	217	0.6	0.4	0.5
Midlands	56276	68131	124407	306	290	596	0.5	0.4	0.5
Masvingo	34507	42185	76692	337	328	665	1.0	0.8	0.9
Harare	37688	41673	79361	468	432	900	1.2	1.0	1.1
State land	7374	6356	13730	66	43	109	0.9	0.7	0.8
Communal Land	207226	258635	465861	1117	1227	2344	0.5	0.5	0.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6591	6596	13187	44	35	79	0.7	0.5	0.6
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16542	14744	31286	130	109	239	0.8	0.7	0.8
Resettlement Area	54240	53414	107654	340	299	639	0.6	0.6	0.6
Urban Council Area	81609	96547	178156	918	823	1741	1.1	0.9	1.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	485	450	935	4	4	8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Growth point and Other Urban Area	3007	3827	6834	46	29	75	1.5	0.8	1.1
Total	377074	440569	817643	2665	2569	5234	0.7	0.6	0.6

As shown in Figure 4.27 below, the proportion of persons with disability who had albinism generally declined with age. The decline was greatest in the younger age groups below 10-14.

Figure 4.27: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Albinism by Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who had albinism was highest in Victoria Falls (4 percent) and Epworth and Harare Rural (2 percent), and lowest in Plumtree (0.1 percent) and Mangwe and Mbire (0.2 percent) (Table 4.48 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.13*.

Table 4.48: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Albinism by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Albinism			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top 10 Districts									
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	18	10	28	4.3	2.6	3.5
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	40	37	77	1.6	1.5	1.5
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	32	27	59	1.6	1.4	1.5
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	15	13	28	1.6	1.3	1.4
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	19	13	32	1.9	1.0	1.4
Rusape	883	1173	2056	12	15	27	1.4	1.3	1.3
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	24	19	43	1.7	1.0	1.3
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	59	46	105	1.7	1.0	1.3
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	9	2	11	2.2	0.5	1.3
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	23	26	49	1.1	1.4	1.2
Bottom Ten Districts									
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	2	4	6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	21	30	51	0.3	0.3	0.3
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	15	14	29	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	17	23	40	0.3	0.3	0.3
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	11	5	16	0.4	0.2	0.3
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	11	4	15	0.4	0.1	0.3
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	9	9	18	0.3	0.2	0.3
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	9	9	18	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	3	7	10	0.1	0.2	0.2
Plumtree	308	381	689	-	1	1	-	0.3	0.1
Total	377074	440569	817643	2665	2569	5234	0.7	0.6	0.6

In terms of sex and spatial distribution, there were slightly more males (51 percent) than females among persons who had albinism. (Table 4.49). This pattern was observed in urban areas but in the rural areas, there was parity. Most of the persons with disability who had albinism lived in rural areas (65 percent). Across the provinces, the highest percentage of males among persons with disability who had albinism was in Matabeleland South (57 percent), and lowest in Mashonaland East (47 percent) and Bulawayo (48 percent). Across land use sectors, the percentage was highest on growth points and other urban areas and state land (61 percent).

Table 4.49: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Albinism by Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Percent Distribution (Down)			Percent Distribution (Across)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	63.7	66.7	65.2	49.8	50.2	100.0
Urban	36.3	33.3	34.8	53.1	46.9	100.0
Bulawayo	4.7	5.4	5.0	47.7	52.3	100.0
Manicaland	15.7	16.7	16.2	49.4	50.6	100.0
Mashonaland Central	7.1	7.6	7.3	49.3	50.7	100.0
Mashonaland East	9.3	11.1	10.2	46.6	53.4	100.0
Mashonaland West	10.7	9.2	10.0	54.6	45.4	100.0
Matabeleland North	6.1	5.6	5.9	53.1	46.9	100.0
Matabeleland South	4.7	3.6	4.1	57.1	42.9	100.0
Midlands	11.5	11.3	11.4	51.3	48.7	100.0
Masvingo	12.6	12.8	12.7	50.7	49.3	100.0
Harare	17.6	16.8	17.2	52.0	48.0	100.0
State land	2.5	1.7	2.1	60.6	39.4	100.0
Communal Land	41.9	47.8	44.8	47.7	52.3	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.7	1.4	1.5	55.7	44.3	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.9	4.2	4.6	54.4	45.6	100.0
Resettlement Area	12.8	11.6	12.2	53.2	46.8	100.0
Urban Council Area	34.4	32.0	33.3	52.7	47.3	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.2	0.2	0.2	50.0	50.0	100.0
Growth point and Other Urban Area	1.7	1.1	1.4	61.3	38.7	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0

Across the districts, the highest percentage of males among persons with disability who had albinism was in Umzingwane (92 percent) and Beitbridge Urban (82 percent), and lowest in Mangwe (30 percent) (Table 4.50).

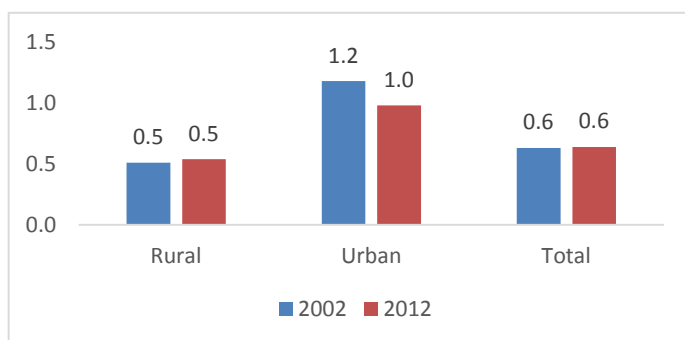
Table 4.50: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Albinism by Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Top Ten Districts				
Plumtree	-	100.0	100.0	1
Umzingwane	91.7	8.3	100.0	12
Beitbridge Urban	81.8	18.2	100.0	11
Bubi	73.3	26.7	100.0	15
Zvishavane	68.8	31.3	100.0	16
Gwanda	67.9	32.1	100.0	53
Chipinge Urban	66.7	33.3	100.0	12
Karoi	66.7	33.3	100.0	9
Hwange Urban	66.7	33.3	100.0	9
Shurugwi Urban	66.7	33.3	100.0	12
Bottom Ten Districts				
Shurugwi Urban	53.3	46.7	100.0	15
Gokwe North	41.2	58.8	100.0	51
Mudzi	39.2	60.8	100.0	51
Murehwa	37.5	62.5	100.0	72
Mutoko	36.8	63.2	100.0	38
Bulilima	36.7	63.3	100.0	30
Zvishavane Urban	36.4	63.6	100.0	11
UMP	35.3	64.7	100.0	34
Mvurwi	33.3	66.7	100.0	3
Kariba Urban	33.3	66.7	100.0	6
Mangwe	30.0	70.0	100.0	10
Total	50.9	49.1	100.0	5234

Trends in Persons with Albinism

The proportion of persons with disability who had albinism remained at less than 1 percent between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 4.28 below). This stagnancy was also observed in rural areas. However, a slight decline (from 1.2 percent in 2002 to 1 percent in 2012) was observed in urban areas.

Figure 4.28: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Albinism by Place of Residence and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



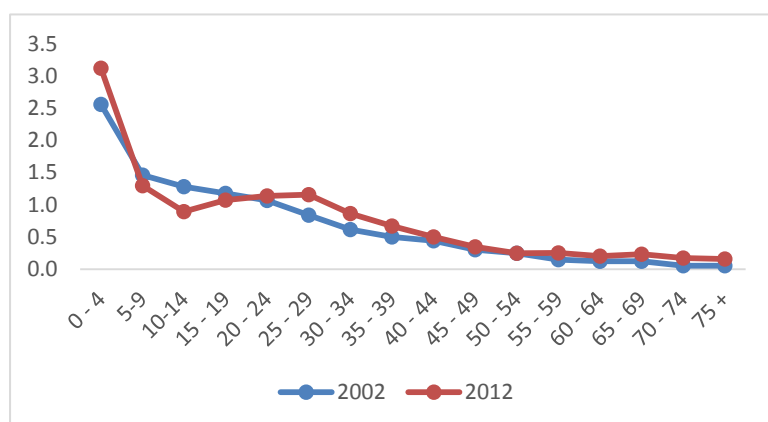
The stagnancy in the proportion of persons with disability who had albinism was also observed among both males and females as well as across most provinces and land use sectors (Table 4.51 below).

Table 4.51: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Albinism by Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Urban	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0
Bulawayo	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
Manicaland	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Mashonaland Central	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mashonaland East	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mashonaland West	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Matabeleland North	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Matabeleland South	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Midlands	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Masvingo	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9
Harare	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
State land	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8
Communal Land	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
Resettlement Area	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Urban Council Area	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	1.0	-	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.1
Total	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6

Figure 4.29 below, shows that the proportion of persons with disability who had albinism generally declined with age.

Figure 4.29: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Albinism by Age Group and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.12. Persons with Multiple Disabilities

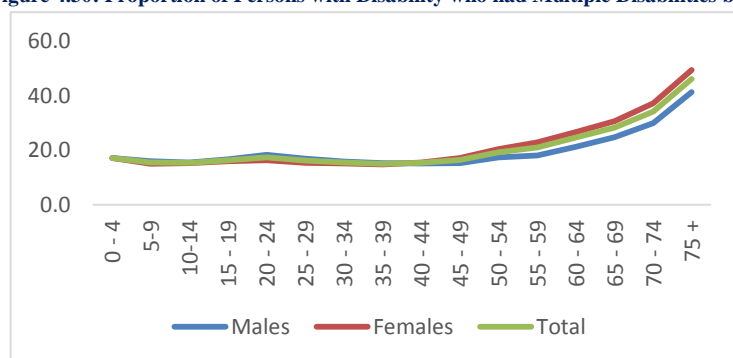
Twenty-three percent of persons with disability had multiple disabilities in 2012, with this proportion being higher among females (25 percent) than males (21 percent) and in rural areas (25 percent) than urban areas (17 percent) (Table 4.52 below). These gender differentials were observed across all the background characteristics. Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in Matabeleland North (28 percent) and Matabeleland South (27 percent), and lowest in Harare (17 percent) and Bulawayo (19 percent). Across land use sectors, it was highest in communal lands (26 percent), and lowest in administrative centres (17 percent).

Table 4.52: Percentage of Persons with Disability who had Multiple Disabilities by Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Multiple Disabilities			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	291973	339745	631718	64739	90313	155052	22.2	26.6	24.5
Urban	85101	100824	185925	13341	18506	31847	15.7	18.4	17.1
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	2295	3586	5881	17.3	20.6	19.1
Manicaland	48946	61200	110146	11107	16571	27678	22.7	27.1	25.1
Mashonaland Central	45361	49740	95101	10256	13077	23333	22.6	26.3	24.5
Mashonaland East	41905	49037	90942	9126	13093	22219	21.8	26.7	24.4
Mashonaland West	51147	53309	104456	10032	11810	21842	19.6	22.2	20.9
Matabeleland North	28182	33436	61618	7102	10350	17452	25.2	31.0	28.3
Matabeleland South	19772	24435	44207	4644	7140	11784	23.5	29.2	26.7
Midlands	56276	68131	124407	11027	16465	27492	19.6	24.2	22.1
Masvingo	34507	42185	76692	6598	9013	15611	19.1	21.4	20.4
Harare	37688	41673	79361	5893	7714	13607	15.6	18.5	17.1
State land	7374	6356	13730	1120	1017	2137	15.2	16.0	15.6
Communal Land	207226	258635	465861	48471	71923	120394	23.4	27.8	25.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6591	6596	13187	1392	1705	3097	21.1	25.8	23.5
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16542	14744	31286	2907	3082	5989	17.6	20.9	19.1
Resettlement Area	54240	53414	107654	10849	12586	23435	20.0	23.6	21.8
Urban Council Area	81609	96547	178156	12735	17668	30403	15.6	18.3	17.1
Administrative Centres (Districts)	485	450	935	78	66	144	16.1	14.7	15.4
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3007	3827	6834	528	772	1300	17.6	20.2	19.0
Total	377074	440569	817643	78080	108819	186899	20.7	24.7	22.9

As shown on Figure 4.30 below, the proportion of persons with disability who had multiple disabilities increased with age. There is not much gender difference in the younger age groups below 55 years, but thereafter, the proportion of females becomes consistently higher (though slightly) than that of males.

Figure 4.30: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Multiple Disabilities by Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who had multiple disabilities was highest in Tsholotsho (33 percent), and lowest in Kariba Urban (12 percent) and Chinhoyi (13 percent) (Table 4.53 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.14*.

Table 4.53: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Multiple Disabilities by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with a Disability			Population of Persons with Multiple Disabilities			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	1634	2643	4277	28.9	35.4	32.6
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	1067	1872	2939	27.7	35.4	32.2
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	697	1163	1860	27.4	35.9	32.2
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	891	1547	2438	27.8	35.1	32.0
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	838	1675	2513	26.6	34.7	31.5
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	939	1447	2386	26.2	32.6	29.7
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	2827	4330	7157	26.1	32.0	29.4
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	660	1100	1760	25.3	31.6	28.9
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	839	1259	2098	25.7	31.1	28.7
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	993	1671	2664	25.2	30.9	28.5
Bottom Ten Districts									
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	71	84	155	13.9	15.2	14.6
Norton	1921	2239	4160	263	341	604	13.7	15.2	14.5
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	22	29	51	14.4	14.5	14.4
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	41	90	131	10.3	17.3	14.3
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	73	72	145	13.4	14.8	14.1
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	166	208	374	13.5	14.1	13.8
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	130	137	267	14.0	13.5	13.8
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	60	56	116	14.5	12.6	13.6
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	216	247	463	12.3	13.0	12.6
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	99	129	228	10.4	14.4	12.4
Total	377074	440569	817643	78080	108819	186899	20.7	24.7	22.9

In terms of sex and spatial distribution, most of the persons who had multiple disabilities were females (58 percent), and lived in rural areas (83 percent) (Table 4.54). This gender dimension was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors. Across the provinces, the highest percentage of females among persons with disability who had multiple disabilities was in Bulawayo and Matabeleland South (60 percent) and Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East (63 percent), while the lowest was in Mashonaland West (54 percent). Across land use sectors, the percentage was highest in communal lands (60 percent) and growth points and other urban areas (59 percent).

Table 4.54: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Multiple Disabilities by Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Percent Distribution (Down)			Percent Distribution (Across)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	82.9	83.0	83.0	41.8	58.2	100.0
Urban	17.1	17.0	17.0	41.9	58.1	100.0
Bulawayo	2.9	3.3	3.1	39.0	61.0	100.0
Manicaland	14.2	15.2	14.8	40.1	59.9	100.0
Mashonaland Central	13.1	12.0	12.5	44.0	56.0	100.0
Mashonaland East	11.7	12.0	11.9	41.1	58.9	100.0
Mashonaland West	12.8	10.9	11.7	45.9	54.1	100.0
Matabeleland North	9.1	9.5	9.3	40.7	59.3	100.0
Matabeleland South	5.9	6.6	6.3	39.4	60.6	100.0
Midlands	14.1	15.1	14.7	40.1	59.9	100.0
Masvingo	8.5	8.3	8.4	42.3	57.7	100.0
Harare	7.5	7.1	7.3	43.3	56.7	100.0
State land	1.4	0.9	1.1	52.4	47.6	100.0
Communal Land	62.1	66.1	64.4	40.3	59.7	100.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.8	1.6	1.7	44.9	55.1	100.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.7	2.8	3.2	48.5	51.5	100.0
Resettlement Area	13.9	11.6	12.5	46.3	53.7	100.0
Urban Council Area	16.3	16.2	16.3	41.9	58.1	100.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.1	0.1	0.1	54.2	45.8	100.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	0.7	0.7	0.7	40.6	59.4	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	41.8	58.2	100.0

Across the districts, the highest percentage of females among persons with disability who had multiple disabilities was in Chiredzi Urban (69 percent) and Bulilima (67 percent), and lowest in Mvurwi (45 percent) and Victoria Falls and Beitbridge Urban (48 percent) (Table 4.55).

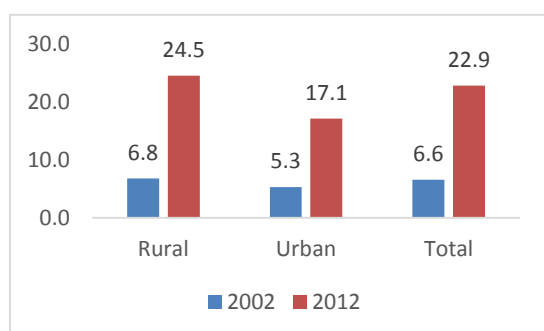
Table 4.55: Spatial and Sex Distribution of Persons who had Multiple Disabilities by Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total	
			Percent	Number
Top Ten Districts				
Chiredzi Urban	31.3	68.7	100.0	131
Bulilima	33.3	66.7	100.0	2513
Rusape	34.3	65.7	100.0	414
Matobo	36.3	63.7	100.0	2939
Hwedza	36.5	63.5	100.0	2438
Redcliff	37.0	63.0	100.0	441
Chikomba	37.3	62.7	100.0	2664
Hwange	37.5	62.5	100.0	1860
Mangwe	37.5	62.5	100.0	1760
Buhera	37.5	62.5	100.0	3929
Bottom Ten Districts				
Umguzha	48.3	51.7	100.0	1959
Harare Rural	48.5	51.5	100.0	656
Ruwa Local Board	48.7	51.3	100.0	267
Marondera	48.9	51.1	100.0	852
Umzingwane	49.7	50.3	100.0	471
Shurugwi Urban	50.3	49.7	100.0	145
Makonde	51.1	48.9	100.0	1833
Beitbridge Urban	51.7	48.3	100.0	116
Victoria Falls	52.4	47.6	100.0	143
Mvurwi	54.7	45.3	100.0	95
Total	41.8	58.2	100.0	186899

Trends in Persons with Multiple Disabilities

The proportion of persons with a disability who had multiple disabilities was more than three times as high in 2012 (23 percent) as it was in 2002 (7 percent)(Figure 4.31 below). Similar differentials were observed in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 4.31: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Multiple Disabilities by Place of Residence and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The increase in persons with disability who had multiple disabilities was also observed among both males and females as well as across most provinces and land use sectors (Table 4.56 below).

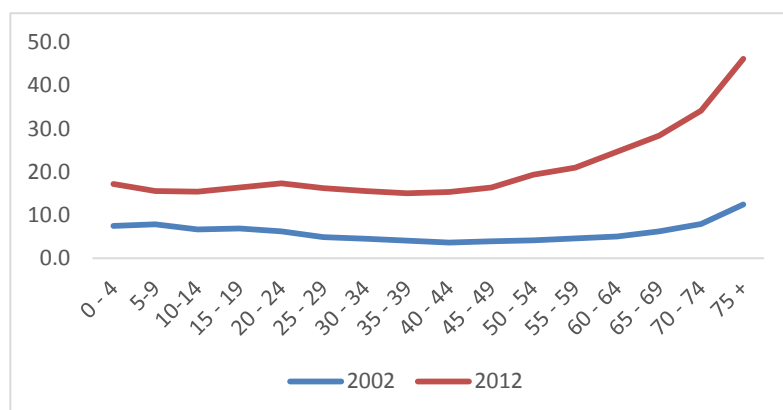
Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in Mashonaland Central (from 5 percent in 2002 to 25 percent in 2012), and lowest in Manicaland (from 8 percent in 2002 to 25 percent in 2012) and Harare (from 5 percent to 17 percent). Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest in large scale commercial farming areas (from 5 percent in 2002 to 19 percent in 2012), and lowest in state land and resettlement areas (three times as high).

Table 4.56: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Multiple Disabilities by Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	6.2	7.4	6.8	22.2	26.6	24.5
Urban	5.0	5.6	5.3	15.7	18.4	17.1
Bulawayo	5.1	6.0	5.5	17.3	20.6	19.1
Manicaland	7.2	8.5	7.8	22.7	27.1	25.1
Mashonaland Central	4.7	5.6	5.1	22.6	26.3	24.5
Mashonaland East	6.6	7.8	7.2	21.8	26.7	24.4
Mashonaland West	5.6	6.6	6.1	19.6	22.2	20.9
Matabeleland North	7.1	8.5	7.8	25.2	31.0	28.3
Matabeleland South	7.6	9.5	8.6	23.5	29.2	26.7
Midlands	5.1	5.8	5.4	19.6	24.2	22.1
Masvingo	5.4	6.0	5.7	19.1	21.4	20.4
Harare	5.1	5.8	5.4	15.6	18.5	17.1
State land	5.1	5.0	5.0	15.2	16.0	15.6
Communal Land	6.5	7.7	7.1	23.4	27.8	25.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6.8	7.2	6.9	21.1	25.8	23.5
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.3	4.8	4.5	17.6	20.9	19.1
Resettlement Area	6.1	7.3	6.7	20.0	23.6	21.8
Urban Council Area	5.1	5.6	5.3	15.6	18.3	17.1
Administrative Centres (Districts)	2.4	6.9	4.5	16.1	14.7	15.4
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	5.2	5.4	5.3	17.6	20.2	19.0
Total	6.0	7.1	6.6	20.7	24.7	22.9

Figure 4.32 below, shows that the increase in the proportion of persons with disability who had multiple disabilities was observed across all the age groups. The increase was steeper in the age groups above 50 years.

Figure 4.32: Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Multiple Disabilities by Age Group and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.13. Overall Structure of Disability

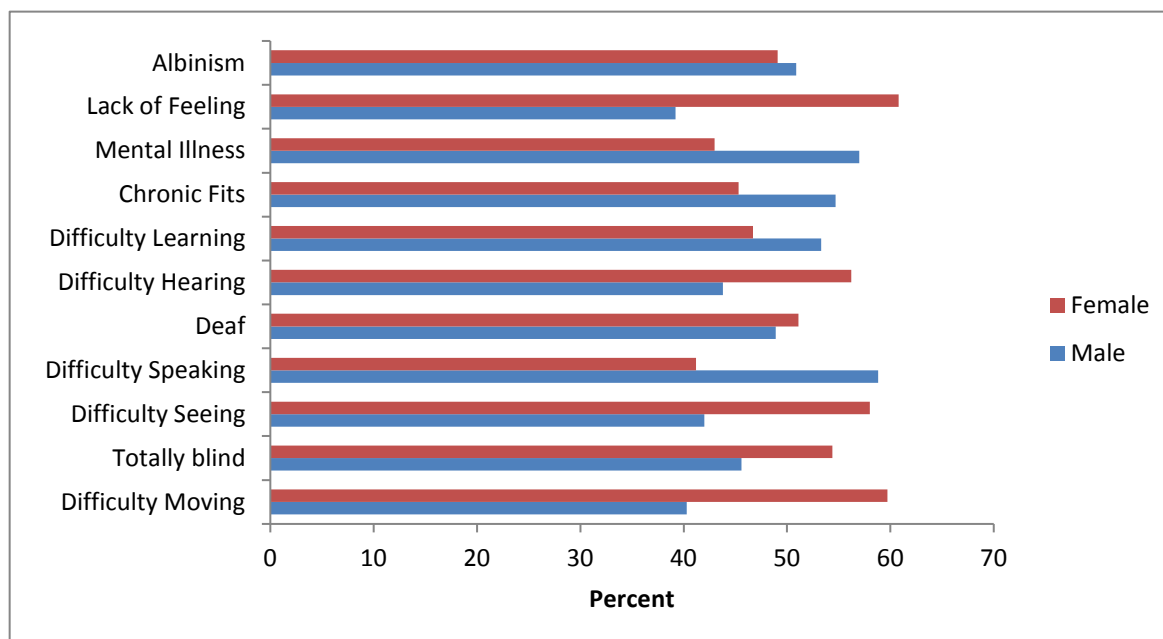
The most common type of disability in 2012 was difficulty seeing (42 percent), followed by difficulty moving (36 percent) while the least common was albinism (1 percent) and totally blind and deaf (both at 2 percent) (Table 4.57). This pattern was generally observed in the urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors. In the rural areas, the most common type of disability was difficulty moving, though the difference with difficulty seeing was very small.

Table 4.57: Structure of Disability by Type and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Type of Disability										
	Moving	Totally Blind	Seeing	Speaking	Deaf	Hearing	Learning	Chronic Fits	Strange Behaviour	Lack of Feeling	Albinism
Rural	38.3	2.3	37.2	8.5	2.2	16.8	12.1	4.8	8.3	4.1	0.5
Urban	27.6	1.9	50.1	8.9	2.2	11.3	9.0	4.4	5.9	2.9	1.0
Bulawayo	29.3	2.6	51.6	7.6	2.3	11.3	6.5	5.2	6.5	3.6	0.9
Manicaland	37.7	2.2	37.3	8.4	2.2	16.2	12.7	4.5	9.2	6.1	0.8
Mashonaland Central	35.5	1.6	34.7	8.6	1.7	15.9	15.7	5.3	8.7	7.3	0.4
Mashonaland East	37.5	2.1	38.3	9.3	2.1	15.0	11.1	4.8	8.3	6.0	0.6
Mashonaland West	37.2	1.9	40.6	8.1	2.0	14.7	12.0	3.9	7.2	1.5	0.5
Matabeleland North	37.3	2.9	41.6	8.3	2.4	20.4	12.1	5.8	7.3	2.3	0.5
Matabeleland South	38.9	3.1	38.5	8.8	2.7	18.1	9.9	5.5	8.9	3.2	0.5
Midlands	34.5	2.2	45.2	7.9	2.0	16.4	10.5	4.1	6.0	1.7	0.5
Masvingo	39.0	3.0	33.6	8.6	2.9	14.9	9.6	5.0	8.7	3.5	0.9
Harare	29.3	1.8	45.9	9.9	2.5	11.5	9.6	4.8	6.6	2.7	1.1
State land	29.0	1.7	41.3	9.3	2.2	13.1	11.2	4.3	6.3	3.0	0.8
Communal Land	39.5	2.5	37.6	8.2	2.2	17.0	12.0	4.9	8.5	4.1	0.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	35.7	2.0	37.1	8.7	1.8	15.8	13.2	4.2	9.3	5.0	0.6
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	33.4	1.5	36.6	9.2	2.3	15.9	12.1	4.8	7.1	3.8	0.8
Resettlement Area	36.2	1.9	35.5	9.3	2.3	16.3	12.8	4.7	7.7	4.3	0.6
Urban Council Area	27.5	1.9	50.4	8.9	2.2	11.2	8.9	4.4	5.9	2.7	1.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	28.3	2.2	46.7	9.2	2.0	12.6	9.6	4.6	6.2	2.7	0.9
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	31.2	2.0	43.3	8.8	2.5	12.7	10.9	4.3	6.7	5.8	1.1
Total	35.9	2.2	40.2	8.6	2.2	15.5	11.4	4.7	7.7	3.8	0.6

There were more males than females who had mental illness, chronic fits, difficulty learning and difficulty speaking (Figure 4.33 below). On the other hand, lack of feeling, difficulty hearing, difficulty seeing, total blindness and difficulty moving were experienced by a higher proportion of women compared to men. There are slightly more males with albinism and slightly more females who are deaf.

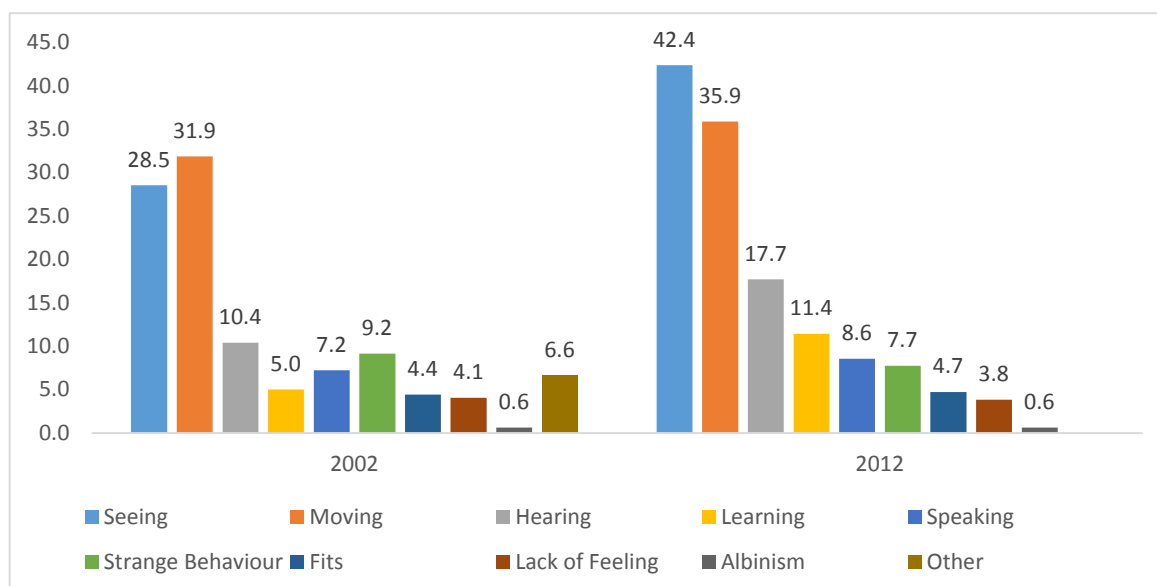
Figure 4.33: Type of Disability by Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Trends in the Structure of Types of Disability

There was a structural shift in types of disability between 2002 and 2012. The most common type of disability in 2002 was difficulty moving (32 percent) but in 2012 it shifted to difficulty seeing (42 percent) (Figure 4.34 below)⁶. However, both of these types of disabilities have remained the most dominant in the country, with both accounting for about 60 percent and 78 percent, in 2002 and 2012 respectively.

Figure 4.34: Overall Structure of Disability by Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



⁶ Note that to allow for comparability between the two census periods, the “totally blind” and “deaf” categories have been combined with “difficulty seeing” and “difficulty hearing” categories in 2012, respectively.

5. Household Characteristics

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

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

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

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

5.1. *Private Households*

The demographic characteristics of persons with a disability in private households did not deviate from those of the total population of persons with a disability as given in Chapter 2 and are, therefore, not presented here.

Table 5.1 shows the total number of persons with a disability in private households by number of private households, average household size and by province. There were 382,452 private households with persons with a disability. These households constituted a population of 809,293 persons with a disability. The remainder of the persons with a disability (8,350 persons) was in collective households. Private households in Midlands constituted about 15 percent of the total number of households with persons with a disability while those in Bulawayo constituted the least (4 percent).

The average household size of households headed by persons with disability was 2.1, which was less than half of that of households headed by persons without disability (4.5). This disparity was observed across all the provinces.

Table 5.1: Percent Distribution of Private Households by Household Size and Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Province	With Disability				Without Disability				Total			
	Households			Average Household	Households			Average Household	Households			Average Household
	Population	Number	Percent		Population	Number	Percent		Population	Number	Percent	
Bulawayo	30514	14888	3.9	2.0	619338	150457	5.6	4.1	649852	165345	5.4	3.9
Manicaland	109072	53222	13.9	2.0	1623121	356860	13.3	4.5	1732193	410082	13.4	4.2
Mashonaland Central	94324	42281	11.1	2.2	1047415	221642	8.3	4.7	1141739	263923	8.6	4.3
Mashonaland East	89586	44308	11.6	2.0	1238722	282517	10.6	4.4	1328308	326825	10.7	4.1
Mashonaland West	103596	48102	12.6	2.2	1378047	297121	11.1	4.6	1481643	345223	11.3	4.3
Matabeleland North	60153	28871	7.5	2.1	667860	132041	4.9	5.1	728013	160912	5.3	4.5
Matabeleland South	44134	21580	5.6	2.0	633963	133295	5.0	4.8	678097	154875	5.1	4.4
Midlands	123706	58642	15.3	2.1	1481276	300930	11.2	4.9	1604982	359572	11.8	4.5
Masvingo	76098	35583	9.3	2.1	1399463	302570	11.3	4.6	1475561	338153	11.1	4.4
Harare	78110	34975	9.1	2.2	2028803	499131	18.6	4.1	2106913	534106	17.5	3.9
Total	809293	382452	100.0	2.1	12118008	2676564	100.0	4.5	12927301	3059016	100.0	4.2

The largest proportions of the households headed by persons with disability (15 percent each) were in the 3 and 4-person household size categories while the lowest proportion (7 percent) was in the 7-person household size category (Table 5.2a). About 81 percent of the total households with persons with a disability had 6 persons at most as shown in Table 5.2a. This pattern was also observed among households headed by persons without disability.

Table 5.2a: Percent Distribution of Private Households by Household Size and Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Household Size	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	12.6	14.7	13.5	12.0	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.1
2	11.4	16.4	13.7	11.5	16.2	13.1	11.5	16.2	13.2
3	13.2	17.0	14.9	16.9	19.5	17.8	16.5	19.1	17.4
4	14.8	15.4	15.1	18.0	17.8	17.9	17.6	17.4	17.6
5	14.2	12.2	13.3	15.2	13.3	14.6	15.1	13.1	14.4
6	11.4	9.0	10.3	10.7	8.7	10.1	10.8	8.7	10.1
7	8.2	5.9	7.2	6.7	5.4	6.2	6.8	5.5	6.3
8+	14.2	9.5	12.1	9.0	7.5	8.5	9.6	7.8	8.9
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	208571	173881	382452	1780121	896443	2676564	1988692	1070324	3059016

There were more male-headed households (55 percent) than female-headed ones among households headed by persons with disability as shown in Table 5.2b. While this pattern was also observed among households headed by persons without disability, the proportion of female headed households was much higher among those headed by persons with disability (45 percent) compared with those headed by persons without disability (34 percent).

Table 5.2b: Percent Distribution of Private Households by Household Size and Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Household Size	With Disability				Without Disability				Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Male	Female	Total	Number	Male	Female	Total	Number
1	50.7	49.3	100.0	51766	67.0	33.0	100.0	317488	64.7	35.3	100.0	369254
2	45.5	54.5	100.0	52217	58.5	41.5	100.0	350546	56.8	43.2	100.0	402763
3	48.2	51.8	100.0	56977	63.3	36.7	100.0	475671	61.7	38.3	100.0	532648
4	53.7	46.3	100.0	57667	66.7	33.3	100.0	479647	65.3	34.7	100.0	537314
5	58.2	41.8	100.0	50807	69.5	30.5	100.0	389937	68.2	31.8	100.0	440744
6	60.4	39.6	100.0	39397	71.0	29.0	100.0	269396	69.7	30.3	100.0	308793
7	62.6	37.4	100.0	27471	71.1	28.9	100.0	166652	69.9	30.1	100.0	194123
8+	64.1	35.9	100.0	46150	70.6	29.4	100.0	227227	69.5	30.5	100.0	273377
Total	54.5	45.5	100.0	382452	66.5	33.5	100.0	2676564	65.0	35.0	100.0	3059016

Across the the provinces and among households headed by persons with disability, the proportion of 3-person households was around 15 percent of the households in most provinces (*Appendix A1.15*). This was also the case for households headed by persons without disability.

Table 5.3a presents the distribution of heads of private households by age group and sex. The proportions of male-headed households were generally higher than those of female-headed households for all age groups.

Table 5.3a: Percent Distribution of Private Households by Age Group, Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Age Group	With disability				Without disability			
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Male	Female	Total	Number
<15	50.4	49.6	100.0	591	48.8	51.2	100.0	12699
15 - 19	52.4	47.6	100.0	3139	51.8	48.2	100.0	72785
20 - 24	61.7	38.3	100.0	8080	62.6	37.4	100.0	216722
25 - 29	68.7	31.3	100.0	15993	71.3	28.7	100.0	398662
30 - 34	68.2	31.8	100.0	21232	72.7	27.3	100.0	426119
35 - 39	64.9	35.1	100.0	25454	71.2	28.8	100.0	388421
40 - 44	60.7	39.3	100.0	28331	70.8	29.2	100.0	295939
45 - 49	54.5	45.5	100.0	28530	65.2	34.8	100.0	189061
50 - 54	49.2	50.8	100.0	36943	57.7	42.3	100.0	180028
55 - 59	51.2	48.8	100.0	36876	60.1	39.9	100.0	149422
60 - 64	49.3	50.7	100.0	36832	58.9	41.1	100.0	116873
65 - 69	49.8	50.2	100.0	33953	59.1	40.9	100.0	82460
70 - 74	51.4	48.6	100.0	34930	59.6	40.4	100.0	63116
75+	51.7	48.3	100.0	70078	57.2	42.8	100.0	80702
NS	35.7	64.3	100.0	1489	56.3	43.7	100.0	3507
Total	54.5	45.5	100.0	382451	66.5	33.5	100.0	2676516

About 97 percent of households headed by persons with disability were headed by persons age 25 years and above (Table 5.3b). The proportions of male-headed households were generally higher than those of female-headed households for all age groups.

Table 5.3b: Percent Distribution of Private Households by Age Group, Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Age Group	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<15	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5
15 - 19	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.1	3.9	2.7
20 - 24	2.4	1.8	2.1	7.6	9.0	8.1
25 - 29	5.3	2.9	4.2	16.0	12.7	14.9
30 - 34	6.9	3.9	5.6	17.4	13.0	15.9
35 - 39	7.9	5.1	6.7	15.5	12.5	14.5
40 - 44	8.2	6.4	7.4	11.8	9.6	11.1
45 - 49	7.5	7.5	7.5	6.9	7.3	7.1
50 - 54	8.7	10.8	9.7	5.8	8.5	6.7
55 - 59	9.1	10.3	9.6	5.0	6.7	5.6
60 - 64	8.7	10.7	9.6	3.9	5.4	4.4
65 - 69	8.1	9.8	8.9	2.7	3.8	3.1
70 - 74	8.6	9.8	9.1	2.1	2.8	2.4
75+	17.4	19.5	18.3	2.6	3.9	3.0
NS	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	208570	173881	382451	1780090	896426	2676516

In all provinces, there were more male-headed than female-headed households except in Matabeleland South (*Appendix A1.16*).

5.2. Collective households

A total of 8,350 persons with a disability were in collective households and they constituted 1 percent of the total population of persons with a disability in the country. The distribution of the collective household population by broad age-groups and sex for the country is shown in Table 5.4 below. About 10 percent of the collective household population was under 15 years of age and about 20 percent was age 65 years and above. Males constituted 47 percent of the total population in collective households and were generally out-numbered by females in all age groups. The excess of males over females was more pronounced in the 65 years and above age range.

Table 5.4: Percent Composition of Population in Collective Households by Disability Status, Sex and Broad Age group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Broad Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Number
0 - 14	50.1	49.9	100.0	802
15 - 49	49.0	51.0	100.0	5763
50-64	31.8	68.2	100.0	1622
65+	36.3	63.7	100.0	1644
Not Stated	51.6	48.4	100.0	91
Total	46.6	53.4	100.0	8300

Table 5.5 shows that 24 percent of the population in collective households in the country had never married, while 51 percent were married, and about 24 percent were divorced or separated.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Population with Disability in Collective Households by Marital Status and Broad Age group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
15 - 19	460	49	4	1	2	516
20 - 24	383	193	23	1	7	607
25 - 29	276	314	45	11	4	650
30 - 34	185	391	51	16	2	645
35 - 39	106	372	62	37	6	583
40 - 44	84	396	48	63	5	596
45 - 49	42	377	48	72	5	544
50 - 54	46	403	43	102	6	600
55 - 59	33	352	31	141	2	559
60 - 64	31	273	29	123	7	463
65 - 69	23	223	18	134	7	405
70 - 74	38	164	31	179	6	418
75 +	95	229	58	411	28	821
NS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1802	3736	491	1291	87	7407
Percent Total	24.3	50.4	6.6	17.4	1.2	100

5.3. Living Arrangements

Most household members living with disability in Zimbabwe are related to the head of household (Table 5.6). Of the 8,350 persons living in private households slightly over 1 percent were not related to the head. Of the parents living with the head of households, 83 percent were females. The number of female parents relative to male parents may be reflective of the older age of widows compared with widowers.

Table 5.6: Population with Disability in Collective Households by Relationship to Head of Household, Sex and Place of Residence, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

(a) Rural						
Relationship to Head of Household	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Head	160363	55.3	137373	40.7	297736	47.5
Spouse	5600	1.9	79915	23.7	85515	13.6
Son/daughter	65863	22.7	50199	14.9	116062	18.5
Parent	2328	0.8	14442	4.3	16770	2.7
Grandson/daughter	22190	7.7	16680	4.9	38870	6.2
Brother/sister	7108	2.5	6618	2.0	13726	2.2
Other relative	20949	7.2	28760	8.5	49709	7.9
Not relative	5159	1.8	3189	0.9	8348	1.3
Not stated	173	0.1	208	0.1	381	0.1
Total	289733	100.0	337384	100.0	627117	100.0

(b) Urban						
Relationship to Head of Household	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Head	48208	57.8	36508	37.0	84716	46.5
Spouse	1150	1.4	23076	23.4	24226	13.3
Son/daughter	17767	21.3	14695	14.9	32462	17.8
Parent	954	1.1	4536	4.6	5490	3.0
Grandson/daughter	3010	3.6	2598	2.6	5608	3.1
Brother/sister	3175	3.8	3033	3.1	6208	3.4
Other relative	7478	9.0	11504	11.7	18982	10.4
Not relative	1353	1.6	2542	2.6	3895	2.1
Not Stated	355	0.4	234	0.2	589	0.3
Total	83450	100.0	98726	100.0	182176	100.0

(c) Total						
Relationship to Head of Household	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Head	208571	55.9	173881	39.9	382452	47.3
Spouse	6750	1.8	102991	23.6	109741	13.6
Son/daughter	83630	22.4	64894	14.9	148524	18.4
Parent	3282	0.9	18978	4.4	22260	2.8
Grandson/daughter	25200	6.8	19278	4.4	44478	5.5
Brother/sister	10283	2.8	9651	2.2	19934	2.5
Other relative	28427	7.6	40264	9.2	68691	8.5
Not relative	6512	1.7	5731	1.3	12243	1.5
Not Stated	528	0.1	442	0.1	970	0.1
Total	373183	100.0	436110	100.0	809293	100.0

5.4. Conclusion

There were more male-headed private households than female-headed ones. In collective households, there were more females than males

6. Education

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

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

1) Has (name) ever been to school?

Response categories:

Yes

No

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

Response categories:

Level 8=8 (None completed)

Level 0=1-3 (Early education)

Level 1=1-7 (Primary)

Level 2=1-6 (Secondary)

Level 3 (Tertiary) =

1 Certificate/Diploma after primary

2 Certificate/Diploma after secondary

3 Graduate/Postgraduate

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

3) Is (name) currently attending school?

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

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

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

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

6.1. Population Ever Been to School

Eighty-nine percent of the population age 3 years and above had ever been to school in 2012, with this proportion being lower among persons with disability (80 percent) compared with those without disability (90 percent) (Table 6.1. below). This means that a total of 645 126 persons with disability age 3 years and above had ever been to school. This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces, land use sectors and age groups. Among persons with disability, the proportion which has ever been to school was much lower in rural areas (77 percent) than in urban areas (92 percent). It was also higher among males (86 percent) than females (76 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare (92 percent) and Bulawayo (90 percent), and lowest in Matabeleland North and Mashonaland Central (73 percent), while across the land use sectors, it was highest in urban council areas (92 percent) and lowest in communal lands (75 percent) and resettlement areas (79 percent). These patterns were also observed among persons without disability.

Table 6.1: Proportion of Population Age 3+ which has Ever Been to School by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	83.3	71.1	76.7	88.8	86.5	87.6	88.4	85.2	86.8
Urban	93.0	90.2	91.5	93.8	93.7	93.7	93.8	93.5	93.6
Bulawayo	91.9	89.3	90.4	93.0	93.1	93.1	92.9	92.9	92.9
Manicaland	85.6	75.9	80.2	90.1	88.3	89.2	89.9	87.4	88.6
Mashonaland Central	82.1	65.0	73.1	88.6	84.9	86.7	88.0	83.0	85.5
Mashonaland East	85.6	76.9	80.9	90.7	89.2	89.9	90.4	88.2	89.2
Mashonaland West	85.1	74.9	79.9	89.9	87.2	88.5	89.5	86.3	87.9
Matabeleland North	81.1	66.5	73.2	88.6	86.5	87.5	88.0	84.6	86.3
Matabeleland South	83.2	74.3	78.2	89.5	88.2	88.8	89.1	87.2	88.1
Midlands	86.6	77.1	81.4	89.6	88.4	89.0	89.4	87.4	88.4
Masvingo	82.2	70.9	76.0	88.8	87.0	87.8	88.4	86.1	87.2
Harare	93.2	90.8	91.9	94.0	93.8	93.9	94.0	93.7	93.8
State land	90.6	85.6	88.3	93.7	92.0	92.9	93.6	91.7	92.7
Communal Land	82.4	69.7	75.4	88.5	86.4	87.4	88.0	84.9	86.4
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	88.0	80.1	84.1	90.8	88.8	89.8	90.6	88.1	89.4
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	86.1	76.2	81.4	90.3	87.2	88.8	90.0	86.5	88.4
Resettlement Area	84.1	73.6	78.9	88.2	85.5	86.8	87.9	84.6	86.3
Urban Council Area	93.1	90.4	91.6	93.8	93.7	93.7	93.8	93.5	93.6
Administrative Centres (Districts)	89.7	85.8	87.8	94.9	93.2	94.0	94.7	92.9	93.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	90.4	87.3	88.7	94.1	93.3	93.7	94.0	93.0	93.5
Total	85.5	75.5	80.1	90.5	88.9	89.7	90.2	88.0	89.0

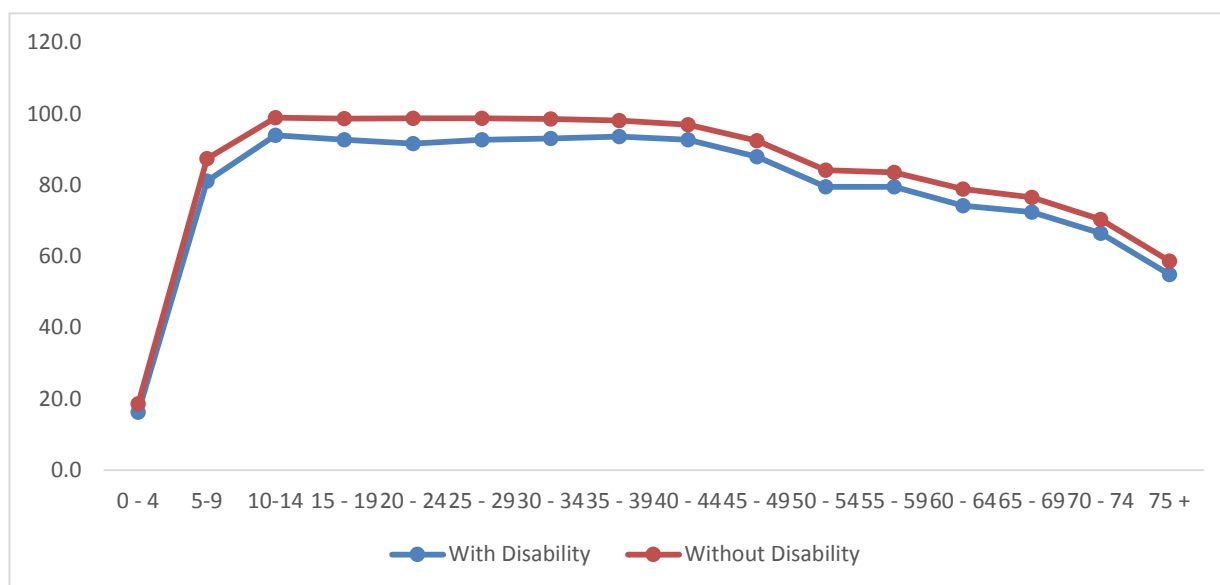
Across the age groups, the proportion of persons with disability who have ever been to school was highest in the age group 10-14 (94 percent) and lowest in the age group 0-4 (16 percent) (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Proportion of Population Age 3+ which has Ever Been to School by Disability Status, Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	15.5	17.2	16.2	18.0	19.2	18.6	18.0	19.2	18.6
5-9	80.7	81.6	81.1	86.9	88.0	87.5	86.7	87.9	87.3
10-14	93.9	94.1	94.0	98.8	99.1	98.9	98.6	98.9	98.8
15 - 19	92.5	93.0	92.7	98.6	98.8	98.7	98.3	98.6	98.5
20 - 24	91.3	92.0	91.6	98.8	98.7	98.8	98.5	98.5	98.5
25 - 29	93.1	92.4	92.7	99.0	98.6	98.8	98.7	98.4	98.5
30 - 34	93.7	92.4	93.1	98.9	98.2	98.5	98.7	97.9	98.3
35 - 39	94.5	92.7	93.6	98.8	97.5	98.2	98.5	97.2	97.9
40 - 44	94.6	91.1	92.7	98.5	95.4	97.0	98.2	94.9	96.6
45 - 49	93.0	84.3	88.0	96.9	88.5	92.4	96.5	87.9	91.9
50 - 54	88.6	74.0	79.5	92.8	78.4	84.2	92.2	77.7	83.4
55 - 59	88.3	73.8	79.6	91.3	77.7	83.6	90.8	76.9	82.8
60 - 64	83.4	68.5	74.3	87.2	72.3	78.9	86.4	71.4	77.8
65 - 69	82.6	65.7	72.4	85.8	69.0	76.6	85.0	68.0	75.4
70 - 74	76.7	59.1	66.5	80.2	61.6	70.4	79.1	60.7	69.0
75 +	66.9	46.8	54.9	70.5	49.2	58.6	68.9	48.1	56.9
Total	85.5	75.5	80.1	90.5	88.9	89.7	90.2	88.0	89.0

As can also be seen from Figure 6.1, below, there is no disparity between persons with disability and those without in terms of the proportion of persons who have ever been to school before age 9. Thereafter, the proportion is consistently lower among persons with disability compared with those without disability, even though the difference is small.

Figure 6.1: Proportion of Persons Age 3+ who have Ever Been to School by Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability which have ever been to school was highest in Gweru Urban (95 percent) and Rusape, Ruwa Local Board and Redcliff (94 percent) and lowest in Binga (57 percent) and Mudzi and Beitbridge Rural (60 percent) (Table 6.3. below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.17*.

Table 6.3: Proportion of Population Age 3+ who have Ever Been to School by Disability Status, Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten districts									
Gweru Urban	95.9	93.5	94.5	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.5	94.3	94.4
Rusape	94.1	94.0	94.0	93.8	94.4	94.1	93.8	94.3	94.1
Ruwa Local Board	93.9	93.6	93.8	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1
Redcliff	95.2	92.2	93.5	93.0	92.8	92.9	93.2	92.8	93.0
Mutare Urban	93.9	91.9	92.8	94.5	94.3	94.4	94.5	94.2	94.4
Norton	94.4	91.4	92.8	93.2	92.7	92.9	93.3	92.6	92.9
Harare Urban	93.7	91.8	92.7	94.7	94.5	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.5
Masvingo Urban	93.7	91.2	92.3	94.1	94.4	94.3	94.1	94.3	94.2
Marondera Urban	91.6	92.3	92.0	94.1	94.2	94.2	94.0	94.2	94.1
Plumtree	95.3	88.9	91.7	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.3	92.9	93.1
Bottom Ten Districts									
Mount Darwin	77.9	56.2	65.9	86.5	82.7	84.5	85.6	79.6	82.5
Chiredzi	73.8	59.1	65.8	85.9	82.4	84.1	85.3	81.1	83.1
Rushinga	78.7	54.4	65.7	90.0	84.3	87.1	88.8	81.1	84.8
Kariba	74.6	56.5	65.5	87.1	81.5	84.3	85.3	78.0	81.7
Chipinge Rural	79.2	54.7	65.3	85.3	80.3	82.6	84.9	78.4	81.4
Mwenezi	74.0	57.5	65.3	84.2	81.6	82.8	83.6	80.2	81.7
Mbire	75.9	53.7	64.5	86.2	80.4	83.2	85.1	77.5	81.2
Beitbridge Rural	70.5	51.3	60.3	84.3	80.1	82.0	83.5	78.4	80.8
Mudzi	71.6	50.0	59.9	86.2	81.2	83.5	85.0	78.5	81.6
Binga	71.6	46.8	57.5	85.0	79.7	82.1	83.7	76.3	79.7
Total	85.5	75.5	80.1	90.5	88.9	89.7	90.2	88.0	89.0

6.2. Population Never Been to School

Thirteen percent of the total population age 3-24 had currently never been to school in 2012, with the proportion being slightly higher among persons with disability (14 percent) than among those without disability (13 percent) (Table 6.4 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces, land use sectors and age groups. Among persons with disability, the proportion which had currently never attended school was higher in rural areas (15 percent) than in urban areas (10 percent). It was also slightly higher among males (14 percent) than females (13 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in Masvingo and Matabeleland South (17 percent) and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare (10 percent) and Bulawayo (12 percent), while across the land use sectors, it was highest in small scale commercial farming areas and resettlement areas (16 percent) and lowest in urban council areas and growth points and other urban areas (10 percent). Across the age groups, the proportion was highest in the age group 0-4 (83 percent) and lowest in the age group 10-14 (6 percent). These patterns were also observed among persons without disability.

Table 6.4: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 which has Currently Never Been to School by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	15.1	14.7	15.0	14.0	13.5	13.7	14.0	13.5	13.8
Urban	11.0	8.7	9.9	10.5	9.1	9.8	10.5	9.1	9.8
Bulawayo	13.8	10.6	12.2	11.3	9.8	10.5	11.3	9.8	10.5
Manicaland	14.8	13.9	14.4	12.8	12.2	12.5	12.9	12.3	12.6
Mashonaland Central	14.1	13.8	14.0	14.5	13.9	14.2	14.5	13.9	14.2
Mashonaland East	13.8	13.3	13.6	12.5	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.1	12.3
Mashonaland West	13.5	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.2	13.4
Matabeleland North	15.1	13.6	14.4	13.5	12.7	13.1	13.6	12.7	13.1
Matabeleland South	16.9	16.3	16.6	13.1	12.5	12.8	13.2	12.6	12.9
Midlands	13.9	12.9	13.5	13.9	13.0	13.5	13.9	13.0	13.5
Masvingo	17.4	15.9	16.7	13.9	12.7	13.3	14.0	12.8	13.4
Harare	11.0	9.2	10.1	10.6	9.2	9.8	10.6	9.2	9.8
State Land	12.2	10.2	11.3	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8
Communal Land	15.3	14.7	15.0	13.9	13.2	13.6	14.0	13.3	13.6
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	13.9	16.1	14.8	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.9
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	13.9	14.9	14.3	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.6
Resettlement Area	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.1
Urban Council Area	11.0	8.7	9.8	10.6	9.1	9.8	10.6	9.1	9.8
Administrative Centres (Districts)	13.9	12.4	13.2	8.1	7.2	7.6	8.3	7.3	7.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	12.0	7.9	10.1	9.5	8.4	8.9	9.5	8.4	8.9
0 - 4	84.0	82.2	83.2	81.3	80.0	80.6	81.3	80.0	80.7
5-9	19.1	18.3	18.8	12.9	11.7	12.3	13.0	11.9	12.5
10-14	6.0	5.8	5.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1
15 - 19	7.4	6.9	7.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4
20 - 24	8.6	7.9	8.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3
Total	14.3	13.2	13.8	13.0	12.1	12.5	13.0	12.1	12.6

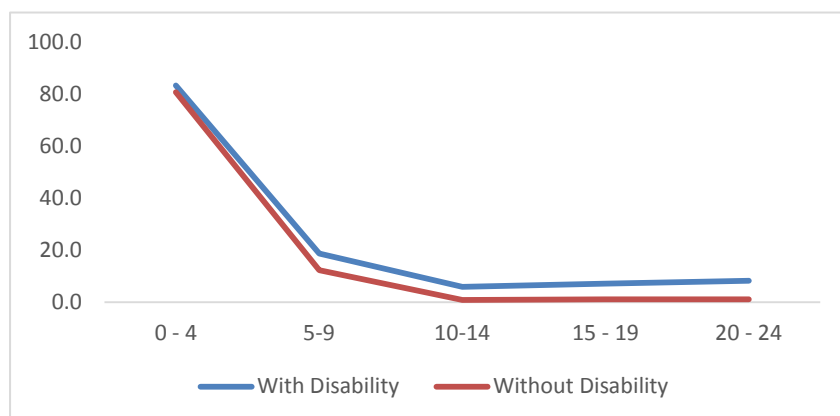
Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability age 3-24 who had currently never been to school was highest in Beitbridge Rural and Insiza (21 percent) and lowest in Hwange Urban and Gweru Urban (6 percent) (Table 6.5 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.18*.

Table 6.5: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 which has Currently Never Been to School by Disability Status, Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Worst Affected Districts									
Beitbridge Rural	20.5	22.6	21.4	15.6	14.6	15.1	15.8	14.8	15.3
Insiza	19.9	22.9	21.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.4
Chiredzi	20.9	18.3	19.7	16.9	14.8	15.8	17.0	14.9	15.9
Masvingo	20.2	17.6	19.0	13.5	12.3	12.9	13.6	12.4	13.0
Chipinge Rural	19.3	18.7	19.0	16.8	15.4	16.1	16.9	15.5	16.1
Gokwe North	19.1	18.9	19.0	16.6	16.0	16.3	16.7	16.1	16.4
Mwenezi	20.4	17.2	19.0	17.4	15.7	16.5	17.5	15.7	16.6
Mudzi	18.5	17.3	18.0	15.4	14.7	15.1	15.6	14.8	15.2
Gokwe South	17.9	17.3	17.6	17.1	16.0	16.6	17.1	16.1	16.6
Bulilima	18.5	16.4	17.6	14.9	14.3	14.6	15.0	14.4	14.7
Top Ten Better off Districts									
Mutare Urban	10.3	6.8	8.5	9.1	8.2	8.6	9.2	8.2	8.6
Chegutu Urban	8.6	8.2	8.4	11.9	10.0	10.9	11.8	10.0	10.8
Norton	9.4	6.9	8.2	11.5	10.7	11.1	11.4	10.6	11.0
Plumtree	8.5	7.8	8.1	11.8	10.1	10.9	11.7	10.1	10.8
Bindura Urban	9.1	6.9	8.1	10.6	9.0	9.8	10.5	9.0	9.7
Marondera Urban	8.6	7.1	7.8	10.0	8.6	9.3	10.0	8.6	9.2
Redcliff	8.1	6.8	7.4	11.5	10.1	10.7	11.4	9.9	10.6
Rusape	8.2	5.3	6.7	9.8	8.2	9.0	9.7	8.1	8.9
Gweru Urban	6.7	5.9	6.3	9.2	8.2	8.6	9.1	8.1	8.5
Hwange Urban	6.9	5.1	5.9	7.8	7.0	7.4	7.8	7.0	7.3
Total	14.3	13.2	13.8	13.0	12.1	12.5	13.0	12.1	12.6

As can also be seen from Figure 6.2 below, the proportion of persons who have currently never attended school declined with age, and this was the case for both persons with disability and persons without disability. This proportion was slightly higher among persons with disability compared with those without disability, and this was the case across all the age groups. However, the difference in this proportion between these two population groups widens with age, particularly after age 5.

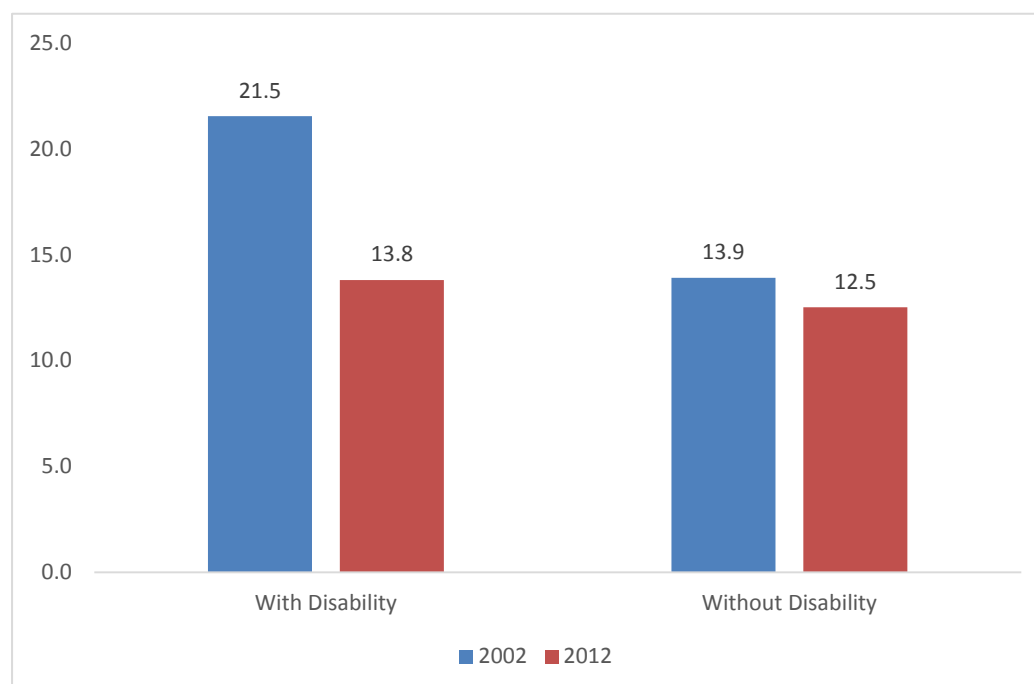
Figure 6.2: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Which Has Currently Never Attended School by Disability Status and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Trends in Persons Who Have Currently Never Attended School

The proportion of persons with a disability who had currently never attended school decreased from 22 percent in 2002 to 14 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.3 below). This decrease was much higher than that among persons without disability (from 14 percent in 2002 to 13 percent in 2012). In fact, the decrease among persons with disability eliminated the difference in the proportions of these two population groups.

Figure 6.3: Proportion of Persons Age 3-24 who have Currently Never Attended School by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The decrease in the proportion of persons with disability who had currently never been to school was also observed among both males and females as well as across provinces, land use sectors and age groups (Table 6.6 below). Across the provinces, the decline was greatest in Mashonaland Central (from 24 percent in 2002 to 14 percent in 2012), Mashonaland West (from 22 percent in 2002 to 13 percent in 2012) and Midlands (from 23 percent in 2002 to 14 percent), and lowest in Matabeleland South (from 21 percent in 2002 to 17 percent in 2012) and Bulawayo (from 17 percent in 2002 to 12 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the decline was greatest on state land (from 20 percent in 2002 to 11 percent in 2012) and large scale commercial farming areas (from 23 percent in 2002 to 14 percent in 2012), and lowest in resettlement areas (from 22 percent in 2002 to 16 percent in 2012). The proportion increased in administrative centres from 11 percent in 2002 to 13 percent in 2012. The gender differentials, which were very small, were maintained in the two census periods. This decrease was also observed among persons without disability.

Table 6.6: Proportion of Persons who have Currently Never Attended School by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	22.3	23.0	22.6	15.1	14.7	15.0	15.2	14.8	15.0	14.0	13.5	13.7
Urban	18.1	16.4	17.3	11.0	8.7	9.9	12.5	10.7	11.5	10.5	9.1	9.8
Bulawayo	18.2	16.3	17.3	13.8	10.6	12.2	12.9	11.0	11.9	11.3	9.8	10.5
Manicaland	20.6	21.2	20.9	14.8	13.9	14.4	14.0	13.4	13.7	12.8	12.2	12.5
Mashonaland Central	23.3	25.6	24.3	14.1	13.8	14.0	15.8	15.7	15.7	14.5	13.9	14.2
Mashonaland East	20.8	21.0	20.9	13.8	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.4	12.5	12.1	12.3
Mashonaland West	22.6	22.2	22.4	13.5	12.9	13.2	15.7	15.6	15.6	13.6	13.2	13.4
Matabeleland North	21.5	22.8	22.1	15.1	13.6	14.4	13.4	12.7	13.1	13.5	12.7	13.1
Matabeleland South	21.7	19.7	20.8	16.9	16.3	16.6	14.0	13.0	13.5	13.1	12.5	12.8
Midlands	22.7	22.8	22.8	13.9	12.9	13.5	16.4	15.2	15.8	13.9	13.0	13.5
Masvingo	22.3	23.7	22.9	17.4	15.9	16.7	14.5	13.4	13.9	13.9	12.7	13.3
Harare	18.5	17.4	18.0	11.0	9.2	10.1	12.8	11.1	11.9	10.6	9.2	9.8
State land	19.8	19.4	19.6	12.2	10.2	11.3	11.9	11.2	11.6	9.8	9.7	9.7
Communal Land	22.4	23.2	22.8	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.1	14.4	14.8	13.9	13.2	13.6
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	22.6	20.8	21.9	13.9	16.1	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.7	12.8	13.0	12.9
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	22.3	23.0	22.6	13.9	14.9	14.3	15.5	16.2	15.8	13.5	13.6	13.6
Resettlement Area	21.8	23.0	22.3	15.5	15.5	15.5	16.3	16.9	16.6	15.1	15.2	15.1
Urban Council Area	18.0	16.5	17.3	11.0	8.7	9.8	12.5	10.7	11.6	10.6	9.1	9.8
Administrative Centres (Districts)	16.1	6.1	10.9	13.9	12.4	13.2	9.9	8.1	8.9	8.1	7.2	7.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	20.5	14.4	17.4	12.0	7.9	10.1	12.1	9.6	10.7	9.5	8.4	8.9
0 - 4	86.8	86.8	86.8	84.0	82.2	83.2	82.2	81.1	81.6	81.3	80.0	80.6
5-9	35.5	34.2	34.9	19.1	18.3	18.8	21.7	20.1	20.9	12.9	11.7	12.3
10-14	11.6	11.9	11.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
15 - 19	11.9	13.7	12.7	7.4	6.9	7.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2
20 - 24	12.0	14.1	13.0	8.6	7.9	8.3	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	21.5	21.6	21.5	14.3	13.2	13.8	14.4	13.5	13.9	13.0	12.1	12.5

6.3. Population Currently Attending School

Sixty-one percent of the total population age 3-24 was currently attending school in the country in 2012, with this proportion being lower among persons with disability (58 percent) compared with those without disability (61 percent) (Table 6.7 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces, land use sectors and age groups. Among persons with disability, the proportion which was currently attending school was slightly lower in rural areas (57 percent) than in urban areas (60 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in Midlands and Manicaland (59 percent) and lowest in Matabeleland South (54 percent), while across the land use sectors, it was highest in urban council areas (60 percent) and lowest on large scale commercial farming areas (52 percent). Across the age groups, the proportion was highest in the age group 10-14 (87 percent) and lowest in the age group 20-24 (10 percent). Similar patterns were also observed among persons without disability.

Table 6.7: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending School by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	58.5	56.0	57.4	62.4	59.6	61.0	62.2	59.5	60.9
Urban	62.5	56.6	59.6	63.9	57.5	60.4	63.8	57.5	60.4
Bulawayo	59.8	56.4	58.1	62.4	58.0	60.0	62.4	58.0	60.0
Manicaland	60.9	57.1	59.2	66.6	61.7	64.1	66.4	61.6	64.0
Mashonaland Central	58.8	55.3	57.3	59.6	56.3	57.9	59.5	56.3	57.9
Mashonaland East	59.8	55.9	58.1	63.7	60.2	62.0	63.6	60.1	61.8
Mashonaland West	59.8	55.7	58.0	60.8	56.8	58.8	60.7	56.8	58.8
Matabeleland North	56.5	56.5	56.5	59.1	59.5	59.3	59.0	59.4	59.2
Matabeleland South	53.4	53.9	53.6	57.5	59.0	58.2	57.4	58.9	58.1
Midlands	60.3	57.8	59.2	62.8	59.5	61.1	62.7	59.5	61.1
Masvingo	58.9	55.9	57.5	66.5	61.8	64.0	66.3	61.6	63.9
Harare	60.6	55.0	57.9	62.8	56.1	59.2	62.8	56.1	59.2
State Land	55.7	57.1	56.4	56.0	57.2	56.6	56.0	57.2	56.6
Communal Land	60.1	57.1	58.7	64.6	61.3	63.0	64.5	61.2	62.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	55.4	51.7	53.8	60.1	58.0	59.1	60.0	57.8	58.9
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	53.0	50.2	51.8	55.8	54.1	55.0	55.7	54.0	54.9
Resettlement Area	54.9	53.9	54.4	57.7	55.8	56.8	57.6	55.7	56.7
Urban Council Area	62.5	56.6	59.6	63.9	57.5	60.4	63.8	57.4	60.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	56.3	51.9	54.4	68.0	59.6	63.4	67.6	59.4	63.1
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	62.9	56.8	60.0	63.9	58.9	61.2	63.9	58.9	61.2
0 - 4	14.6	16.3	15.4	17.4	18.7	18.1	17.4	18.7	18.0
5-9	78.3	79.1	78.7	85.1	86.3	85.7	84.9	86.1	85.5
10-14	86.3	86.8	86.5	93.8	94.9	94.3	93.5	94.6	94.0
15 - 19	52.2	47.0	49.8	60.4	50.6	55.4	60.1	50.5	55.2
20 - 24	11.1	8.4	9.7	13.1	8.1	10.4	13.0	8.1	10.4
Total	59.3	56.1	57.9	62.8	58.9	60.8	62.7	58.9	60.7

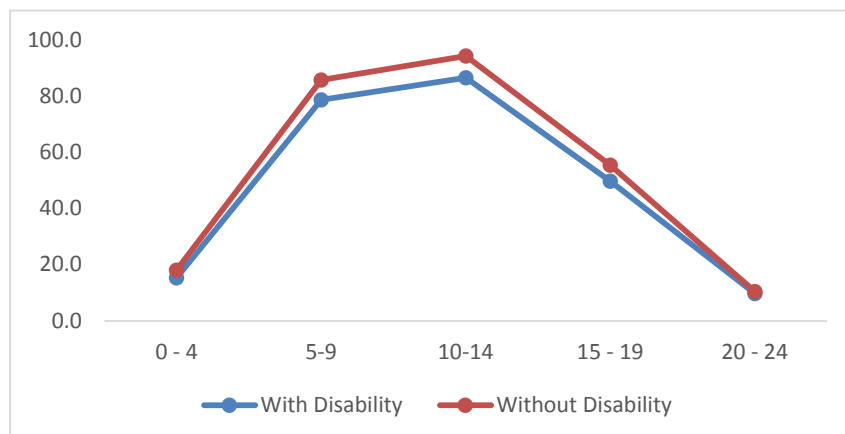
Across the districts, the proportion of the population of persons with disability which was currently attending school was highest in Gweru Urban (70 percent) and Hwedza (69 percent) and lowest in Epworth (47 percent) and Beitbridge Rural and Insiza (49 percent) (Table 6.8 below). Out of the ten top districts where current attendance is highest, four are located in the Midlands Province. Five of the ten districts with the lowest current attendance are located in Matabeleland South. For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.19*.

Table 6.8: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending School by Disability Status, Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten districts									
Gweru Urban	70.3	66.5	68.3	69.8	63.1	66.2	69.8	63.2	66.2
Hwedza	67.0	62.8	65.2	68.7	67.6	68.1	68.6	67.4	68.0
Redcliff	66.7	63.6	65.1	66.9	60.1	63.3	66.9	60.3	63.4
Rushinga	65.8	61.2	63.8	66.9	63.4	65.1	66.8	63.3	65.1
Chirumhanzu	64.4	62.9	63.7	67.5	63.2	65.4	67.4	63.2	65.4
Buhera	65.5	61.2	63.6	70.7	66.0	68.3	70.6	65.9	68.2
Shurugwi	64.1	62.6	63.4	64.8	61.5	63.1	64.7	61.5	63.2
Marondera Urban	67.3	59.5	63.3	66.4	60.7	63.3	66.4	60.7	63.3
Guruve	64.9	59.6	62.7	62.2	58.3	60.3	62.4	58.4	60.4
Norton	66.9	58.1	62.5	65.7	58.2	61.7	65.7	58.2	61.7
Bottom Ten districts									
Gwanda Urban	60.0	45.7	52.7	60.5	55.4	57.7	60.5	55.3	57.6
Mudzi	54.9	49.8	52.7	61.1	57.8	59.4	60.8	57.6	59.2
Marondera	51.9	53.5	52.6	62.1	60.0	61.1	61.9	59.9	60.9
Bubi	49.4	55.1	51.7	52.8	56.9	54.8	52.6	56.8	54.7
Beitbridge Urban	54.5	48.9	51.4	50.7	46.7	48.4	50.7	46.7	48.5
Chiredzi	52.5	49.3	51.0	58.5	56.2	57.3	58.4	56.0	57.1
Bulilima	47.7	52.4	49.8	53.0	56.2	54.6	52.8	56.1	54.4
Insiza	50.1	48.3	49.4	58.7	60.9	59.8	58.5	60.7	59.6
Beitbridge Rural	50.2	47.0	48.8	56.4	55.8	56.1	56.2	55.6	55.9
Epworth	49.7	43.4	46.7	54.1	48.5	51.1	54.0	48.4	51.0
Total	59.3	56.1	57.9	62.8	58.9	60.8	62.7	58.9	60.7

As can also be seen from Figure 6.4 below, the proportion of persons currently attending school increased with age and peaked at the age group 10-14, and this trend was similar for persons with and without disability. The proportion currently attending school was slightly lower among persons with disability compared with those without disability, and this was the case across all the age groups.

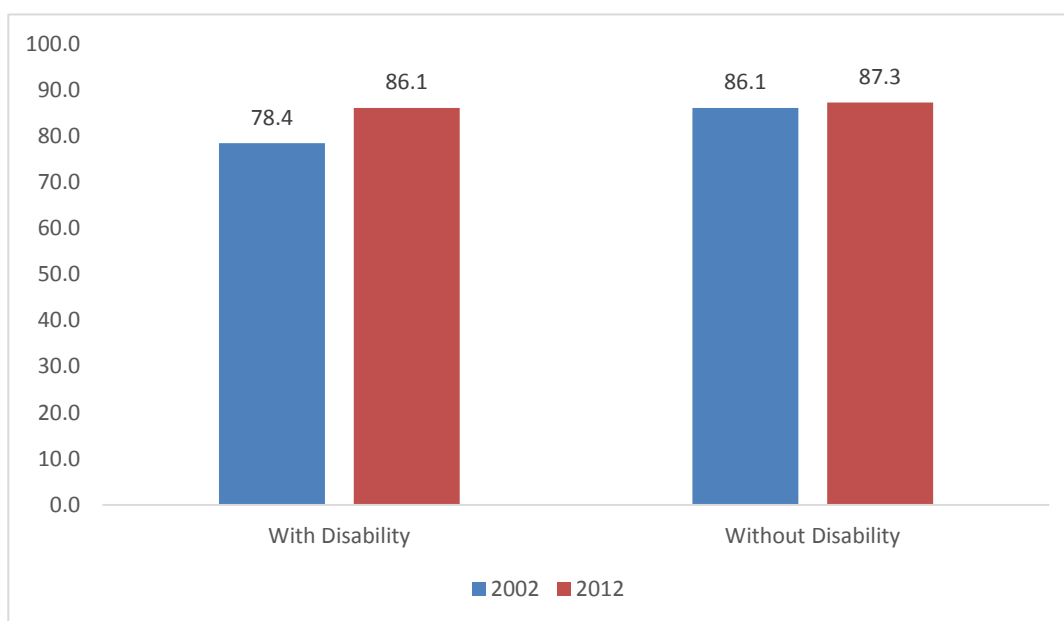
Figure 6.4: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending School by Disability Status and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Trends in Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending School

The proportion of persons with a disability currently attending school increased from 78 percent in 2002 to 86 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.5 below). This increase was much higher than that of persons without disability which slightly increased from 86 percent in 2002 to 87 percent in 2012. In fact, the increase among persons with disability brought parity to current attendance between these two population groups.

Figure 6.5: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending School by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The increase in the proportion of persons with disability who were currently attending school was also observed among both males and females, and in both rural and urban areas, as well as across provinces, age groups and land use sectors (except in administrative centres where the proportion declined from 89 percent in 2002 to 87 percent in 2012) (Table 6.9 below). Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in Mashonaland Central (from 76 percent in 2002 to 86 percent in 2012), and lowest in Bulawayo (from 83 percent in 2002 to 88 percent in 2012) and Matabeleland South (from 79 percent in 2002 to 83 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest on state land (from 80 percent in 2002 to 89 percent in 2012) and large scale commercial farming areas (from 77 percent in 2002 to 84 percent in 2012), and lowest in resettlement areas (from 78 percent in 2002 to 84 percent in 2012). Across the age groups, the increase was greatest in the 5-9 age group (from 65 percent in 2002 to 81 percent in 2012), and lowest in the age group 0-4 (from 13 percent in 2002 to 16 percent in 2012). Similar but smaller increases were observed among persons without disability. The gender differentials, where there were slightly more females than males who were currently attending school, were maintained in the two census periods.

Table 6.9: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending School by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	77.7	77.0	77.4	84.8	85.1	84.9	84.8	85.2	85.0	85.8	86.3	86.0
Urban	81.9	83.6	82.7	88.8	91.2	90.0	87.5	89.3	88.5	89.2	90.6	90.0
Bulawayo	81.8	83.7	82.7	86.1	89.2	87.6	87.1	89.0	88.1	88.4	89.9	89.2
Manicaland	79.4	78.8	79.1	85.0	85.8	85.4	86.0	86.6	86.3	86.9	87.5	87.2
Mashonaland Central	76.7	74.4	75.7	85.8	86.1	85.9	84.2	84.3	84.3	85.3	85.8	85.6
Mashonaland East	79.2	79.0	79.1	86.1	86.6	86.3	86.4	86.8	86.6	87.3	87.7	87.5
Mashonaland West	77.4	77.8	77.6	86.4	87.0	86.7	84.3	84.4	84.4	86.2	86.5	86.3
Matabeleland North	78.5	77.2	77.9	84.8	86.3	85.5	86.6	87.3	86.9	86.3	87.1	86.7
Matabeleland South	78.3	80.3	79.2	83.1	83.6	83.3	86.0	87.0	86.5	86.8	87.3	87.1
Midlands	77.3	77.2	77.2	86.0	86.9	86.4	83.6	84.8	84.2	85.9	86.7	86.3
Masvingo	77.7	76.3	77.1	82.5	84.0	83.2	85.5	86.6	86.1	85.8	87.0	86.4
Harare	81.4	82.6	82.0	88.8	90.6	89.7	87.2	88.9	88.1	89.1	90.6	89.9
State Land	80.2	80.6	80.4	87.6	89.7	88.6	88.1	88.8	88.4	90.0	90.1	90.0
Communal Land	77.6	76.8	77.2	84.6	85.2	84.9	84.9	85.6	85.2	85.9	86.6	86.2
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	77.4	79.2	78.1	86.1	83.9	85.2	86.4	86.1	86.3	86.9	86.7	86.8
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	77.7	77.0	77.4	86.1	84.9	85.5	84.5	83.8	84.2	86.2	86.1	86.2
Resettlement Area	78.2	77.0	77.7	84.4	84.4	84.4	83.7	83.1	83.4	84.6	84.6	84.6
Urban Council Area	82.0	83.5	82.7	88.9	91.2	90.0	87.5	89.2	88.4	89.2	90.6	90.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	83.9	93.9	89.1	86.1	87.6	86.8	90.1	91.9	91.1	91.6	92.4	92.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	79.5	85.6	82.6	87.6	92.1	89.7	87.9	90.4	89.3	90.3	91.4	90.9
0 - 4	13.2	13.2	13.2	15.5	17.2	16.2	17.7	18.9	18.3	18.0	19.2	18.6
5-9	64.5	65.8	65.1	80.7	81.6	81.1	78.3	79.9	79.1	86.9	88.0	87.5
10-14	88.4	88.1	88.3	93.9	94.1	94.0	99.0	99.2	99.1	98.8	99.1	98.9
15 - 19	88.1	86.3	87.3	92.5	93.0	92.7	99.1	99.0	99.1	98.6	98.8	98.7
20 - 24	87.9	85.9	87.0	91.3	92.0	91.6	99.0	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.7	98.8
Total	78.5	78.4	78.4	85.6	86.6	86.1	85.6	86.5	86.1	86.8	87.7	87.3

6.3.1 Population Currently at Pre-School

Eleven percent of the population age 3-24 was currently attending pre-school in 2012, with this proportion being lower among persons with disability (8 percent) compared with those without disability (11 percent) (Table 6.10 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces, land use sectors and age groups. Among persons with disability, the proportion which was currently attending pre-school was slightly higher in rural areas (8 percent) than in urban areas (7 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in Matabeleland South, Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East (9 percent) and lowest in Bulawayo (6 percent) and Mashonaland West and Midlands (7 percent), while across the land use sectors, it was highest on state land, large scale commercial farming areas and resettlement areas (9 percent) and lowest in urban council areas (7 percent). Across the age groups, the proportion was highest in the age group 0-4 (98 percent) and lowest in the older age groups of 15-19 and 20-24 (less than 0.1 percent). These patterns were also observed among persons without disability.

Table 6.10: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Pre-School by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	8.0	8.1	8.1	11.1	11.7	11.4	11.0	11.6	11.3
Urban	7.2	5.9	6.6	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.6
Bulawayo	6.2	4.7	5.5	8.1	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.4	7.7
Manicaland	8.3	8.6	8.4	12.7	13.4	13.0	12.6	13.3	12.9
Mashonaland Central	8.5	8.7	8.6	12.1	12.9	12.5	11.9	12.7	12.3
Mashonaland East	8.4	8.6	8.5	11.3	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.9	11.5
Mashonaland West	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.8	10.7	10.2	9.7	10.6	10.1
Matabeleland North	8.6	7.6	8.2	10.9	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.6
Matabeleland South	8.8	8.7	8.7	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.8	12.0
Midlands	7.3	6.6	7.0	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.3	10.2
Masvingo	7.8	7.7	7.8	10.9	11.3	11.1	10.8	11.2	11.0
Harare	7.4	6.1	6.8	11.1	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.9
State land	9.1	8.8	8.9	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.3
Communal Land	7.8	7.9	7.9	10.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	11.4	11.1
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	7.6	8.6	8.0	11.0	11.9	11.5	10.9	11.8	11.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	9.0	8.7	8.9	13.1	13.7	13.4	12.9	13.5	13.2
Resettlement Area	8.4	8.8	8.6	11.1	12.0	11.5	11.0	11.9	11.4
Urban Council Area	7.2	5.9	6.6	10.8	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.3	10.5
Administrative Centres (Districts)	6.7	10.4	8.3	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	8.8	5.8	7.5	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.0	13.2
0 - 4	98.5	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.5	98.4
5-9	21.1	19.9	20.6	23.0	21.8	22.4	22.9	21.8	22.3
10-14	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 - 19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	7.9	7.6	7.7	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.1

Across the districts, the proportion of the population of persons with disability which was currently attending pre-school was highest in Gwanda Urban (17 percent) and Hwange Rural and Mbire (12 percent) and lowest in Masvingo Urban (4 percent) and Gweru Urban, Shurugwi Urban and Bikita (5 percent) (Table 6.11 below). Two of the ten top districts where current attendance of pre-school is highest (Gwanda Urban and Bulilima) are located in Matabeleland South Province while three in the bottom ten districts (Redcliff, Shurugwi Urban and Gweru Urban) are from Midlands province.

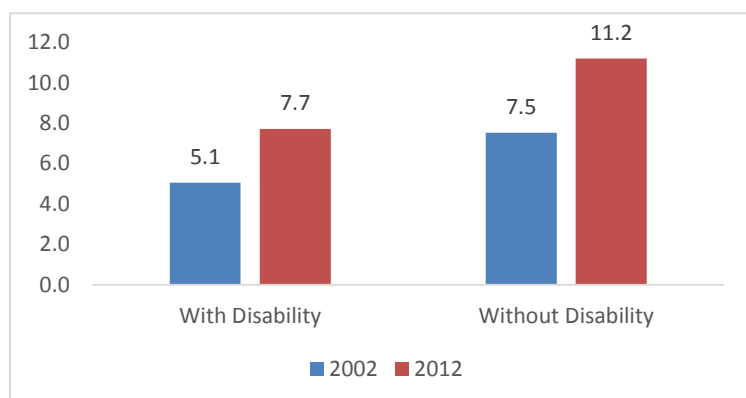
Table 6.11: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Pre-School by Disability Status, Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)									
Gwanda Urban	25.9	4.8	16.7	12.0	10.5	11.2	12.2	10.5	11.3
Hwange	11.2	12.8	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Mbire	11.9	11.2	11.6	14.4	15.7	15.0	14.3	15.5	14.8
Epworth	13.7	8.5	11.4	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.5
Marondera	9.5	12.9	11.0	11.8	12.6	12.2	11.7	12.6	12.1
Gokwe Town	10.8	11.0	10.9	13.0	11.9	12.4	12.9	11.9	12.4
Mutoko	10.5	11.3	10.8	11.8	12.4	12.1	11.8	12.4	12.1
Chipinge Urban	13.1	8.3	10.7	17.0	15.2	16.1	16.9	15.0	15.9
Bulilima	11.6	9.4	10.6	13.7	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.1	13.3
Chimanimani	10.8	9.6	10.3	14.6	16.6	15.6	14.5	16.5	15.4
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)									
Chitungwiza	6.2	5.3	5.8	10.0	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.8
Kariba Urban	5.8	5.7	5.8	9.5	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.6
Chinhoyi	4.8	6.8	5.8	8.9	9.3	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.0
Redcliff	5.7	5.5	5.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5
Karoi	6.8	4.2	5.6	9.9	8.9	9.4	9.8	8.8	9.2
Bulawayo	6.2	4.7	5.5	8.1	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.4	7.7
Bikita	5.6	5.2	5.4	10.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	11.0	10.7
Shurugwi Urban	5.0	5.6	5.2	12.6	11.1	11.8	12.3	11.0	11.6
Gweru Urban	6.3	4.2	5.2	9.1	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.7
Masvingo Urban	5.4	3.4	4.4	10.0	9.2	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.5
Total	7.9	7.6	7.7	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.1

Trends in Persons Age 3-24 Currently Attending Pre-School

The proportion of persons with a disability who were currently attending pre-school increased from 5 percent in 2002 to 8 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.6 below). A similar increase was observed for persons without disability. The proportion of persons currently attending pre-school has remained lower among persons with disability compared with those without disability between the two census periods.

Figure 6.6: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 who are Currently Attending Pre-School by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The increase in the proportion of persons with disability who were currently attending pre-school was also observed among both males and females as well as across most provinces, land use sectors

and age groups (Table 6.12 below). Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in Masvingo (from 3 percent in 2002 to 8 percent in 2012), and lowest in Matabeleland North (no change) and Bulawayo (from 5 percent in 2002 to 6 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest in resettlement areas (from 3 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012), and lowest in urban council areas (from 6 percent in 2002 to 7 percent in 2012). The mixed gender differentials were maintained in the two census periods.

Table 6.12: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Pre-School by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	4.6	5.3	4.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.1	7.9	7.5	11.1	11.7	11.4
Urban	5.9	5.2	5.6	7.2	5.9	6.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	10.9	10.5	10.7
Bulawayo	5.3	4.5	4.9	6.2	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	8.1	7.5	7.8
Manicaland	4.6	6.2	5.3	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.3	9.2	8.7	12.7	13.4	13.0
Mashonaland Central	6.4	6.8	6.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.8	9.3	12.1	12.9	12.5
Mashonaland East	5.1	4.9	5.0	8.4	8.6	8.5	7.5	8.4	7.9	11.3	12.0	11.6
Mashonaland West	3.5	4.6	4.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.3	6.9	9.8	10.7	10.2
Matabeleland North	8.1	7.6	7.9	8.6	7.6	8.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.7
Matabeleland South	5.2	6.9	5.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.3	9.3	12.2	11.9	12.0
Midlands	3.4	3.6	3.5	7.3	6.6	7.0	5.0	5.5	5.2	10.1	10.4	10.3
Masvingo	2.7	3.7	3.1	7.8	7.7	7.8	5.3	5.9	5.6	10.9	11.3	11.1
Harare	6.4	4.8	5.8	7.4	6.1	6.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	11.1	10.9	11.0
State land	6.1	8.6	7.1	9.1	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.6	9.5	12.4	12.5	12.4
Communal Land	4.7	5.2	4.9	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.0	7.7	7.4	10.9	11.5	11.2
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	2.8	2.8	2.8	7.6	8.6	8.0	4.6	5.2	4.9	11.0	11.9	11.5
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	5.9	9.0	7.2	9.0	8.7	8.9	9.7	11.2	10.4	13.1	13.7	13.4
Resettlement Area	3.3	3.7	3.4	8.4	8.8	8.6	5.2	6.1	5.6	11.1	12.0	11.5
Urban Council Area	6.0	5.2	5.6	7.2	5.9	6.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	10.8	10.4	10.6
Administrative Centres (Districts)	6.1	3.2	4.7	6.7	10.4	8.3	11.6	11.6	11.6	12.8	12.7	12.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	0.9	4.9	2.8	8.8	5.8	7.5	9.7	9.1	9.4	13.5	13.2	13.3
0 - 4	97.7	99.7	98.5	98.5	98.0	98.2	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.4
5-9	11.8	12.6	12.2	21.1	19.9	20.6	13.3	12.8	13.1	23.0	21.8	22.4
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 - 19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4.9	5.3	5.1	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.8	7.5	11.1	11.4	11.2

Across the age groups, the increase was greatest in the 5-9 age group (from 12 percent in 2002 to 21 percent in 2012), and lowest in the 0-4 age group (where the proportion actually declined by 0.4 percentage points between 2002 and 2012). Similar but slightly larger increases were observed among persons without disability.

6.3.2 Population Currently at Primary School

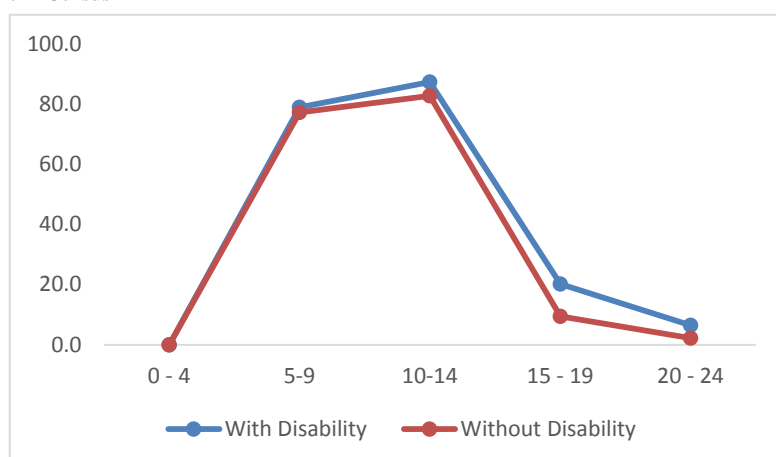
Sixty-two percent of the population age 3-24 was currently attending primary school in 2012, with this proportion being higher among persons with disability (68 percent) compared with those without disability (62 percent) (Table 6.13 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces, land use sectors and age groups. Among persons with disability, the proportion which was currently attending primary school was much higher in rural areas (72 percent) than in urban areas (52 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in Matabeleland North (75 percent) and Mashonaland Central (74 percent), and lowest in Bulawayo (50 percent) and Harare (54 percent), while across the land use sectors, it was highest in resettlement areas (75 percent), and lowest in urban council areas (72 percent). Across the age groups, the proportion was highest in the age group 10-14 (87 percent), and lowest in the younger age group 0-4 (0 percent) and older age group 20-24 (6 percent). These patterns were also observed among persons without disability.

Table 6.13: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Primary School by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	72.5	71.8	72.2	66.0	66.8	66.4	66.2	67.0	66.6
Urban	54.2	49.5	52.0	51.3	51.0	51.1	51.4	50.9	51.1
Bulawayo	52.9	46.7	49.9	52.0	50.3	51.1	52.0	50.3	51.1
Manicaland	68.1	67.3	67.8	61.6	63.1	62.3	61.8	63.2	62.5
Mashonaland Central	73.7	74.4	74.0	66.3	68.0	67.1	66.7	68.2	67.4
Mashonaland East	67.4	66.3	66.9	61.6	63.0	62.3	61.8	63.1	62.4
Mashonaland West	69.4	67.9	68.8	63.7	64.9	64.3	64.0	65.0	64.5
Matabeleland North	76.1	74.1	75.2	69.8	67.5	68.6	70.0	67.7	68.9
Matabeleland South	75.1	69.6	72.7	66.5	63.9	65.2	66.8	64.0	65.4
Midlands	67.9	65.2	66.7	63.2	63.0	63.1	63.4	63.1	63.2
Masvingo	70.9	68.8	70.0	64.2	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.4
Harare	55.8	51.7	53.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	52.0	51.9	51.9
State land	60.8	56.7	58.8	55.4	56.3	55.9	55.5	56.3	55.9
Communal Land	72.3	71.8	72.1	65.9	66.6	66.2	66.1	66.8	66.4
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	71.2	68.4	70.0	63.1	64.5	63.8	63.4	64.6	64.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	73.3	72.4	72.9	64.7	65.9	65.3	65.0	66.1	65.5
Resettlement Area	74.6	74.5	74.5	68.9	70.0	69.4	69.1	70.2	69.6
Urban Council Area	53.9	49.0	51.6	51.2	50.8	51.0	51.3	50.8	51.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	64.0	53.7	59.6	52.8	50.5	51.6	53.1	50.6	51.8
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	61.2	62.5	61.8	53.7	54.0	53.8	53.9	54.2	54.0
0 - 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	78.4	79.7	79.0	76.7	77.8	77.3	76.8	77.9	77.3
10-14	89.1	85.3	87.4	85.0	80.7	82.8	85.1	80.9	83.0
15 - 19	23.2	16.2	20.2	11.5	7.2	9.5	11.9	7.4	9.8
20 - 24	6.8	5.9	6.4	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.4
Total	68.5	66.2	67.5	61.7	61.8	61.8	61.9	61.9	61.9

As shown on Figure 6.7 below, there is near parity in the proportion of the population currently attending primary school between persons with disability and those without before age 15. However, after this age, the proportion becomes much higher (for example, twice as high for the age group 15-19) among persons with disability compared with those without.

Figure 6.7: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Primary School by Disability Status and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of the population of persons with disability which was currently attending primary school was highest in Nkayi (79 percent) and Tsholotsho, Centenary, Binga and Bubi (78 percent), and lowest in Gweru Urban and Plumtree (38 percent) (Table 6.14 below). Half of the ten top districts where current attendance of primary school was highest (Nkayi, Tsholotsho, Binga, Bubi and Lupane) are located in Matabeleland North Province.

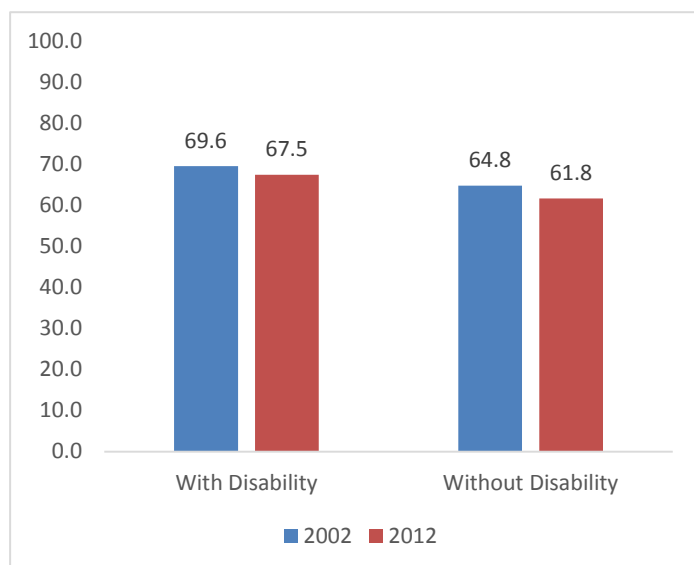
Table 6.14: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Primary School by Disability Status, Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total			Percentage Difference (With Disability - Without Disability)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)												
Nkayi	78.4	78.5	78.5	73.9	70.7	72.3	74.0	70.9	72.4	4.5	7.9	6.2
Tsholotsho	78.5	77.9	78.2	72.2	68.3	70.2	72.6	68.8	70.7	6.3	9.6	8.0
Centenary	78.1	77.2	77.7	70.6	73.2	71.8	71.1	73.4	72.2	7.5	4.1	5.9
Binga	78.4	76.7	77.7	72.3	72.1	72.2	72.6	72.3	72.5	6.1	4.5	5.5
Bubi	79.5	75.3	77.6	72.8	71.1	72.0	73.1	71.3	72.2	6.7	4.2	5.7
Lupane	78.0	76.2	77.2	74.1	70.7	72.4	74.2	70.8	72.5	3.9	5.5	4.8
Mbire	75.2	79.5	77.2	69.5	71.3	70.3	69.7	71.7	70.7	5.8	8.2	6.8
Mount Darwin	75.6	78.0	76.7	68.3	69.7	69.0	68.7	70.1	69.4	7.3	8.3	7.7
Beitbridge Rural	76.4	76.2	76.3	70.6	69.1	69.8	70.7	69.2	70.0	5.8	7.1	6.4
Mangwe	78.4	73.1	76.2	68.7	65.9	67.3	69.2	66.1	67.6	9.7	7.3	9.0
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)												
Masvingo Urban	49.8	53.0	51.3	47.4	46.7	47.0	47.5	46.8	47.1	2.4	6.3	4.3
Marondera Urban	50.0	51.0	50.5	49.7	49.1	49.4	49.7	49.1	49.4	0.3	1.9	1.1
Rusape	47.8	53.0	50.3	50.8	50.1	50.4	50.7	50.2	50.4	-2.9	2.9	-0.1
Chegutu Urban	51.9	47.4	50.0	54.9	56.3	55.6	54.8	56.1	55.4	-3.1	-8.8	-5.6
Bulawayo	52.9	46.7	49.9	52.0	50.3	51.1	52.0	50.3	51.1	0.9	-3.7	-1.2
Ruwa Local Board	53.9	43.3	48.8	49.6	49.4	49.5	49.7	49.3	49.5	4.3	-6.1	-0.6
Mutare Urban	49.7	42.5	46.4	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.0	47.8	47.9	1.8	-5.4	-1.6
Hwange Urban	46.1	44.2	45.1	49.9	49.2	49.5	49.8	49.1	49.4	-3.8	-5.0	-4.4
Plumtree	50.0	30.6	38.1	53.8	49.1	51.3	53.7	48.3	50.9	-3.8	-18.6	-13.2
Gweru Urban	41.8	33.4	37.5	42.3	43.1	42.7	42.2	42.8	42.5	-0.4	-9.7	-5.2
Total	68.5	66.2	67.5	61.7	61.8	61.8	61.9	61.9	61.9	6.8	4.4	5.7

Trends in Persons Age 3-24 Currently Attending Primary School

The proportion of persons with a disability who were currently attending primary school slightly declined from 70 percent in 2002 to 68 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.8 below). A similar decline was observed for persons without disability. The proportion of persons currently attending primary school has remained higher among persons with disability compared with those without disability between the two census periods.

Figure 6.8: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Primary School by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The decline in the proportion of persons with disability who were currently attending primary school was also observed among both males and females as well as across most provinces, land use sectors and age groups (Table 6.15 below). Across the provinces, the decline was greatest in Bulawayo (from 59 percent in 2002 to 50 percent in 2012), Harare (from 59 percent in 2002 to 54 percent in 2012) and Manicaland (from 73 percent in 2002 to 68 percent in 2012), and lowest in Matabeleland North (no change). The proportion increased in Mashonaland Central (from 72 percent in 2002 to 74 percent in 2012) and Masvingo (from 66 percent in 2002 to 70 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the decline was greatest at growth points and other urban areas (from 69 percent in 2002 to 62 percent in 2012) and urban council areas (from 58 percent in 2002 to 52 percent in 2012), and lowest in administrative centres where there was no change. The proportion increased on small scale commercial farming areas (from 66 percent in 2002 to 70 percent in 2012). Across age groups, the decline was greatest in the 5-9 age group (from 87 percent in 2002 to 79 percent in 2012), and lowest in the other age groups where the proportion decreased by 2 percentage points. A similar pattern was observed for persons without disability.

Table 6.15: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Primary School by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	71.7	73.5	72.5	72.5	71.8	72.2	67.3	70.5	68.8	66.0	66.8	66.4
Urban	59.6	57.1	58.5	54.2	49.5	52.0	54.4	55.1	54.8	51.3	51.0	51.1
Bulawayo	60.3	57.9	59.2	52.9	46.7	49.9	55.8	54.5	55.1	52.0	50.3	51.1
Manicaland	73.0	73.2	73.1	68.1	67.3	67.8	64.9	67.9	66.4	61.6	63.1	62.3
Mashonaland Central	70.0	73.7	71.5	73.7	74.4	74.0	65.7	71.1	68.3	66.3	68.0	67.1
Mashonaland East	68.4	71.1	69.5	67.4	66.3	66.9	64.0	67.5	65.7	61.6	63.0	62.3
Mashonaland West	67.8	68.7	68.2	69.4	67.9	68.8	64.3	68.9	66.5	63.7	64.9	64.3
Matabeleland North	75.1	75.1	75.1	76.1	74.1	75.2	69.3	69.4	69.4	69.8	67.5	68.6
Matabeleland South	79.2	73.1	76.5	75.1	69.6	72.7	71.1	68.8	70.0	66.5	63.9	65.2
Midlands	70.4	72.5	71.3	67.9	65.2	66.7	67.5	69.2	68.4	63.2	63.0	63.1
Masvingo	64.6	68.4	66.2	70.9	68.8	70.0	63.7	67.5	65.6	64.2	64.3	64.2
Harare	59.5	58.2	58.9	55.8	51.7	53.9	54.0	55.2	54.6	51.9	51.9	51.9
State Land	64.9	61.2	63.3	60.8	56.7	58.8	58.9	61.8	60.3	55.4	56.3	55.9
Communal Land	72.0	73.9	72.8	72.3	71.8	72.1	67.4	70.4	68.8	65.9	66.6	66.2
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	64.9	66.5	65.6	71.2	68.4	70.0	62.3	65.5	63.8	63.1	64.5	63.8
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	69.8	74.4	71.7	73.3	72.4	72.9	66.3	71.3	68.7	64.7	65.9	65.3
Resettlement Area	74.1	73.6	73.9	74.6	74.5	74.5	70.1	74.3	72.1	68.9	70.0	69.4
Urban Council Area	59.5	56.6	58.2	53.9	49.0	51.6	54.3	55.0	54.6	51.2	50.8	51.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	54.5	64.5	59.4	64.0	53.7	59.6	58.3	57.0	57.6	52.8	50.5	51.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	66.7	72.5	69.4	61.2	62.5	61.8	58.7	59.4	59.1	53.7	54.0	53.8
0 - 4	3.0	1.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	86.9	86.6	86.8	78.4	79.7	79.0	86.3	86.9	86.6	76.7	77.8	77.3
10-14	90.6	87.8	89.4	89.1	85.3	87.4	85.8	83.0	84.4	85.0	80.7	82.8
15 - 19	18.9	17.1	18.2	23.2	16.2	20.2	10.0	7.6	9.0	11.5	7.2	9.5
20 - 24	7.1	8.7	7.7	6.8	5.9	6.4	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3
Total	69.3	70.0	69.6	68.5	66.2	67.5	63.8	66.0	64.8	61.7	61.8	61.8

6.3.3 Population Currently at Secondary School

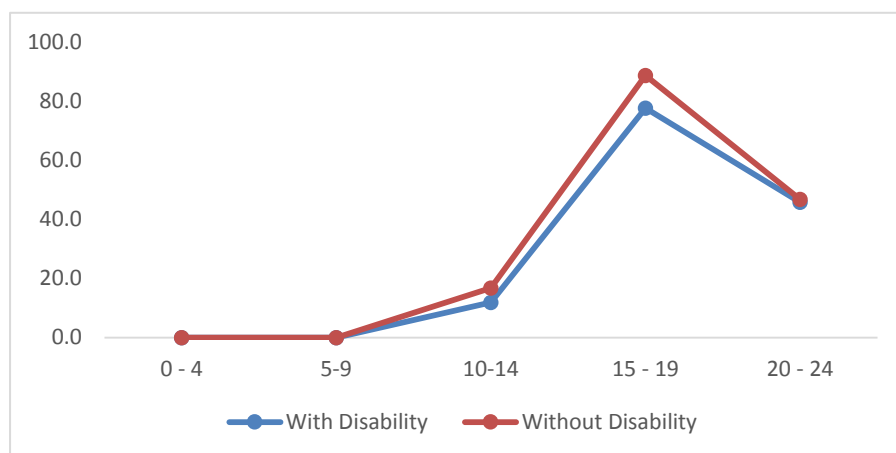
Twenty-five percent of the population age 3-24 was currently attending secondary school in 2012, with this proportion being slightly lower among persons with disability (23 percent) compared with those without disability (25 percent) (Table 6.16 below). This pattern was observed in rural areas as well as across the provinces (except the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare), land use sectors and age groups (except the 10-14 age group). In the urban areas, Bulawayo, Harare, urban council areas and the 10-14 year age group, the proportion was slightly higher among persons with disability compared with those without. Among persons with disability, the proportion which was currently attending secondary school was much lower in rural areas (19 percent) than in urban areas (34 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in Bulawayo (37 percent) and Harare (34 percent), and lowest in Matabeleland North (16 percent) and Mashonaland Central (17 percent), while across the land use sectors, it was highest in urban council areas (35 percent) and administrative centres (districts) (31 percent) and lowest in resettlement areas (16 percent) and large scale commercial farming areas (17 percent). Across the age groups, the proportion was highest in the age group 15-19 (78 percent). Similar patterns were also observed among persons without disability.

Table 6.16: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Secondary School by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	18.7	19.1	18.9	22.0	20.6	21.3	21.9	20.5	21.2
Urban	32.1	36.9	34.4	32.4	33.7	33.1	32.4	33.7	33.1
Bulawayo	32.9	41.3	37.0	34.3	37.3	35.9	34.2	37.4	35.9
Manicaland	21.8	22.2	22.0	24.3	22.0	23.2	24.3	22.0	23.2
Mashonaland Central	17.2	16.2	16.8	20.8	18.3	19.6	20.6	18.2	19.4
Mashonaland East	23.2	23.4	23.3	25.8	23.8	24.8	25.7	23.7	24.8
Mashonaland West	22.0	23.1	22.5	24.8	23.0	23.9	24.7	23.0	23.9
Matabeleland North	14.6	17.4	15.8	18.5	20.9	19.7	18.3	20.8	19.6
Matabeleland South	15.3	20.7	17.6	20.4	23.3	21.9	20.3	23.3	21.8
Midlands	21.7	23.6	22.5	23.8	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.9	23.8
Masvingo	19.8	22.0	20.8	23.5	22.9	23.2	23.5	22.9	23.2
Harare	31.8	36.4	33.9	32.1	32.8	32.4	32.1	32.8	32.5
State land	27.4	31.0	29.1	29.5	28.7	29.1	29.4	28.7	29.1
Communal Land	19.1	19.6	19.3	22.5	21.2	21.9	22.4	21.1	21.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	20.5	21.2	20.8	24.4	22.1	23.3	24.3	22.1	23.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	16.4	17.3	16.8	20.2	18.4	19.3	20.1	18.4	19.3
Resettlement Area	16.3	15.9	16.1	19.3	17.3	18.3	19.1	17.2	18.2
Urban Council Area	32.3	37.3	34.6	32.5	33.8	33.2	32.5	33.9	33.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	28.1	34.3	30.8	30.9	33.2	32.1	30.8	33.2	32.1
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	28.1	27.7	27.9	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3
0 - 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	10.2	14.0	11.9	14.7	18.9	16.8	14.5	18.8	16.7
15 - 19	75.1	81.1	77.6	87.0	90.7	88.7	86.6	90.4	88.4
20 - 24	51.6	37.9	45.8	51.2	41.0	46.8	51.2	40.9	46.8
Total	21.6	23.6	22.5	25.1	24.7	24.9	25.0	24.7	24.8

As shown in Figure 6.9, below, the proportion currently attending secondary school was consistently lower among persons with disability compared with those without.

Figure 6.9: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Secondary School by Disability Status and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability which was currently attending secondary school was highest in Plumtree (46 percent) and Hwange Urban (43 percent) and lowest in Mbire (11 percent) and Centenary (12 percent) (Table 6.17 below). Half of the ten bottom districts where current attendance of secondary school is lowest (Binga, Nkayi, Bubi, Lupane and Tsholotsho) are located in Matabeleland North Province.

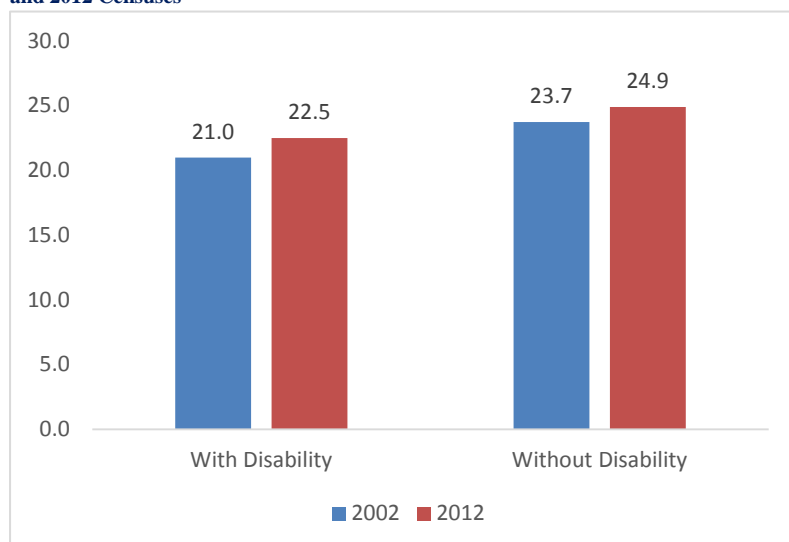
Table 6.17: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Secondary School by Disability Status, Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)									
Plumtree	37.0	52.8	46.6	30.8	35.3	33.2	30.9	36.1	33.6
Hwange Urban	38.3	46.5	42.6	34.2	35.5	34.9	34.3	35.8	35.1
Redcliff	38.6	41.1	39.9	33.8	35.1	34.5	34.1	35.3	34.7
Mutare Urban	35.5	40.9	38.0	32.9	33.6	33.3	33.0	33.8	33.4
Marondera Urban	38.6	37.1	37.9	32.6	34.2	33.4	32.7	34.3	33.5
Chegutu Urban	35.3	39.4	37.0	32.5	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6
Bulawayo	32.9	41.3	37.0	34.3	37.3	35.9	34.2	37.4	35.9
Masvingo Urban	36.5	36.1	36.3	33.4	35.1	34.3	33.4	35.1	34.3
Norton	31.9	40.3	35.8	32.2	33.6	32.9	32.2	33.9	33.0
Harare Urban	32.8	38.7	35.6	33.1	33.9	33.6	33.1	34.0	33.6
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)									
Chiredzi	12.8	16.1	14.3	15.4	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.7	15.5
Binga	14.0	14.7	14.3	17.5	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.2
Mangwe	11.4	17.3	13.8	17.3	20.2	18.8	17.0	20.1	18.6
Beitbridge Rural	13.3	13.9	13.5	16.6	18.3	17.4	16.5	18.2	17.3
Nkayi	12.5	14.6	13.4	15.8	19.4	17.6	15.7	19.3	17.5
Bubi	12.6	14.3	13.3	14.5	17.0	15.7	14.4	16.9	15.6
Lupane	11.2	15.4	13.1	14.3	18.1	16.2	14.2	18.0	16.1
Tsholotsho	11.7	14.9	13.0	15.8	19.9	17.9	15.5	19.6	17.6
Centenary	12.2	12.1	12.2	16.3	12.6	14.5	16.0	12.6	14.4
Mbire	12.5	9.0	10.9	15.7	12.7	14.3	15.6	12.6	14.1
Total	21.6	23.6	22.5	25.1	24.7	24.9	25.0	24.7	24.8

Trends in Persons Currently Attending Secondary School

The proportion of persons with disability who were currently attending secondary school slightly increased from 21 percent in 2002 to 23 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.10 below). A similar increase was observed for persons without disability (from 24 percent in 2002 to 25 percent in 2012). The proportion of persons currently attending secondary school has remained lower among persons with disability compared with those without disability between the two census periods.

Figure 6.10: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Secondary School by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The increase in the proportion of persons with disability who were currently attending secondary school was also observed among both males and females as well as across most provinces and land use sectors (Table 6.18 below). Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (from 26 percent in 2002 to 37 percent in 2012) and Harare (from 26 percent in 2002 to 34 percent in 2012), and lowest in Mashonaland East (no change). The proportion decreased in Masvingo from 25 percent in 2002 to 21 percent in 2012) and Mashonaland Central (from 19 percent in 2002 to 17 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest in urban areas (from 27 percent in 2002 to 35 percent in 2012), state land (from 24 percent in 2002 to 29 percent in 2012) and growth points and other urban areas (from 23 percent in 2002 to 28 percent in 2012). The proportion increased on small scale commercial farming areas and resettlement areas. The gender differentials were maintained in the two census periods.

Table 6.18: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Secondary School by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	20.0	19.0	19.6	18.7	19.1	18.9	22.4	20.3	21.4	22.0	20.6	21.3
Urban	25.1	29.2	26.9	32.1	36.9	34.4	29.3	30.7	30.0	32.4	33.7	33.1
Bulawayo	23.9	28.2	25.8	32.9	41.3	37.0	31.2	33.9	32.6	34.3	37.3	35.9
Manicaland	17.2	17.2	17.2	21.8	22.2	22.0	22.4	20.5	21.5	24.3	22.0	23.2
Mashonaland Central	20.2	17.6	19.1	17.2	16.2	16.8	22.2	17.8	20.1	20.8	18.3	19.6
Mashonaland East	23.0	21.9	22.5	23.2	23.4	23.3	25.5	22.6	24.1	25.8	23.8	24.8
Mashonaland West	24.0	23.8	23.9	22.0	23.1	22.5	25.1	22.0	23.6	24.8	23.0	23.9
Matabeleland North	14.5	16.4	15.3	14.6	17.4	15.8	17.5	18.3	17.9	18.5	20.9	19.7
Matabeleland South	14.3	18.0	15.9	15.3	20.7	17.6	17.8	20.3	19.0	20.4	23.3	21.9
Midlands	21.8	20.8	21.3	21.7	23.6	22.5	23.0	22.8	22.9	23.8	23.9	23.8
Masvingo	26.4	23.4	25.1	19.8	22.0	20.8	26.2	24.1	25.1	23.5	22.9	23.2
Harare	23.8	27.9	25.6	31.8	36.4	33.9	28.5	29.4	29.0	32.1	32.8	32.4
State Land	22.2	26.3	23.9	27.4	31.0	29.1	26.5	25.7	26.1	29.5	28.7	29.1
Communal Land	19.7	18.9	19.4	19.1	19.6	19.3	22.4	20.6	21.5	22.5	21.2	21.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	27.0	23.6	25.6	20.5	21.2	20.8	28.3	26.6	27.5	24.4	22.1	23.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	19.9	14.0	17.4	16.4	17.3	16.8	20.2	15.7	18.1	20.2	18.4	19.3
Resettlement Area	19.4	20.9	20.0	16.3	15.9	16.1	21.5	18.4	20.0	19.3	17.3	18.3
Urban Council Area	25.0	29.2	26.8	32.3	37.3	34.6	29.3	30.6	30.0	32.5	33.8	33.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	30.3	25.8	28.1	28.1	34.3	30.8	24.7	27.6	26.2	30.9	33.2	32.1
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	24.6	20.6	22.7	28.1	27.7	27.9	26.3	27.9	27.1	30.3	30.3	30.3
0 - 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	9.4	12.2	10.6	10.2	14.0	11.9	14.1	17.0	15.6	14.7	18.9	16.8
15 - 19	73.4	76.3	74.5	75.1	81.1	77.6	81.6	86.0	83.6	87.0	90.7	88.7
20 - 24	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6	37.9	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	41.0	46.8
Total	20.9	21.1	21.0	21.6	23.6	22.5	24.2	23.2	23.7	25.1	24.7	24.9

6.3.4 Population Currently Attending Tertiary Education

Two percent of the population age 3-24 was currently attending tertiary education in 2012, with no differences by disability status (Table 6.19 below). However, the proportions were generally slightly lower among persons with disability compared with those without disability. This pattern was observed in rural areas as well as across the provinces (except the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare), land use sectors and age groups (except the 10-14 age group). In the urban areas, Bulawayo, Harare, urban council areas and the 10-14 year age group, the proportion was slightly higher among persons with disability compared with those without. Among persons with disability, the proportion which was currently attending tertiary education was much lower in rural areas (0.3 percent) than in urban areas (6 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (6 percent) and Harare (4 percent) as well as in Midlands (3 percent), and was lowest in Mashonaland Central (0.2 percent) and Matabeleland North (0.3 percent), while across the land use sectors, it was highest in urban council areas (5 percent) and lowest in communal areas and resettlement areas (0.3 percent). Across the age groups, the proportion was highest in the oldest age group of 20-24 (43 percent). These patterns were also observed among persons without disability.

Table 6.19: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Tertiary School by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Urban	5.3	6.5	5.9	4.9	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.6
Bulawayo	5.8	5.7	5.7	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5
Manicaland	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mashonaland Central	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mashonaland East	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mashonaland West	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Matabeleland North	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Matabeleland South	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Midlands	2.5	4.2	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Masvingo	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Harare	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.1
State land	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2
Communal Land	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Resettlement Area	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Urban Council Area	5.5	6.7	6.1	5.0	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.7
Administrative Centres (Districts)	1.1	-	0.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	1.5	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0
0 - 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4
20 - 24	37.4	51.3	43.3	43.9	51.5	47.2	43.7	51.5	47.0
Total	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7

Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who were currently attending tertiary education was highest in Gweru Urban (23 percent) and Chinhoyi (10 percent) and lowest in Tsholotsho (less than 0.1 percent) (Table 6.20 below). Three of the ten bottom districts where current attendance of tertiary education was lowest (Tsholotsho, Binga and Nkayi) are located in Matabeleland North Province.

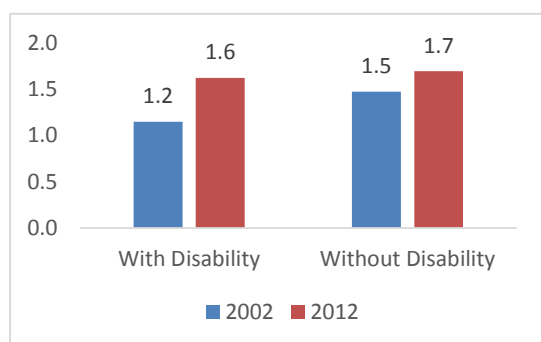
Table 6.20: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Tertiary Education by Disability Status, Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)									
Gweru Urban	18.8	26.4	22.6	16.5	14.6	15.5	16.6	15.1	15.8
Chinhoyi	11.8	8.6	10.3	9.0	6.7	7.8	9.1	6.7	7.9
Masvingo Urban	7.7	6.8	7.3	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.4
Ruwa Local Board	6.7	7.3	7.0	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.2
Kwekwe Urban	6.2	6.7	6.5	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.6	3.5	4.0
Bulawayo	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5
Marondera Urban	3.9	6.7	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5
Shurugwi Urban	5.0	5.6	5.2	3.4	2.5	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.0
Mutare Urban	4.3	6.1	5.1	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2
Norton	4.4	6.0	5.1	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.6
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)									
Centenary	0.2	-	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Bindura	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mangwe	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Matobo	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Nkayi	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gokwe North	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mudzi	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Gokwe South	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Binga	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tsholotsho	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7

Trends in Persons Age 3-24 Currently Attending Tertiary Education

The proportion of persons with a disability who were currently attending tertiary education slightly increased from 1.2 percent in 2002 to 1.6 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.11 below). An increase was also observed for persons without disability (from 1.5 percent in 2002 to 1.7 percent in 2012). There is now parity in the proportion of persons currently attending tertiary education between persons with disability and those without disability.

Figure 6.11: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Tertiary Education by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The increase in the proportion of persons with disability who were currently attending tertiary education was also observed among both males and females as well as across most provinces and land use sectors (Table 6.21 below). Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in Midlands (from 1 percent in 2002 to 3 percent in 2012), and lowest in all the other provinces where there was literally no change. Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest in urban council areas (from 4 percent in 2002 to 6 percent in 2012), and lowest in communal areas, large scale commercial farming areas and resettlement areas where there was no change. The proportion increased from 36 percent in 2002 to 43 percent for those in the age group 20-24. The gender differentials were maintained in the two census periods.

Table 6.21: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Currently Attending Tertiary Education by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Urban	4.0	4.2	4.1	5.3	6.5	5.9	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	4.6
Bulawayo	5.8	3.9	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.5
Manicaland	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mashonaland Central	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mashonaland East	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
Mashonaland West	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.1
Matabeleland North	0.2	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Matabeleland South	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Midlands	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.5	4.2	3.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.4	2.2	2.3
Masvingo	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Harare	4.0	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.8	4.4	3.9	4.1
State Land	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.7	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.2
Communal Land	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	0.6	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Resettlement Area	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Urban Council Area	4.1	4.3	4.2	5.5	6.7	6.1	4.7	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.4	4.7
Administrative Centres (Districts)	6.1	-	3.1	1.1	-	0.6	2.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.5	3.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0
0 - 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4
20 - 24	31.5	43.4	35.8	37.4	51.3	43.3	46.3	57.4	50.5	43.9	51.5	47.2
Total	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7

6.4. Population Age 3-24 years which Left School

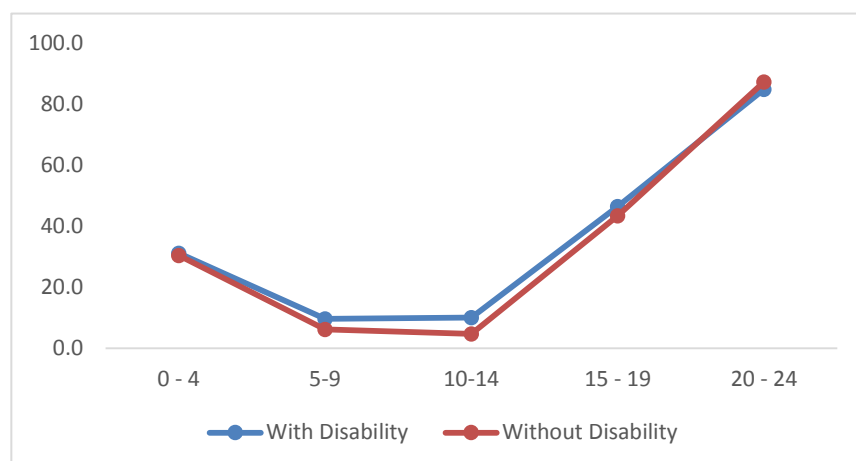
Thirty-one percent of the population age 3-24 had left school in 2012, with this proportion being higher among persons with disability (34 percent) compared with those without disability (31 percent) (Table 6.22 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces, land use sectors (except for state land), and age groups (except for the 20-24 age group). Among persons with disability, there was not much difference in the proportion which had left school across place of residence, provinces and land use sectors. Notable differences were observed across age groups where the proportion was lowest in the 5-9 age group (10 percent) and highest in the 20-24 age group (85 percent).

Table 6.22: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 which had Left School by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	32.4	35.0	33.6	28.4	31.2	29.8	28.5	31.3	29.9
Urban	30.4	37.5	33.9	28.7	35.8	32.5	28.7	35.8	32.6
Bulawayo	32.1	37.1	34.6	29.8	35.0	32.6	29.8	35.1	32.7
Manicaland	29.8	33.9	31.7	24.4	29.3	26.9	24.5	29.5	27.0
Mashonaland Central	31.7	35.4	33.3	30.1	33.5	31.8	30.2	33.6	31.9
Mashonaland East	32.1	36.1	33.8	27.9	31.6	29.7	28.1	31.7	29.9
Mashonaland West	30.9	35.4	33.0	29.2	33.3	31.2	29.2	33.4	31.3
Matabeleland North	36.5	37.3	36.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8
Matabeleland South	37.5	37.2	37.3	34.4	33.0	33.7	34.5	33.1	33.8
Midlands	31.7	34.4	33.0	28.4	32.1	30.3	28.6	32.1	30.4
Masvingo	30.2	34.6	32.2	24.4	29.5	27.0	24.5	29.6	27.1
Harare	32.3	38.5	35.3	29.7	37.0	33.6	29.7	37.1	33.7
State land	35.9	36.4	36.1	37.0	35.7	36.4	37.0	35.8	36.4
Communal Land	30.8	34.1	32.3	26.2	29.7	28.0	26.4	29.9	28.1
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	36.1	39.4	37.5	31.5	33.4	32.4	31.7	33.6	32.6
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	38.9	40.3	39.5	35.1	36.7	35.9	35.2	36.8	36.0
Resettlement Area	35.5	36.3	35.9	32.1	33.8	32.9	32.3	33.9	33.0
Urban Council Area	30.4	37.5	33.9	28.7	35.8	32.5	28.7	35.8	32.6
Administrative Centres (Districts)	37.3	39.5	38.3	25.5	34.5	30.5	25.9	34.6	30.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	29.1	37.0	32.9	29.4	35.3	32.6	29.4	35.3	32.6
0 - 4	31.7	30.5	31.2	30.8	30.0	30.4	30.8	30.0	30.4
5-9	9.8	9.5	9.7	6.4	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.2
10-14	10.3	9.9	10.1	5.2	4.3	4.8	5.5	4.5	5.0
15 - 19	43.9	49.4	46.4	38.5	48.2	43.4	38.7	48.2	43.5
20 - 24	83.5	86.0	84.8	84.7	89.2	87.2	84.7	89.1	87.1
Total	32.0	35.6	33.6	28.5	32.7	30.6	28.6	32.8	30.7

As shown in Figure 6.7 below, the proportion of the population age 3-24 which had left school was slightly higher among persons with disability compared with persons without disability across all age groups.

Figure 6.7: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 which Had Left School by Disability Status and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of the population of persons with disability which had left school was highest in Gwanda Urban (44 percent) and Bubi and Epworth (42 percent), and lowest in Buhera (26 percent) and Kariba Rural and Gweru Urban (27 percent) (Table 6.23 below). Seven out of the top ten districts where the proportion was highest (Bubi, Umguza, Hwange Rural and Hwange Urban) are located in Matabeleland North Province and Matabeleland South Province (Gwanda Urban, Bulilima and Beitbridge Rural). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.20*.

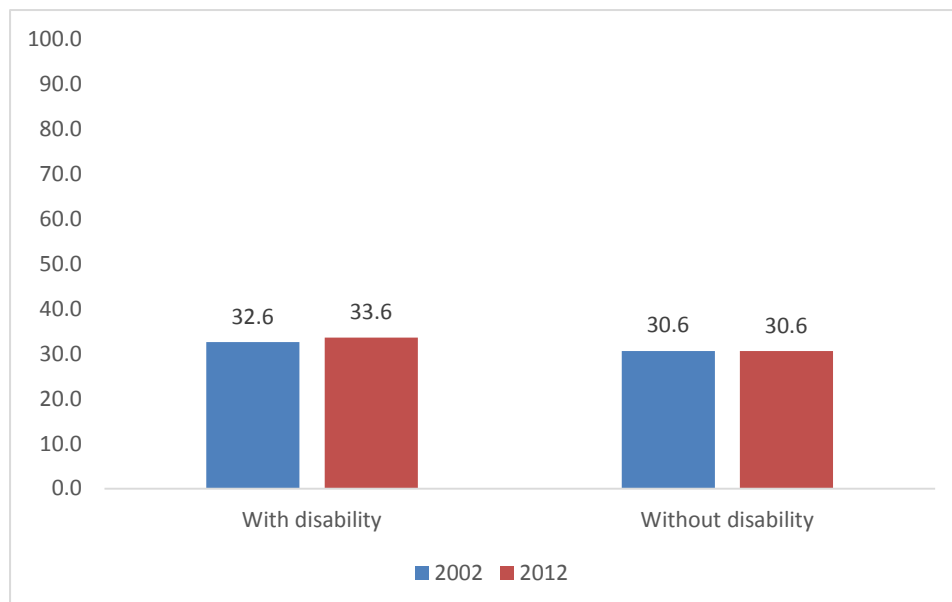
Table 6.23: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 which had Left School by Disability Status, Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total			Percentage Difference (With Disability - Without Disability)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)												
Gwanda Urban	37.8	50.0	44.0	35.0	41.0	38.3	35.0	41.1	38.4	2.8	9.0	5.6
Bubi	43.6	39.7	42.0	39.4	34.7	37.1	39.6	34.9	37.4	4.2	5.0	4.8
Epworth	37.8	46.0	41.8	35.1	41.9	38.7	35.2	41.9	38.8	2.7	4.2	3.1
Umguza	43.3	38.1	41.1	42.9	35.9	39.6	43.0	36.0	39.7	0.4	2.2	1.5
Bulilima	42.6	38.9	41.0	38.4	35.5	37.0	38.5	35.6	37.1	4.2	3.4	4.0
Hwange	40.1	39.0	39.6	34.0	33.7	33.8	34.2	33.8	34.0	6.1	5.3	5.8
Chegutu Urban	30.3	47.2	38.5	29.9	37.0	33.7	29.9	37.2	33.8	0.4	10.2	4.8
Mudzi	35.8	41.9	38.3	29.9	33.4	31.6	30.1	33.7	31.9	5.9	8.5	6.7
Hwange Urban	36.7	39.6	38.3	33.8	37.7	35.9	33.8	37.8	35.9	2.9	1.9	2.4
Beitbridge Rural	36.7	40.0	38.1	32.6	33.7	33.1	32.7	33.8	33.3	4.1	6.4	5.0
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)												
Mvurwi	29.9	29.1	29.4	24.1	32.1	28.4	24.2	32.0	28.5	5.8	-3.0	1.0
Redcliff	27.4	30.9	29.2	23.5	31.0	27.5	23.7	31.0	27.6	3.9	-0.1	1.7
Zaka	27.0	31.6	29.1	19.4	26.7	23.1	19.6	26.8	23.2	7.6	4.9	6.0
Bikita	28.3	28.8	28.5	19.5	25.1	22.3	19.7	25.2	22.5	8.8	3.7	6.2
Hwedza	27.1	29.9	28.3	23.8	25.2	24.5	23.9	25.4	24.7	3.3	4.7	3.8
Guruve	26.3	30.8	28.2	26.8	30.9	28.8	26.8	30.9	28.8	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6
Rushinga	25.7	29.4	27.4	24.3	28.2	26.3	24.4	28.3	26.3	1.5	1.2	1.1
Gweru Urban	24.8	29.3	27.2	24.4	31.4	28.2	24.4	31.3	28.1	0.4	-2.1	-1.0
Kariba	23.2	31.1	26.8	22.7	30.6	26.6	22.7	30.6	26.6	0.5	0.6	0.2
Buhera	24.3	28.7	26.3	19.2	24.1	21.7	19.4	24.3	21.8	5.0	4.6	4.6
Total	32.0	35.6	33.6	28.5	32.7	30.6	28.6	32.8	30.7	3.5	3.0	3.0

Trends in Persons Age 3-24 who had Left School

The proportion of persons with disability aged 3-24 years who had left school slightly increased from 33 percent in 2002 to 34 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.8 below). There was no change among persons without disability. The proportion has remained higher among persons with disability compared with those without disability between the two census periods.

Figure 6.8: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 Who Had Left School by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The slight increase in the proportion of persons with disability who had left school was also generally observed among both males and females as well as across most provinces, land use sectors and age groups (Table 6.24 below). Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in Matabeleland South (from 32 percent in 2002 to 38 percent in 2012) and Matabeleland North (from 33 percent in 2002 to 37 percent in 2012), and lowest in Mashonaland Central (no change). The proportion slightly declined in Masvingo (from 33 percent in 2002 to 32 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest on resettlement areas (from 33 percent in 2002 to 36 percent in 2012). Across age groups, the increase was greatest in the 5-9 age group (from 2 percent in 2002 to 10 percent in 2012). A similar pattern was observed for persons without disability.

Table 6.24: Proportion of Population Age 3-24 who had Left School by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	30.7	33.2	31.8	32.4	35.0	33.6	25.4	30.0	27.7	28.4	31.2	29.8
Urban	33.2	38.9	35.8	30.4	37.5	33.9	33.2	40.9	37.4	28.7	35.8	32.5
Bulawayo	32.4	35.8	34.0	32.1	37.1	34.6	30.6	37.3	34.2	29.8	35.0	32.6
Manicaland	29.7	32.5	31.0	29.8	33.9	31.7	22.8	29.4	26.1	24.4	29.3	26.9
Mashonaland Central	33.3	33.2	33.3	31.7	35.4	33.3	29.6	34.8	32.2	30.1	33.5	31.8
Mashonaland East	30.1	33.2	31.4	32.1	36.1	33.8	25.7	30.8	28.2	27.9	31.6	29.7
Mashonaland West	30.9	34.3	32.5	30.9	35.4	33.0	28.7	34.4	31.6	29.2	33.3	31.2
Matabeleland North	32.5	33.4	32.9	36.5	37.3	36.8	29.6	30.8	30.2	33.7	33.7	33.7
Matabeleland South	30.4	33.7	31.8	37.5	37.2	37.3	28.4	29.6	29.0	34.4	33.0	33.7
Midlands	30.7	34.3	32.3	31.7	34.4	33.0	26.4	31.9	29.2	28.4	32.1	30.3
Masvingo	30.8	35.0	32.7	30.2	34.6	32.2	22.9	30.3	26.7	24.4	29.5	27.0
Harare	33.2	39.7	36.2	32.3	38.5	35.3	34.5	42.2	38.6	29.7	37.0	33.6
State land	32.2	37.9	34.8	35.9	36.4	36.1	34.8	38.4	36.6	37.0	35.7	36.4
Communal Land	29.6	32.5	30.9	30.8	34.1	32.3	22.9	28.0	25.5	26.2	29.7	28.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	32.0	34.4	33.0	36.1	39.4	37.5	28.6	29.6	29.1	31.5	33.4	32.4
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	36.8	38.0	37.3	38.9	40.3	39.5	35.7	39.6	37.6	35.1	36.7	35.9
Resettlement Area	33.4	32.8	33.1	35.5	36.3	35.9	28.1	30.5	29.3	32.1	33.8	32.9
Urban Council Area	33.2	38.6	35.7	30.4	37.5	33.9	33.3	40.9	37.4	28.7	35.8	32.5
Administrative Centres (Districts)	30.6	47.0	39.1	37.3	39.5	38.3	32.4	42.2	37.9	25.5	34.5	30.5
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	32.8	44.8	38.9	29.1	37.0	32.9	29.4	43.0	37.0	29.4	35.3	32.6
0 - 4	0.8	0.9	0.9	31.7	30.5	31.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	30.8	30.0	30.4
5-9	2.0	2.3	2.2	9.8	9.5	9.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	6.4	5.9	6.2
10-14	9.8	9.6	9.7	10.3	9.9	10.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.3	4.8
15 - 19	44.8	51.0	47.6	43.9	49.4	46.4	42.4	56.2	49.4	38.5	48.2	43.4
20 - 24	81.1	81.5	81.3	83.5	86.0	84.8	90.0	93.9	92.1	84.7	89.2	87.2
Total	31.2	34.4	32.6	32.0	35.6	33.6	27.6	33.5	30.6	28.5	32.7	30.6

6.5. School Enrolment Ratios for Population Age 3 – 24 years

Gross enrolment ratio is the total enrolment in a given level of education irrespective of age expressed in ratio to the population of the age group which officially corresponds to the same level of education. Net enrolment ratio measures part of the pupils enrolled at the right age. It thus measures the extent of participation of school going age population.

The gross enrolment ratio of persons with disability was 95 for primary education, which indicates that there were less pupils living with a disability enrolled than should officially be in this level (Table 6.25). The gross enrolment ratios for males and females show a similar pattern. The gross enrolment ratio for secondary education shows that there were far fewer pupils than those who should officially be at this level. The net enrolment ratios indicate that there is high participation for both sexes in the primary education, 80 for males and 81 for females. Fewer females 45 participate at secondary level than males 47.

Table 6.25: Primary and Secondary School Enrolment for Persons with Disability Age 3-24 Years by Sex, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Census

Enrolment	Primary			Secondary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Gross Enrolment	94	96	95	51	48	50
Net Enrolment	80	81	80	47	45	46

6.6. Highest Level of Education Completed

6.6.1 Population Whose Highest Level of Education is “No Education”

Eighteen percent of the population age 3 years and over had a highest level of education of “no education” in 2012, with this proportion being higher among persons with disability (23 percent) compared with those without disability (18 percent) (Table 6.23 below). This pattern was observed in rural areas as well as across the provinces (except the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare) and land use sectors (except urban council areas). In the urban areas, Bulawayo, Harare and urban council areas, the proportion was slightly lower among persons with disability compared with those without. Among persons with disability, the proportion whose highest level of education was “no education” was more than twice as high in rural areas (27 percent) as in urban areas (11 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North (30 percent), and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare (11 percent) and Bulawayo (12 percent), while across the land use sectors, it was highest in communal areas (28 percent) and resettlement areas (25 percent) and lowest in urban council areas (11 percent) and at growth points and other urban areas (14 percent). These patterns were also observed among persons without disability.

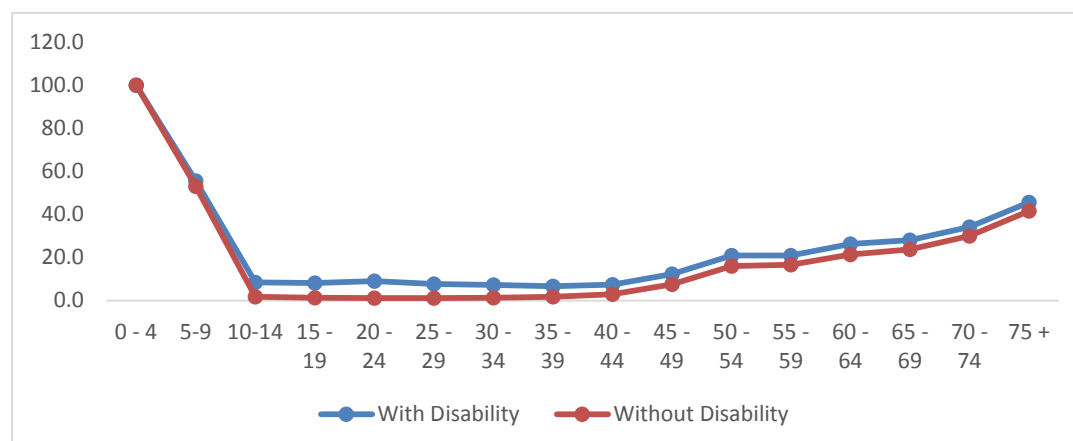
Table 6.23: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “No Education” by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	20.5	31.6	26.5	19.7	21.4	20.6	19.8	22.2	21.0
Urban	9.9	11.7	10.9	12.4	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.1	12.2
Bulawayo	10.5	12.2	11.5	12.3	11.6	11.9	12.2	11.6	11.9
Manicaland	18.3	26.8	23.0	19.4	20.2	19.8	19.3	20.7	20.1
Mashonaland Central	22.0	38.1	30.4	19.6	23.1	21.4	19.8	24.5	22.2
Mashonaland East	18.0	25.8	22.2	17.3	18.3	17.8	17.4	18.9	18.2
Mashonaland West	18.2	27.5	22.9	17.1	19.7	18.4	17.2	20.3	18.8
Matabeleland North	22.9	36.2	30.1	19.4	20.7	20.1	19.7	22.2	21.0
Matabeleland South	20.4	28.2	24.7	18.7	19.2	18.9	18.8	19.8	19.3
Midlands	17.1	25.4	21.6	18.2	18.7	18.5	18.1	19.3	18.7
Masvingo	21.8	31.8	27.3	20.5	20.8	20.7	20.5	21.4	21.0
Harare	9.7	11.3	10.6	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0
State land	12.8	17.6	15.0	12.3	15.0	13.5	12.3	15.1	13.6
Communal Land	21.4	32.8	27.7	20.5	21.5	21.0	20.6	22.5	21.6
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	15.0	22.6	18.8	17.0	18.9	17.9	16.8	19.2	18.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	17.6	26.8	21.9	17.1	20.6	18.8	17.1	21.0	19.0
Resettlement Area	20.0	29.7	24.9	19.8	22.5	21.2	19.8	23.0	21.4
Urban Council Area	9.8	11.6	10.8	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	13.4	17.6	15.4	12.4	13.2	12.8	12.4	13.4	12.9
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	13.2	15.2	14.3	13.3	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.7	13.5
Total	18.2	27.1	23.0	17.3	18.2	17.8	17.3	18.9	18.1

As shown on Figure 6.14, below, there was no difference in the proportion of the population age 3 years and above whose highest level of education was “no education” between persons with disability and those without disability before age 10. Thereafter, the proportion was consistently

higher among persons with disability compared with those without. The proportion declines with age until age 10 where it somewhat stabilises until age 40 after which it starts to slowly increase.

Figure 6.14: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “No Education” by Disability Status and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability with no education was highest in Binga (46 percent) and Mudzi (44 percent) and lowest in Gweru Urban (7 percent) and Redcliff, Rusape and Ruwa Local Borad (9 percent) (Table 6.24 below).

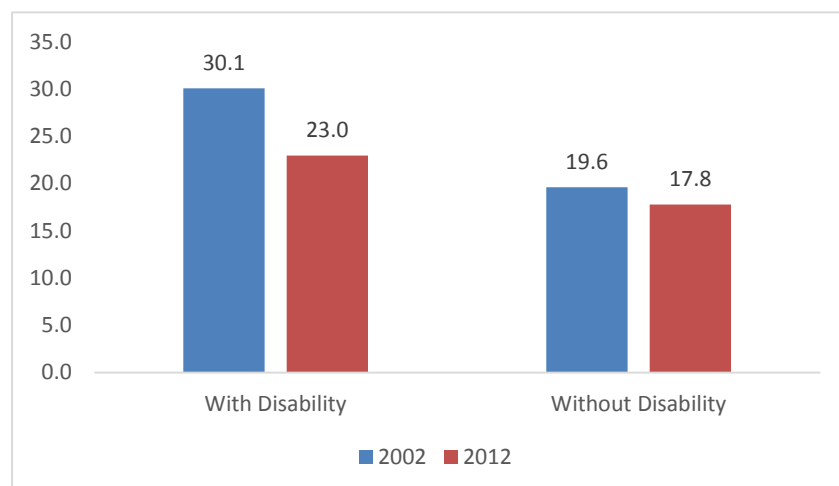
Table 6.24: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “No Education” by Disability Status, Sex and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)									
Binga	32.8	55.6	45.8	23.9	27.9	26.0	24.7	30.7	28.0
Mudzi	32.8	53.2	43.8	22.8	27.1	25.1	23.6	29.3	26.6
Beitbridge Rural	32.9	51.0	42.5	24.7	27.6	26.2	25.2	28.9	27.2
Mbire	28.0	50.0	39.3	24.0	29.3	26.7	24.4	31.6	28.0
Mwenezi	30.9	46.2	39.0	26.2	26.9	26.6	26.5	28.1	27.3
Kariba	30.2	47.2	38.8	22.0	27.2	24.6	23.2	30.0	26.6
Chipingo Rural	25.0	48.1	38.2	25.7	28.9	27.4	25.6	30.3	28.2
Chiredzi	30.8	44.3	38.1	23.8	26.5	25.2	24.1	27.4	25.8
Rushinga	25.4	48.1	37.6	19.2	24.5	22.0	19.9	27.1	23.6
Mount Darwin	25.4	46.4	37.0	21.6	25.1	23.4	22.0	27.5	24.9
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)									
Plumtree	7.0	13.8	10.8	13.4	12.9	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0
Marondera Urban	11.6	9.8	10.6	13.3	12.2	12.7	13.2	12.1	12.7
Masvingo Urban	9.8	10.9	10.4	12.4	11.2	11.7	12.3	11.2	11.7
Norton	9.5	10.3	9.9	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.3
Mutare Urban	9.2	10.2	9.7	13.5	13.0	13.2	13.3	12.9	13.1
Harare Urban	9.0	10.2	9.6	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.2
Ruwa Local Board	10.4	8.3	9.3	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.4
Rusape	9.6	8.6	9.0	14.5	13.3	13.9	14.2	12.9	13.5
Redcliff	7.5	9.6	8.7	13.6	13.0	13.3	13.1	12.7	12.9
Gweru Urban	6.7	7.9	7.4	11.7	11.1	11.4	11.3	10.8	11.0
Total	18.2	27.1	23.0	17.3	18.2	17.8	17.3	18.9	18.1

Trends in Persons whose Highest Level of Education is “No Education”

The proportion of persons with a disability whose highest level of education was “no education” declined from 30 percent in 2002 to 23 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.15 below). A smaller decline was observed for persons without disability (from 20 percent in 2002 to 18 percent in 2012).

Figure 6.15: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “No Education” by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



The decrease in the proportion of persons with disability whose highest level of education was “no education” was also observed among both males and females as well as across most provinces and land use sectors (Table 6.25 below). Across the provinces, the decline was greatest in Mashonaland West (from 32 percent in 2002 to 21 percent in 2012) and Mashonaland Central (from 40 percent in 2002 to 30 percent in 2012), and lowest in Bulawayo (from 16 percent in 2002 to 12 percent in 2012) and Manicaland (from 16 percent in 2002 to 12 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the decline was greatest in large scale commercial farming areas (from 31 percent in 2002 to 22 percent in 2012) and on state land (from 24 percent in 2002 to 15 percent in 2012), and lowest in administrative centres where there was no change. The gender differentials were maintained in the two census periods.

Table 6.25: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was No Education by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	26.8	39.4	33.1	20.5	31.6	26.5	21.3	24.5	22.9	19.7	21.4	20.6
Urban	14.9	18.0	16.3	9.9	11.7	10.9	12.7	13.1	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.3
Bulawayo	14.9	18.1	16.4	10.5	12.2	11.5	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.3	11.6	11.9
Manicaland	22.6	31.6	27.1	18.3	26.8	23.0	20.0	22.2	21.2	19.4	20.2	19.8
Mashonaland Central	31.4	50.0	40.3	22.0	38.1	30.4	22.2	28.7	25.5	19.6	23.1	21.4
Mashonaland East	24.0	34.1	29.0	18.0	25.8	22.2	19.0	21.0	20.1	17.3	18.3	17.8
Mashonaland West	26.7	37.8	32.0	18.2	27.5	22.9	19.6	23.9	21.8	17.1	19.7	18.4
Matabeleland North	28.9	45.4	37.0	22.9	36.2	30.1	21.3	24.7	23.0	19.4	20.7	20.1
Matabeleland South	25.6	35.5	30.9	20.4	28.2	24.7	21.0	21.8	21.4	18.7	19.2	18.9
Midlands	24.9	36.9	30.8	17.1	25.4	21.6	19.6	21.2	20.5	18.2	18.7	18.5
Masvingo	25.6	39.3	32.6	21.8	31.8	27.3	19.8	22.4	21.2	20.5	20.8	20.7
Harare	14.9	17.4	16.1	9.7	11.3	10.6	12.5	13.1	12.8	12.1	12.0	12.0
State Land	19.9	29.3	23.9	12.8	17.6	15.0	14.6	18.1	16.3	12.3	15.0	13.5
Communal Land	27.4	40.1	34.0	21.4	32.8	27.7	22.1	24.6	23.4	20.5	21.5	21.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	19.2	26.4	22.6	15.0	22.6	18.8	16.5	18.6	17.5	17.0	18.9	17.9
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	25.5	38.0	30.5	17.6	26.8	21.9	19.7	25.7	22.5	17.1	20.6	18.8
Resettlement Area	25.5	37.8	31.2	20.0	29.7	24.9	21.3	25.4	23.4	19.8	22.5	21.2
Urban Council Area	14.9	18.0	16.3	9.8	11.6	10.8	12.6	13.1	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	13.7	16.9	15.2	13.4	17.6	15.4	13.8	13.4	13.6	12.4	13.2	12.8
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	17.0	19.7	18.3	13.2	15.2	14.3	14.6	14.1	14.4	13.3	13.7	13.5
Total	24.5	35.8	30.1	18.2	27.1	23.0	18.4	20.7	19.6	17.3	18.2	17.8

6.6.2 Population Whose Highest Level of Education was “Primary”

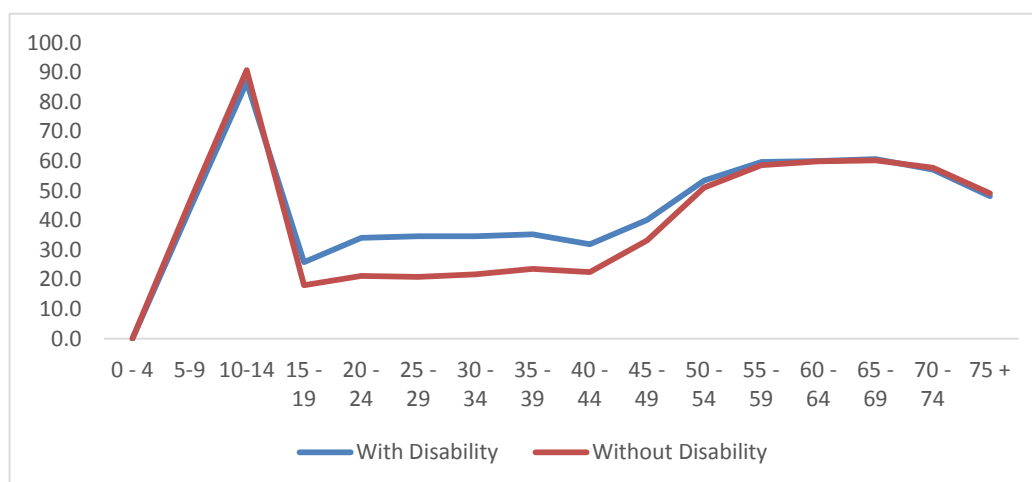
Thirty-eight percent of the population age 3 years and over had “primary” as the highest level of education in 2012, with this proportion being much higher among persons with disability (48 percent) compared with those without disability (38 percent) (Table 6.26 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors. Among persons with disability, the proportion whose highest level of education was “primary” was much higher in rural areas (52 percent) than in urban areas (35 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in Matabeleland South (57 percent) and Manicaland and Mashonaland East (51 percent), and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare (35 percent) and Bulawayo (39 percent), while across the land use sectors, it was highest in communal areas (52 percent) and resettlement areas (51 percent) and lowest in urban council areas (35 percent). These patterns were also observed among persons without disability.

Table 6.26: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “Primary education” by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	52.4	50.9	51.6	42.6	45.5	44.1	43.3	46.0	44.7
Urban	30.8	38.5	34.9	22.5	25.7	24.2	22.9	26.3	24.7
Bulawayo	35.4	42.2	39.3	26.4	28.1	27.3	26.8	28.8	27.9
Manicaland	49.8	52.2	51.2	37.7	42.5	40.2	38.5	43.2	41.0
Mashonaland Central	50.7	45.3	47.9	41.6	45.8	43.7	42.4	45.8	44.1
Mashonaland East	49.4	51.6	50.6	36.5	40.4	38.5	37.4	41.2	39.4
Mashonaland West	45.3	46.1	45.7	36.0	40.4	38.2	36.7	40.9	38.8
Matabeleland North	56.5	49.5	52.7	49.9	48.9	49.4	50.5	49.0	49.7
Matabeleland South	57.8	55.7	56.6	46.9	45.2	46.0	47.6	46.0	46.8
Midlands	48.4	48.5	48.5	38.1	39.7	38.9	39.0	40.5	39.7
Masvingo	50.1	48.5	49.2	40.5	43.0	41.9	41.0	43.3	42.3
Harare	30.0	38.7	34.6	21.2	24.5	22.9	21.5	25.1	23.4
State land	35.8	40.4	37.9	26.1	31.8	28.8	26.6	32.2	29.3
Communal Land	53.7	51.1	52.3	44.2	46.2	45.2	44.9	46.6	45.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	48.6	53.4	51.0	38.1	42.5	40.3	38.9	43.4	41.1
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	48.5	49.5	49.0	38.0	44.4	41.1	38.7	44.7	41.5
Resettlement Area	51.5	50.9	51.2	42.7	46.3	44.5	43.3	46.6	45.0
Urban Council Area	30.5	38.1	34.6	22.4	25.4	24.0	22.8	26.1	24.5
Administrative Centres (Districts)	34.0	40.6	37.2	24.9	30.1	27.7	25.3	30.5	28.1
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	37.0	46.9	42.6	25.6	31.1	28.5	26.1	31.9	29.2
Total	47.5	48.0	47.8	35.9	38.8	37.4	36.7	39.4	38.1

As shown on Figure 6.16, below, there were no disparities between persons with disability and those without in the proportion of the population age 3 years and above whose highest level of education was “primary education” in the younger age groups below 15 years and the older age groups above 50 years. The proportion was consistently higher among persons with disability compared with those without between the ages 15 and 50.

Figure 6.16: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “Primary Education” by Disability Status and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability whose highest level of education was primary was highest in Matobo, Mangwe and Chikomba (61 percent) and lowest in Ruwa Local Board (25 percent) and Gweru Urban (29 percent) (Table 6.27 below).

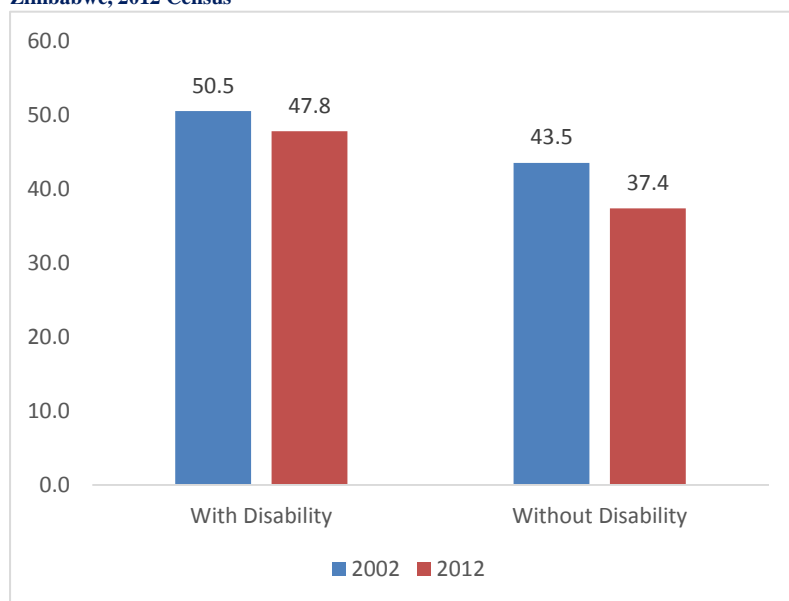
Table 6.27: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “Primary Education” by Disability Status, Sex and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total			Percentage Difference (With Disability - Without Disability)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)												
Matobo	61.2	61.4	61.3	49.1	46.6	47.8	50.2	48.3	49.2	12.1	14.8	13.5
Mangwe	62.0	59.9	60.8	55.0	52.1	53.4	55.6	52.9	54.2	7.0	7.8	7.3
Chikomba	56.8	63.1	60.5	36.5	41.0	38.8	38.0	43.0	40.6	20.4	22.1	21.7
Tsholotsho	64.3	56.2	59.7	56.8	51.9	54.1	57.6	52.5	54.8	7.5	4.2	5.5
Gwanda	59.9	59.0	59.4	47.4	45.7	46.5	48.3	46.8	47.5	12.6	13.3	12.9
Hwedza	56.3	61.4	59.3	36.6	40.5	38.5	38.5	43.2	40.9	19.7	21.0	20.7
Nkayi	62.4	56.0	59.0	58.4	53.6	55.9	58.7	53.8	56.1	4.0	2.4	3.2
Gutu	54.6	62.1	58.8	40.7	44.6	42.8	41.5	45.6	43.7	13.9	17.5	16.0
Buhera	55.5	60.6	58.4	42.3	46.2	44.4	43.2	47.3	45.4	13.1	14.4	14.0
Bubi	59.9	56.9	58.4	54.2	51.6	52.9	54.7	52.1	53.4	5.7	5.3	5.4
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)												
Hwange Urban	31.7	35.3	33.5	25.2	28.7	27.0	25.5	29.1	27.3	6.5	6.6	6.6
Chegutu Urban	31.5	34.8	33.3	25.9	29.7	27.9	26.2	30.0	28.2	5.6	5.1	5.4
Kwekwe Urban	29.9	34.7	32.6	22.8	25.9	24.4	23.2	26.6	25.0	7.2	8.8	8.2
Gwanda Urban	31.8	33.0	32.5	24.2	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.7	24.6	7.5	8.5	8.1
Beitbridge Urban	27.8	34.3	31.2	17.4	21.4	19.4	17.6	21.6	19.7	10.4	12.9	11.7
Chinhoyi	28.4	33.7	31.1	24.8	29.2	27.1	25.0	29.4	27.3	3.6	4.4	4.0
Masvingo Urban	25.1	34.9	30.6	20.0	22.3	21.2	20.2	22.8	21.6	5.1	12.6	9.4
Norton	27.7	32.8	30.5	23.4	25.9	24.7	23.7	26.4	25.1	4.4	6.9	5.8
Gweru Urban	25.8	31.5	29.0	20.4	22.8	21.7	20.8	23.6	22.3	5.4	8.7	7.4
Ruwa Local Board	19.9	28.7	24.5	20.2	23.0	21.7	20.2	23.2	21.8	-0.3	5.7	2.8
Total	47.5	48.0	47.8	35.9	38.8	37.4	36.7	39.4	38.1	11.6	9.3	10.4

Trends in Persons Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was Primary

The proportion of persons with a disability whose highest level of education was “primary” declined from 51 percent in 2002 to 48 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.17 below). A bigger decline was observed for persons without disability (from 44 percent in 2002 to 37 percent in 2012). The proportion of persons whose highest level of education was “primary” remained higher among persons with disability compared with those without disability between the two census periods.

Figure 6.17: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “Primary” by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



The decrease in the proportion of persons with disability whose highest level of education was “primary” was also observed among both males and females as well as across most provinces and land use sectors (Table 6.28 below). Across the provinces, the decline was greatest in Bulawayo (from 44 percent in 2002 to 39 percent in 2012) and Manicaland (from 56 percent in 2002 to 51 percent in 2012), and lowest in Matabeleland South where there was no change. The proportion increased in Mashonaland Central (from 46 percent in 2002 to 48 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the decline was greatest in administrative centres (from 51 percent in 2002 to 41 percent in 2012) and on state land (from 46 percent in 2002 to 38 percent in 2012), and lowest on large scale commercial farming areas (no change). The gender differentials were maintained in the two census periods.

Table 6.28: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was Primary by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	55.2	50.5	52.9	52.4	50.9	51.6	49.2	52.0	50.7	42.6	45.5	44.1
Urban	37.2	42.8	39.8	30.8	38.5	34.9	26.6	31.4	29.1	22.5	25.7	24.2
Bulawayo	42.4	46.4	44.3	35.4	42.2	39.3	31.5	34.1	32.9	26.4	28.1	27.3
Manicaland	55.3	55.7	55.5	49.8	52.2	51.2	45.8	50.4	48.2	37.7	42.5	40.2
Mashonaland Central	49.9	40.8	45.5	50.7	45.3	47.9	46.7	49.8	48.3	41.6	45.8	43.7
Mashonaland East	54.2	52.8	53.5	49.4	51.6	50.6	44.7	48.9	46.9	36.5	40.4	38.5
Mashonaland West	49.5	47.5	48.6	45.3	46.1	45.7	42.4	47.2	44.8	36.0	40.4	38.2
Matabeleland North	57.6	46.3	52.1	56.5	49.5	52.7	54.7	53.8	54.2	49.9	48.9	49.4
Matabeleland South	60.3	54.2	57.0	57.8	55.7	56.6	53.4	52.4	52.8	46.9	45.2	46.0
Midlands	52.6	49.3	51.0	48.4	48.5	48.5	43.8	46.5	45.2	38.1	39.7	38.9
Masvingo	53.4	49.1	51.2	50.1	48.5	49.2	46.1	49.9	48.1	40.5	43.0	41.9
Harare	35.3	42.0	38.3	30.0	38.7	34.6	24.4	29.5	27.0	21.2	24.5	22.9
State Land	45.7	45.3	45.5	35.8	40.4	37.9	35.2	41.1	38.0	26.1	31.8	28.8
Communal Land	56.2	50.7	53.3	53.7	51.1	52.3	50.9	52.6	51.8	44.2	46.2	45.2
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	54.1	57.9	55.9	48.6	53.4	51.0	44.0	48.5	46.2	38.1	42.5	40.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	50.1	47.0	48.9	48.5	49.5	49.0	45.3	51.5	48.2	38.0	44.4	41.1
Resettlement Area	54.9	51.0	53.1	51.5	50.9	51.2	49.1	52.6	50.9	42.7	46.3	44.5
Urban Council Area	37.1	42.6	39.6	30.5	38.1	34.6	26.5	31.3	29.0	22.4	25.4	24.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	45.1	57.3	50.8	34.0	40.6	37.2	31.9	38.0	35.1	24.9	30.1	27.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	40.0	49.8	44.8	37.0	46.9	42.6	30.8	35.7	33.4	25.6	31.1	28.5
Total	51.8	49.2	50.5	47.5	48.0	47.8	41.6	45.3	43.5	35.9	38.8	37.4

6.6.3 Population Whose Highest Level of Education was “Secondary”

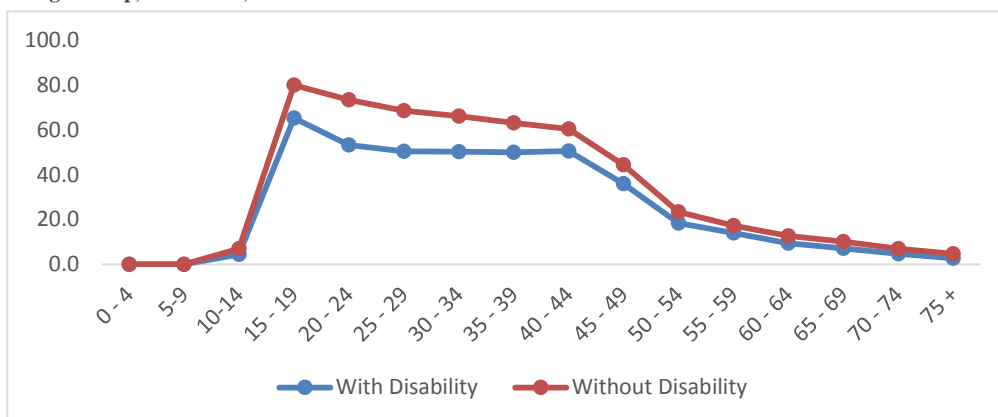
Thirty-nine percent of the population age 3 years and over had “secondary” as the highest level of education in 2012, with this proportion being much lower among persons with disability (25 percent) compared with those without disability (40 percent) (Table 6.29 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors. Among persons with disability, the proportion whose highest level of education was “secondary” was much lower in rural areas (20 percent) than in urban areas (40 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare (42 percent) and Bulawayo (37 percent), and lowest in Matabeleland North (15 percent) and Matabeleland South (16 percent), while across the land use sectors, it was highest in urban council areas (41 percent) and on state land (40 percent) and lowest in communal lands (18 percent). These patterns were also observed among persons without disability.

Table 6.29: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “Secondary Education” by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	24.1	15.8	19.6	35.1	31.5	33.3	34.3	30.2	32.2
Urban	44.4	38.3	41.1	53.6	53.7	53.7	53.2	53.0	53.1
Bulawayo	40.7	34.6	37.2	51.9	52.7	52.3	51.4	51.7	51.6
Manicaland	26.9	18.0	22.0	38.5	34.5	36.4	37.7	33.3	35.4
Mashonaland Central	24.9	15.5	20.0	36.1	29.5	32.7	35.1	28.2	31.6
Mashonaland East	28.1	19.7	23.6	41.9	38.3	40.1	40.9	36.9	38.8
Mashonaland West	31.5	23.0	27.2	43.1	37.5	40.3	42.2	36.4	39.3
Matabeleland North	17.5	12.1	14.6	28.0	28.5	28.2	27.1	27.0	27.0
Matabeleland South	18.3	13.8	15.8	31.4	33.3	32.4	30.5	31.8	31.2
Midlands	28.3	21.6	24.6	39.3	38.5	38.8	38.4	37.0	37.7
Masvingo	24.5	17.5	20.6	35.0	33.6	34.2	34.4	32.6	33.5
Harare	45.9	39.1	42.3	54.5	54.4	54.5	54.2	53.8	54.0
State land	43.2	35.3	39.6	54.6	48.6	51.8	54.1	47.9	51.2
Communal Land	22.2	14.5	18.0	33.0	30.9	31.9	32.1	29.5	30.7
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	30.5	20.4	25.5	40.9	35.7	38.3	40.1	34.5	37.4
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	29.5	20.8	25.4	41.3	32.5	37.1	40.6	31.8	36.4
Resettlement Area	26.0	17.9	22.0	35.5	29.9	32.7	34.8	29.1	32.0
Urban Council Area	44.6	38.7	41.4	53.7	53.9	53.8	53.3	53.2	53.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	38.4	31.6	35.1	49.1	48.4	48.7	48.5	47.7	48.1
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	38.4	31.0	34.2	51.3	49.3	50.3	50.7	48.4	49.5
Total	28.6	21.0	24.5	41.3	39.1	40.1	40.5	37.8	39.1

As shown on Figure 6.18, below, there were very small or no disparities between persons with disability and those without on the proportion of the population age 3 years and above whose highest level of education was “secondary education” in the younger age groups below 15 years. The proportion was consistently lower among persons with disability compared with those without after age 15.

Figure 6.18: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “Secondary Education” by Disability Status and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability whose highest level of education was secondary was highest in Beitbridge Urban (49 percent) and Kariba Urban (46 percent) and lowest in Bulilima, Binga, Lupane, Tsholotsho and Mangwe (11 percent) (Table 6.30 below). Five of the bottom ten districts with the lowest proportion (Binga, Lupane, Tsholotsho, Nkayi and Hwange Rural) were located in Matabeleland North Province.

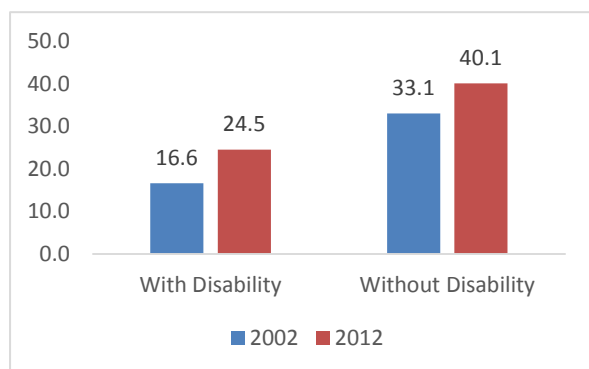
Table 6.30: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “Secondary Education” by Disability Status, Sex and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)									
Beitbridge Urban	53.4	45.1	49.1	62.5	60.5	61.5	62.3	60.2	61.2
Kariba Urban	49.8	41.9	46.0	58.4	54.1	56.3	57.8	53.2	55.5
Masvingo Urban	48.5	41.1	44.4	53.3	55.1	54.3	53.1	54.5	53.9
Chitungwiza	48.5	40.8	44.3	56.9	57.4	57.2	56.5	56.7	56.6
Rusape	50.0	39.5	43.9	52.8	54.1	53.5	52.6	52.9	52.8
Redcliff	46.4	40.9	43.4	52.0	53.3	52.7	51.6	52.2	51.9
Hwange Urban	45.2	41.6	43.3	53.6	53.8	53.7	53.1	53.1	53.1
Chinhoyi	45.2	40.4	42.7	52.6	50.9	51.7	52.2	50.4	51.2
Kwekwe Urban	44.7	41.2	42.7	55.2	54.3	54.7	54.6	53.3	53.9
Zvishavane Urban	46.1	39.0	42.4	54.5	55.6	55.1	54.2	55.0	54.6
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)									
Hwange	18.6	11.6	14.7	33.1	30.3	31.7	31.8	28.3	30.0
Mbire	18.8	9.5	14.0	27.1	18.4	22.7	26.3	17.5	21.8
Mudzi	18.3	9.2	13.4	30.7	25.4	27.9	29.7	24.0	26.7
Beitbridge Rural	14.3	10.1	12.1	22.0	23.3	22.7	21.6	22.5	22.1
Nkayi	13.2	10.0	11.5	18.9	24.4	21.8	18.5	23.4	21.1
Mangwe	12.9	10.3	11.4	21.9	25.6	23.9	21.1	24.0	22.6
Tsholotsho	12.3	10.1	11.0	19.9	26.5	23.5	19.1	24.4	22.0
Lupane	12.0	10.3	11.0	20.4	24.0	22.3	19.8	22.8	21.4
Binga	15.5	7.5	11.0	23.6	18.7	21.0	22.9	17.6	20.0
Bulilima	12.5	9.2	10.5	19.5	24.1	22.0	18.9	22.5	20.9
Total	28.6	21.0	24.5	41.3	39.1	40.1	40.5	37.8	39.1

Trends in Persons whose Highest Level of Education was “Secondary”

The proportion of persons with a disability whose highest level of education was “secondary” increased from 17 percent in 2002 to 25 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.19 below). A similar increase was observed for persons without disability (from 33 percent in 2002 to 40 percent in 2012). The proportion of persons whose highest level of education was “secondary” remained lower among persons with disability compared with those without disability between the two census periods.

Figure 6.19: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “Secondary” by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



The increase in the proportion of persons with disability whose highest level of education was “secondary” was also observed among both males and females as well as in rural and urban areas and across provinces and land use sectors (Table 6.31 below). Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in Mashonaland West (from 17 percent in 2002 to 27 percent in 2012) and Mashonaland East (from 15 percent in 2002 to 24 percent in 2012), and lowest in Matabeleland North (from 10 percent in 2002 to 15 percent in 2012) and Matabeleland South (from 10 percent in 2002 to 16 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest on state land (from 26 percent in 2002 to 40 percent in 2012), and lowest at growth points and other urban areas (from 29 percent in 2002 to 34 percent in 2012). The gender differentials, where a greater proportion of males than females had secondary education as their highest level of education, were maintained in the two census periods.

Table 6.31: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was Secondary by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	16.2	9.3	12.7	24.1	15.8	19.6	27.5	22.6	24.9	35.1	31.5	33.3
Urban	37.3	30.8	34.3	44.4	38.3	41.1	50.7	48.3	49.5	53.6	53.7	53.7
Bulawayo	32.8	27.4	30.2	40.7	34.6	37.2	47.8	47.3	47.5	51.9	52.7	52.3
Manicaland	19.4	11.4	15.4	26.9	18.0	22.0	30.6	25.5	27.9	38.5	34.5	36.4
Mashonaland Central	17.0	8.6	13.0	24.9	15.5	20.0	29.1	20.6	24.8	36.1	29.5	32.7
Mashonaland East	19.2	11.6	15.4	28.1	19.7	23.6	33.2	28.4	30.7	41.9	38.3	40.1
Mashonaland West	21.3	13.2	17.4	31.5	23.0	27.2	35.2	27.4	31.3	43.1	37.5	40.3
Matabeleland North	12.1	7.7	9.9	17.5	12.1	14.6	22.2	20.5	21.3	28.0	28.5	28.2
Matabeleland South	11.7	9.1	10.3	18.3	13.8	15.8	23.6	24.7	24.2	31.4	33.3	32.4
Midlands	19.8	12.5	16.2	28.3	21.6	24.6	33.3	30.4	31.8	39.3	38.5	38.8
Masvingo	18.4	10.6	14.4	24.5	17.5	20.6	30.7	26.0	28.2	35.0	33.6	34.2
Harare	38.2	31.2	35.1	45.9	39.1	42.3	51.7	49.0	50.3	54.5	54.4	54.5
State Land	28.9	22.3	26.1	43.2	35.3	39.6	45.4	37.9	41.8	54.6	48.6	51.8
Communal Land	14.8	8.6	11.6	22.2	14.5	18.0	25.2	22.1	23.5	33.0	30.9	31.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	21.4	13.6	17.7	30.5	20.4	25.5	36.1	30.9	33.5	40.9	35.7	38.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	22.1	13.1	18.5	29.5	20.8	25.4	32.7	21.5	27.4	41.3	32.5	37.1
Resettlement Area	18.1	10.6	14.6	26.0	17.9	22.0	28.0	21.3	24.7	35.5	29.9	32.7
Urban Council Area	37.5	31.0	34.5	44.6	38.7	41.4	50.9	48.4	49.6	53.7	53.9	53.8
Administrative Centres (Districts)	29.4	22.5	26.2	38.4	31.6	35.1	44.0	43.4	43.7	49.1	48.4	48.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	33.2	25.3	29.4	38.4	31.0	34.2	44.6	44.8	44.7	51.3	49.3	50.3
Total	20.2	12.9	16.6	28.6	21.0	24.5	35.3	31.0	33.1	41.3	39.1	40.1

6.3.4 Population Whose Highest Level of Education was “Tertiary”

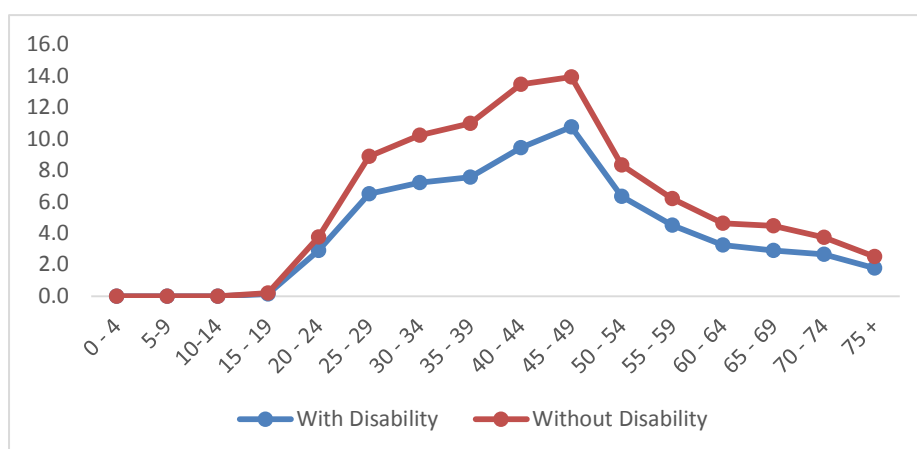
Four percent of the population age 3 years and over had “tertiary” as the highest level of education in 2012, with little or no variation by disability status (Table 6.32 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors. Among persons with disability, the proportion whose highest level of education was “tertiary” was much lower in rural areas (2 percent) than in urban areas (12 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo (11 percent), and lowest in Mashonaland Central (1 percent) and Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South (less than 2 percent), while across the land use sectors, it was highest in urban council areas and administrative centres (districts) (12 percent), and lowest in communal and resettlement areas (1 percent). These patterns were also observed among persons without disability.

Table 6.32: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “Tertiary Education” by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	2.4	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.7
Urban	14.0	10.5	12.1	11.1	8.1	9.5	11.2	8.2	9.6
Bulawayo	11.8	9.6	10.5	8.9	7.2	8.0	9.0	7.3	8.1
Manicaland	4.4	2.4	3.3	4.1	2.5	3.2	4.1	2.5	3.2
Mashonaland Central	1.9	0.7	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.8
Mashonaland East	3.8	2.3	3.0	4.0	2.6	3.3	4.0	2.6	3.3
Mashonaland West	4.4	2.7	3.6	3.4	2.0	2.7	3.4	2.0	2.7
Matabeleland North	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.8
Matabeleland South	2.5	1.4	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.2
Midlands	5.6	3.9	4.6	4.0	2.7	3.3	4.1	2.8	3.5
Masvingo	3.0	1.6	2.2	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.6	2.2	2.8
Harare	13.3	9.7	11.4	11.8	8.7	10.2	11.9	8.8	10.3
State Land	7.6	6.2	6.9	6.6	4.3	5.5	6.6	4.4	5.6
Communal Land	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	5.2	2.8	4.0	3.5	2.3	2.9	3.6	2.4	3.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.9	2.4	3.2	3.1	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.7
Resettlement Area	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.2
Urban Council Area	14.1	10.6	12.2	11.1	8.2	9.6	11.3	8.3	9.7
Administrative Centres (Districts)	13.2	9.7	11.5	13.1	7.8	10.3	13.1	7.8	10.4
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	10.5	6.6	8.3	9.5	5.6	7.4	9.5	5.7	7.5
Total	5.0	3.2	4.0	5.1	3.6	4.3	5.1	3.5	4.3

As shown on Figure 6.20, below, there were very small or no disparities between persons with disability and those without on the proportion of the population age 3 years and above whose highest level of education was “tertiary education” in the younger age groups below 20 years. The proportion was consistently lower among persons with disability compared with those without after age 20.

Figure 6.20: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “Tertiary Education” by Disability Status and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability whose highest level of education was tertiary was highest in Ruwa Local Board (25 percent) and Gweru Urban (20 percent) and lowest in Kariba Rural (0.4 percent) and Mbire and Beitbridge Rural (0.6 percent) (Table 6.33 below). Two of the bottom ten districts with the lowest proportion were located in Matabeleland North Province.

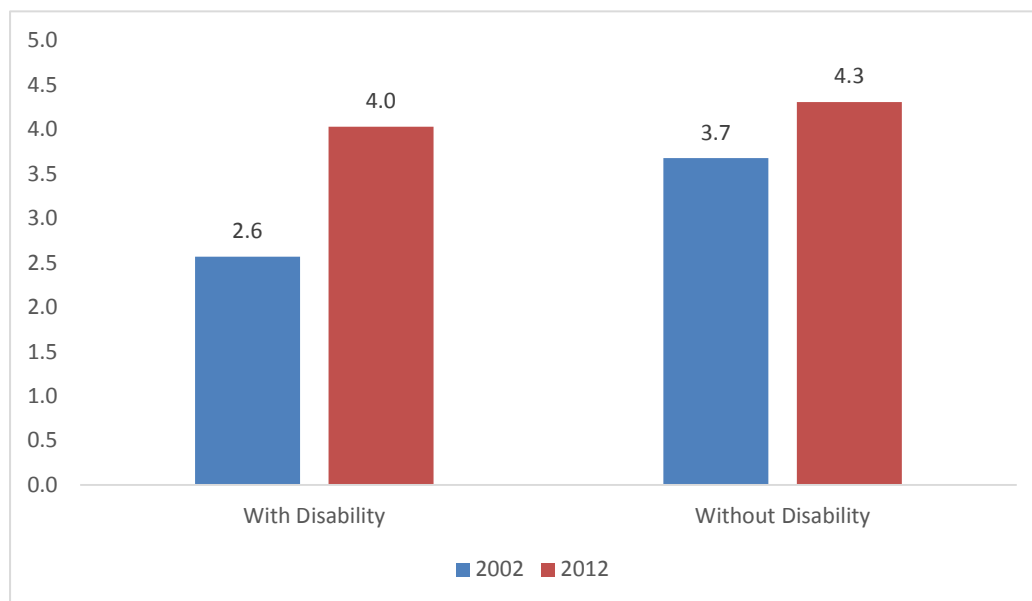
Table 6.33: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “Tertiary Education” by Disability Status, Sex and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total			Percentage Difference (With Disability - Without Disability)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)												
Ruwa Local Board	28.5	21.5	24.8	17.8	13.1	15.3	18.2	13.4	15.7	10.7	8.4	9.5
Gweru Urban	23.0	18.4	20.3	13.5	10.2	11.8	14.3	10.9	12.5	9.5	8.1	8.6
Norton	18.9	13.9	16.2	10.8	7.0	8.8	11.3	7.5	9.3	8.1	6.9	7.4
Gwanda Urban	16.2	13.7	14.8	10.8	10.3	10.5	10.9	10.3	10.6	5.4	3.4	4.3
Masvingo Urban	16.5	12.8	14.4	14.0	11.1	12.5	14.1	11.2	12.5	2.5	1.6	1.9
Marondera Urban	15.5	12.8	14.0	15.2	10.4	12.6	15.2	10.5	12.7	0.2	2.4	1.3
Harare Urban	15.6	11.5	13.5	14.2	10.8	12.5	14.3	10.9	12.5	1.4	0.7	1.0
Kwekwe Urban	15.1	11.8	13.3	8.5	6.4	7.4	8.9	6.8	7.8	6.7	5.4	5.9
Chiredzi Urban	15.3	11.2	13.0	14.3	8.0	11.0	14.3	8.1	11.0	1.0	3.2	2.0
Mutare Urban	14.1	11.7	12.8	11.6	9.1	10.3	11.7	9.3	10.4	2.5	2.6	2.5
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)												
Mount Darwin	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.3
Nkayi	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2
Centenary	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rushinga	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Hurungwe	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Binga	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mudzi	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Beitbridge Rural	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Mbire	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.8	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Kariba	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7
Total	5.0	3.2	4.0	5.1	3.6	4.3	5.1	3.5	4.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3

Trends in Persons whose Highest Level of Education was “Tertiary”

The proportion of persons with a disability whose highest level of education was “tertiary” increased from 3 percent in 2002 to 4 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.21 below). A similar, but smaller, increase was observed for persons without disability (from 3.7 percent in 2002 to 4.3 percent in 2012). The proportion of persons whose highest level of education was “tertiary” remained lower among persons with disability compared with those without disability between the two census periods. However, the gap between the two proportions has reduced.

Figure 6:21: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was “Tertiary” by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



The increase in the proportion of persons with disability whose highest level of education was “tertiary” was also observed among both males and females as well as in rural and urban areas and across most provinces and land use sectors (Table 6.34 below). Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in Midlands (from 2 percent in 2002 to 5 percent in 2012), and lowest in Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland South (no change in both provinces). Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest in administrative centres (from 7 percent in 2002 to 12 percent in 2012), and lowest in small scale commercial farming areas (no change). The gender differentials, where the proportion was higher among males than females, were maintained in the two census periods.

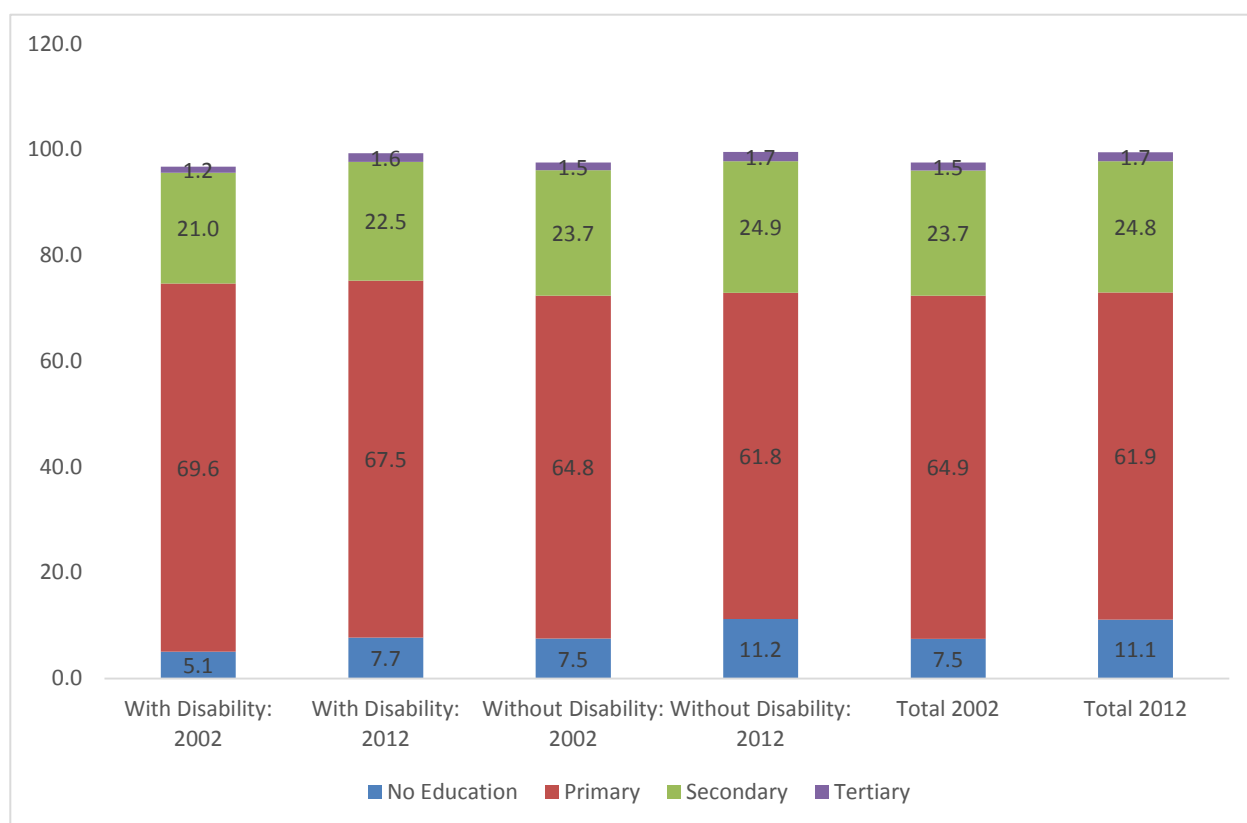
Table 6.34: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was Tertiary by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	1.7	0.6	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.9	0.8	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.7
Urban	10.0	7.8	9.0	14.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	7.0	8.4	11.1	8.1	9.5
Bulawayo	9.2	7.6	8.5	11.8	9.6	10.5	8.3	6.4	7.3	8.9	7.2	8.0
Manicaland	2.5	1.2	1.9	4.4	2.4	3.3	3.4	1.8	2.5	4.1	2.5	3.2
Mashonaland Central	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.9	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.8
Mashonaland East	2.4	1.3	1.8	3.8	2.3	3.0	3.0	1.7	2.3	4.0	2.6	3.3
Mashonaland West	2.4	1.4	1.9	4.4	2.7	3.6	2.7	1.4	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.7
Matabeleland North	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.8
Matabeleland South	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.6	1.9	2.2
Midlands	2.4	1.1	1.8	5.6	3.9	4.6	3.1	1.8	2.4	4.0	2.7	3.3
Masvingo	2.5	0.9	1.7	3.0	1.6	2.2	3.4	1.7	2.5	3.6	2.2	2.9
Harare	11.0	8.7	10.0	13.3	9.7	11.4	11.2	8.2	9.7	11.8	8.7	10.2
State Land	5.3	2.8	4.3	7.6	6.2	6.9	4.7	2.8	3.8	6.6	4.3	5.5
Communal Land	1.5	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	5.2	1.8	3.6	5.2	2.8	4.0	3.3	1.8	2.6	3.5	2.3	2.9
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	2.1	1.8	2.0	3.9	2.4	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.8	3.1	2.1	2.6
Resettlement Area	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2
Urban Council Area	10.0	7.9	9.1	14.1	10.6	12.2	9.8	7.0	8.4	11.1	8.2	9.6
Administrative Centres (Districts)	11.3	2.8	7.3	13.2	9.7	11.5	10.3	5.1	7.5	13.1	7.8	10.3
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	9.7	5.2	7.4	10.5	6.6	8.3	9.8	5.3	7.4	9.5	5.6	7.4
Total	3.3	1.9	2.6	5.0	3.2	4.0	4.6	2.8	3.7	5.1	3.6	4.3

6.7. Trends in the Overall Structure of Current Attendance

The structure of current school attendance of persons with disability did not change much between 2002 and 2012, with the majority attending primary education (Figure 6.22 below). This was the same case with persons without disability.

Figure 6.22: Structure of Current School Attendance for Population Age 3+ by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



The structure of current school attendance of persons with disability did not also change much between 2002 and 2012 in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and age groups (Table 6.35).

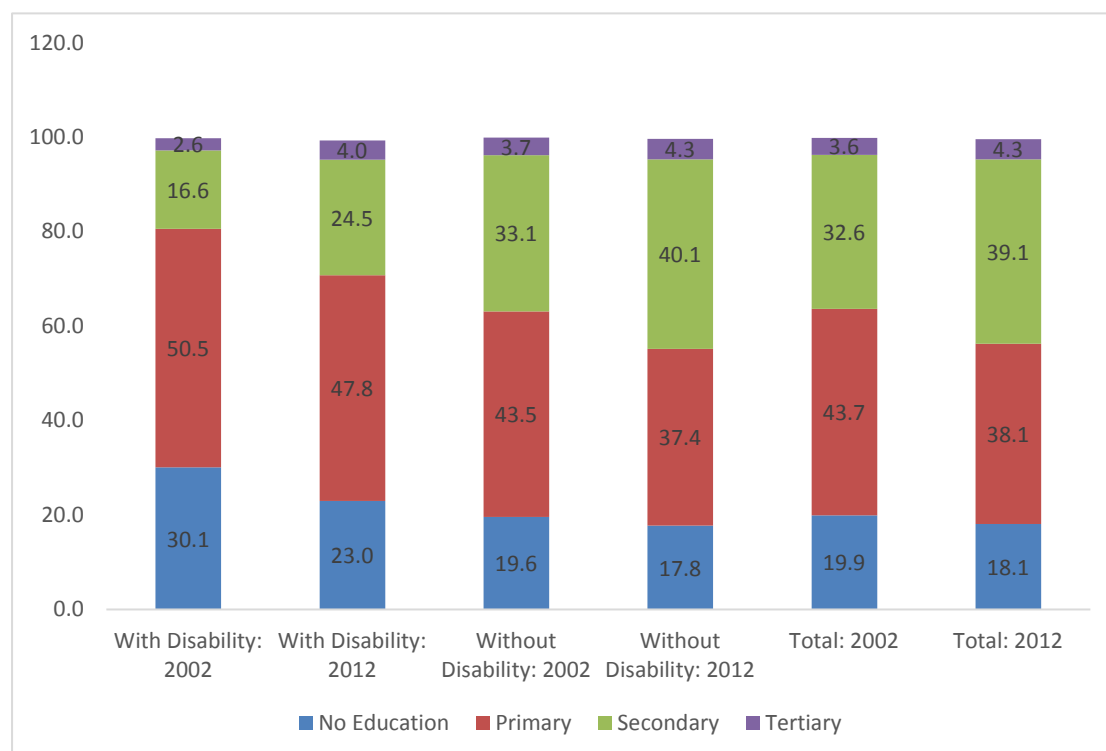
Table 6.35: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was Tertiary by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability								Without Disability							
	2002				2012				2002				2012			
	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Rural	4.9	72.5	19.6	0.4	8.1	72.2	18.9	0.3	7.5	68.8	21.4	0.4	11.4	66.4	21.3	0.4
Urban	5.6	58.5	26.9	4.1	6.6	52.0	34.4	5.9	7.7	54.8	30.0	4.2	10.7	51.1	33.1	4.6
Bulawayo	4.9	59.2	25.8	4.9	5.5	49.9	37.0	5.7	4.3	55.1	32.6	4.2	7.8	51.1	35.9	4.5
Manicaland	5.3	73.1	17.2	0.9	8.4	67.8	22.0	0.9	8.7	66.4	21.5	0.9	13.0	62.3	23.2	1.0
Mashonaland Central	6.6	71.5	19.1	0.3	8.6	74.0	16.8	0.2	9.3	68.3	20.1	0.4	12.5	67.1	19.6	0.5
Mashonaland East	5.0	69.5	22.5	0.7	8.5	66.9	23.3	0.8	7.9	65.7	24.1	0.6	11.6	62.3	24.8	0.9
Mashonaland West	4.0	68.2	23.9	0.6	7.0	68.8	22.5	1.3	6.9	66.5	23.6	0.7	10.2	64.3	23.9	1.1
Matabeleland North	7.9	75.1	15.3	0.1	8.2	75.2	15.8	0.3	11.1	69.4	17.9	0.4	10.7	68.6	19.7	0.5
Matabeleland South	5.9	76.5	15.9	0.4	8.7	72.7	17.6	0.4	9.3	70.0	19.0	0.4	12.0	65.2	21.9	0.5
Midlands	3.5	71.3	21.3	1.0	7.0	66.7	22.5	3.2	5.2	68.4	22.9	1.1	10.3	63.1	23.8	2.3
Masvingo	3.1	66.2	25.1	0.8	7.8	70.0	20.8	0.8	5.6	65.6	25.1	0.9	11.1	64.2	23.2	1.0
Harare	5.8	58.9	25.6	4.3	6.8	53.9	33.9	4.2	8.2	54.6	29.0	4.8	11.0	51.9	32.4	4.1
State Land	7.1	63.3	23.9	1.4	8.9	58.8	29.1	2.3	9.5	60.3	26.1	1.5	12.4	55.9	29.1	2.2
Communal Land Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.9	72.8	19.4	0.3	7.9	72.1	19.3	0.2	7.4	68.8	21.5	0.3	11.2	66.2	21.9	0.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	2.8	65.6	25.6	1.3	8.0	70.0	20.8	0.4	4.9	63.8	27.5	0.7	11.5	63.8	23.3	0.8
Resettlement Area	7.2	71.7	17.4	1.1	8.9	72.9	16.8	0.9	10.4	68.7	18.1	0.9	13.4	65.3	19.3	1.5
Urban Council Area	3.4	73.9	20.0	0.4	8.6	74.5	16.1	0.3	5.6	72.1	20.0	0.3	11.5	69.4	18.3	0.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	5.6	58.2	26.8	4.2	6.6	51.6	34.6	6.1	7.6	54.6	30.0	4.3	10.6	51.0	33.2	4.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	4.7	59.4	28.1	3.1	8.3	59.6	30.8	0.6	11.6	57.6	26.2	2.2	12.7	51.6	32.1	3.2
0 - 4	98.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	12.2	86.8	0.0	0.0	20.6	79.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	86.6	0.0	0.0	22.4	77.3	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	89.4	10.6	0.0	0.3	87.4	11.9	0.0	0.0	84.4	15.6	0.0	0.1	82.8	16.8	0.0
15 - 19	0.0	18.2	74.5	0.9	0.0	20.2	77.6	1.3	0.0	9.0	83.6	1.6	0.0	9.5	88.7	1.4
20 - 24	0.0	7.7	0.0	35.8	0.0	6.4	45.8	43.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	50.5	0.0	2.3	46.8	47.2
Total	5.1	69.6	21.0	1.2	7.7	67.5	22.5	1.6	7.5	64.8	23.7	1.5	11.2	61.8	24.9	1.7

6.8. Trends in the Overall Structure of Highest Level of Education

There was a structural shift in the highest level of education of persons with disability between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 6.23). The proportion of persons with disability whose highest level of education was secondary increased from 17 percent in 2002 to 25 percent in 2012, while the proportion with no education declined from 30 percent in 2002 to 23 percent in 2012. A similar structural shift was observed for persons without disability.

Figure 6.23: Structure of Highest Level of Education for Persons Age 3+ by Disability Status, Level of Education and Year, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



The structural shift noted above was also observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors (Table 6.34).

Table 6.34: Proportion of Population Age 3+ whose Highest Level of Education was Tertiary by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability								Without Disability							
	2002				2012				2002				2012			
	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Rural	33.1	52.9	12.7	1.2	26.5	51.6	19.6	1.7	22.9	50.7	24.9	1.3	20.6	44.1	33.3	1.7
Urban	16.3	39.8	34.3	9.0	10.9	34.9	41.1	12.1	12.9	29.1	49.5	8.4	12.3	24.2	53.7	9.5
Bulawayo	16.4	44.3	30.2	8.5	11.5	39.3	37.2	10.5	12.1	32.9	47.5	7.3	11.9	27.3	52.3	8.0
Manicaland	27.1	55.5	15.4	1.9	23.0	51.2	22.0	3.3	21.2	48.2	27.9	2.5	19.8	40.2	36.4	3.2
Mashonaland Central	40.3	45.5	13.0	1.0	30.4	47.9	20.0	1.3	25.5	48.3	24.8	1.4	21.4	43.7	32.7	1.8
Mashonaland East	29.0	53.5	15.4	1.8	22.2	50.6	23.6	3.0	20.1	46.9	30.7	2.3	17.8	38.5	40.1	3.3
Mashonaland West	32.0	48.6	17.4	1.9	22.9	45.7	27.2	3.6	21.8	44.8	31.3	2.0	18.4	38.2	40.3	2.7
Matabeleland North	37.0	52.1	9.9	0.9	30.1	52.7	14.6	1.8	23.0	54.2	21.3	1.3	20.1	49.4	28.2	1.8
Matabeleland South	30.9	57.0	10.3	1.6	24.7	56.6	15.8	1.9	21.4	52.8	24.2	1.4	18.9	46.0	32.4	2.2
Midlands	30.8	51.0	16.2	1.8	21.6	48.5	24.6	4.6	20.5	45.2	31.8	2.4	18.5	38.9	38.8	3.3
Masvingo	32.6	51.2	14.4	1.7	27.3	49.2	20.6	2.2	21.2	48.1	28.2	2.5	20.7	41.9	34.2	2.9
Harare	16.1	38.3	35.1	10.0	10.6	34.6	42.3	11.4	12.8	27.0	50.3	9.7	12.0	22.9	54.5	10.2
State Land	23.9	45.5	26.1	4.3	15.0	37.9	39.6	6.9	16.3	38.0	41.8	3.8	13.5	28.8	51.8	5.5
Communal Land	34.0	53.3	11.6	1.0	27.7	52.3	18.0	1.4	23.4	51.8	23.5	1.2	21.0	45.2	31.9	1.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	22.6	55.9	17.7	3.6	18.8	51.0	25.5	4.0	17.5	46.2	33.5	2.6	17.9	40.3	38.3	2.9
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	30.5	48.9	18.5	2.0	21.9	49.0	25.4	3.2	22.5	48.2	27.4	1.8	18.8	41.1	37.1	2.6
Resettlement Area	31.2	53.1	14.6	1.0	24.9	51.2	22.0	1.4	23.4	50.9	24.7	1.0	21.2	44.5	32.7	1.2
Urban Council Area	16.3	39.6	34.5	9.1	10.8	34.6	41.4	12.2	12.8	29.0	49.6	8.4	12.2	24.0	53.8	9.6
Administrative Centres (Districts)	15.2	50.8	26.2	7.3	15.4	37.2	35.1	11.5	13.6	35.1	43.7	7.5	12.8	27.7	48.7	10.3
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	18.3	44.8	29.4	7.4	14.3	42.6	34.2	8.3	14.4	33.4	44.7	7.4	13.5	28.5	50.3	7.4
Total	30.1	50.5	16.6	2.6	23.0	47.8	24.5	4.0	19.6	43.5	33.1	3.7	17.8	37.4	40.1	4.3

6.9. Literacy

For the 2012 Population Census, the population age 15 years and above who had completed at least grade 3 was classified as literate. The literacy rate is thus the number of persons, who had completed at least grade 3 per 100 persons in a particular age category.

Eighty-nine percent of the population age 15 years and over was literate in 2012, with this proportion being much lower among persons with disability (71 percent) than among persons without disability (91 percent) (Table 6.35 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors. Among persons with disability, literacy rate was much lower in rural areas (66 percent) than in urban areas (88 percent). Across the provinces, literacy rate was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare (88 percent) and Bulawayo (86 percent), and lowest in Matabeleland North (61 percent) and Masvingo (65 percent), while across the land use sectors, it was highest in urban council areas (88 percent) and on state land (84 percent). These patterns were also observed among persons without disability.

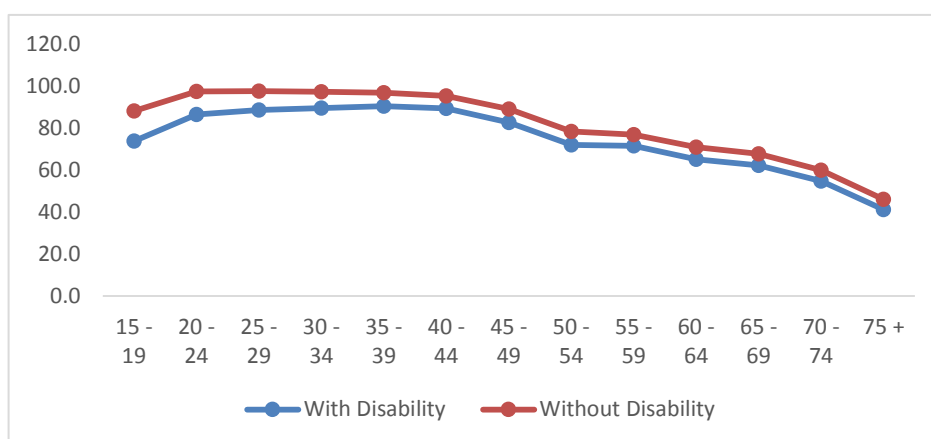
Table 6.35: Literacy Rates for Population Age 15+ by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	74.4	59.8	66.2	89.7	85.5	87.5	88.2	82.6	85.2
Urban	90.6	85.2	87.6	97.4	96.4	96.9	97.1	95.8	96.4
Bulawayo	88.4	83.4	85.5	96.8	95.9	96.3	96.3	95.1	95.6
Manicaland	78.1	66.0	71.1	91.3	87.8	89.4	90.1	85.6	87.7
Mashonaland Central	73.0	53.4	62.4	89.4	83.5	86.4	87.6	79.8	83.6
Mashonaland East	78.0	66.7	71.7	92.9	89.8	91.3	91.5	87.4	89.3
Mashonaland West	78.4	65.8	71.8	91.5	87.7	89.6	90.3	85.5	87.9
Matabeleland North	70.3	53.9	61.0	88.7	84.9	86.7	86.6	80.9	83.5
Matabeleland South	73.6	62.7	67.3	91.7	88.6	90.0	90.1	86.0	87.9
Midlands	79.0	66.9	72.1	91.6	89.3	90.4	90.3	86.7	88.3
Masvingo	73.4	59.5	65.4	89.8	85.8	87.6	88.6	83.7	85.8
Harare	91.0	86.1	88.4	97.7	96.8	97.2	97.4	96.3	96.8
State land	86.7	80.1	83.7	95.7	93.6	94.8	95.2	92.9	94.1
Communal Land	72.9	58.1	64.3	89.1	84.8	86.7	87.3	81.5	84.1
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	81.8	70.7	76.1	92.3	89.5	90.9	91.3	87.6	89.4
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	79.3	67.0	73.4	91.2	87.5	89.5	90.3	86.0	88.3
Resettlement Area	75.6	62.5	68.9	89.3	85.4	87.4	88.1	83.3	85.7
Urban Council Area	90.8	85.5	87.8	97.5	96.5	97.0	97.1	95.9	96.5
Administrative Centres (Districts)	85.7	80.5	83.1	96.2	93.8	94.9	95.6	93.1	94.3
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	86.1	79.6	82.3	96.3	94.3	95.3	95.8	93.4	94.5
Total	78.2	65.7	71.2	92.6	89.6	91.1	91.4	87.4	89.3

The literacy rate of persons with disability was higher among males (78 percent) than females (66 percent), and this was the case across all the background characteristics. These gender differentials, though smaller, were also observed among persons without disability.

As shown in Figure 6.24, below, literacy rate was consistently lower among persons with disability compared with those without disability, and it generally declined with age.

Figure 6.24: Proportion of Population Age 15+ which was Literate by Disability Status and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Across the districts, literacy rate among persons with disability was highest in Ruwa Local Board (92 percent) and Gweru Urban and Redcliff (91 percent), and lowest in Binga (44 percent) and Mudzi (47 percent) (Table 6.36 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.21*.

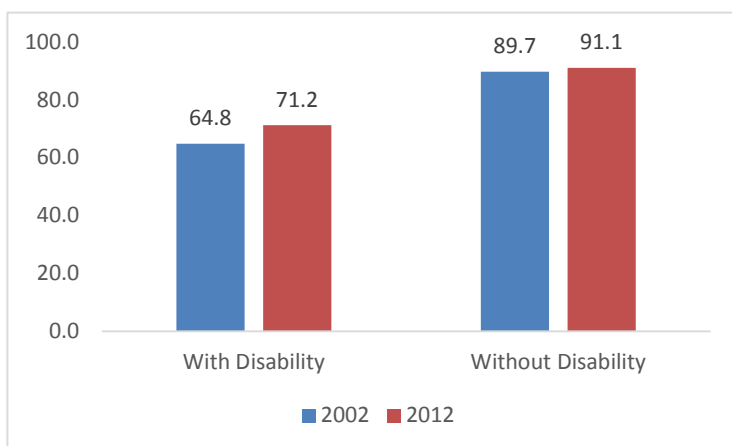
Table 6.36: Proportion of Population Age 15+ which was Literate by Disability Status, Sex and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)									
Ruwa Local Board	93.9	90.1	91.8	98.3	97.2	97.7	98.1	96.9	97.5
Gweru Urban	94.1	89.4	91.4	97.7	97.1	97.4	97.4	96.3	96.8
Redcliff	93.8	88.1	90.6	97.5	96.3	96.9	97.1	95.4	96.2
Rusape	91.9	88.5	89.9	97.0	97.1	97.1	96.6	96.3	96.4
Norton	93.3	86.8	89.7	97.8	96.6	97.1	97.4	95.7	96.5
Masvingo Urban	92.8	86.9	89.4	98.2	97.3	97.7	98.0	96.8	97.3
Mutare Urban	91.7	87.2	89.1	97.8	96.9	97.3	97.5	96.3	96.8
Harare Urban	91.4	86.9	89.0	97.8	97.1	97.5	97.5	96.6	97.0
Chitungwiza	90.8	85.7	88.0	98.0	97.0	97.5	97.7	96.4	97.0
Kwekwe Urban	91.4	85.1	87.8	97.3	96.5	96.9	96.9	95.5	96.2
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)									
Chiredzi	63.9	47.7	54.9	86.4	79.9	82.9	84.8	77.4	80.9
Chipinge Rural	69.6	44.5	54.7	82.7	74.5	78.1	81.4	71.3	75.6
Hwange	64.9	46.3	54.3	87.0	81.4	84.1	84.2	76.2	80.0
Rushinga	68.5	42.8	54.0	89.1	80.4	84.5	86.4	74.9	80.2
Kariba	63.8	44.0	53.6	83.3	75.1	79.1	79.9	69.6	74.6
Mwenezi	62.4	44.4	52.5	83.6	79.5	81.2	81.7	76.6	78.8
Mbire	64.0	40.6	51.7	83.7	74.5	79.0	80.9	69.5	75.0
Beitbridge Rural	59.0	40.3	48.7	83.7	76.3	79.5	81.6	73.4	76.9
Mudzi	58.9	37.8	47.0	86.6	77.7	81.7	83.4	72.9	77.6
Binga	57.7	34.8	44.1	79.4	72.7	75.5	76.5	67.3	71.2
Total	78.2	65.7	71.2	92.6	89.6	91.1	91.4	87.4	89.3

Trends in Literacy

The proportion of persons with disability who were literate increased from 65 percent in 2002 to 71 percent in 2012 (Figure 6.25 below). A similar, but smaller, increase was observed for persons without disability (from 90 percent in 2002 to 91 percent in 2012). The proportion of persons who were literate remained lower among persons with disability compared with those without disability between the two census periods. However, the gap between the two proportions has reduced.

Figure 6.25: Proportion of Population Age 15+ who were Literate by Disability Status and Year, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



The increase in the proportion of persons with disability who were literate was also observed among both males and females as well as in both rural and urban areas and across most provinces and land use sectors (Table 6.38 below). Across the provinces, the increase was greatest in Mashonaland West (from 63 percent in 2002 to 72 percent in 2012), Midlands (from 64 percent in 2002 to 72 percent in 2012) and Mashonaland Central (from 68 percent in 2002 to 71 percent in 2012), and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare (from 86 percent in 2002 to 88 percent in 2012) and Bulawayo (from 83 percent in 2002 to 86 percent in 2012). Across the land use sectors, the increase was greatest in communal lands (from 59 percent in 2002 to 64 percent in 2012), and lowest in administrative centres (from 81 percent in 2002 to 83 percent in 2012). The gender differentials were maintained in the two census periods.

Table 6.38: Proportion of Population Age 15+ which was Literate by Disability Status, Year, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	67.7	51.1	59.2	74.4	59.8	66.2	86.4	78.5	82.1	89.7	85.5	87.5
Urban	94.4	86.2	90.6	90.6	85.2	87.6	103.9	101.0	102.4	97.4	96.4	96.9
Bulawayo	86.7	79.5	83.2	88.4	83.4	85.5	97.3	95.8	96.5	96.8	95.9	96.3
Manicaland	74.6	61.2	67.7	78.1	66.0	71.1	92.6	84.9	88.4	91.3	87.8	89.4
Mashonaland Central	65.4	42.0	54.0	73.0	53.4	62.4	88.7	76.0	82.2	89.4	83.5	86.4
Mashonaland East	73.5	58.2	65.7	78.0	66.7	71.7	92.9	86.2	89.3	92.9	89.8	91.3
Mashonaland West	71.1	55.0	63.3	78.4	65.8	71.8	91.2	82.9	87.1	91.5	87.7	89.6
Matabeleland North	65.7	45.6	55.5	70.3	53.9	61.0	89.5	80.5	84.6	88.7	84.9	86.7
Matabeleland South	68.9	55.9	61.7	73.6	62.7	67.3	91.1	85.5	88.0	91.7	88.6	90.0
Midlands	72.2	55.6	63.8	79.0	66.9	72.1	93.3	86.8	89.8	91.6	89.3	90.4
Masvingo	70.2	50.6	59.9	73.4	59.5	65.4	91.4	82.5	86.4	89.8	85.8	87.6
Harare	88.5	83.3	86.1	91.0	86.1	88.4	97.8	96.4	97.1	97.7	96.8	97.2
State land	12.8	8.1	10.8	86.7	80.1	83.7	11.3	8.0	9.8	95.7	93.6	94.8
Communal Land	68.0	50.8	58.9	72.9	58.1	64.3	90.3	80.7	84.9	89.1	84.8	86.7
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	78.4	65.1	71.9	81.8	70.7	76.1	94.5	88.8	91.6	92.3	89.5	90.9
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	72.9	57.3	66.8	79.3	67.0	73.4	89.5	81.7	86.0	91.2	87.5	89.5
Resettlement Area	71.5	55.2	63.9	75.6	62.5	68.9	90.0	81.6	85.8	89.3	85.4	87.4
Urban Council Area	87.9	81.8	85.1	90.8	85.5	87.8	97.6	96.0	96.8	97.5	96.5	97.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	85.0	76.8	81.1	85.7	80.5	83.1	96.9	95.0	95.9	96.2	93.8	94.9
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	338.0	240.4	289.9	86.1	79.6	82.3	430.5	325.2	372.6	96.3	94.3	95.3
Total	72.9	57.0	64.8	78.2	65.7	71.2	93.2	86.6	89.7	92.6	89.6	91.1

6.10. Conclusion

Eighty percent of persons with disability aged 3 years and above had ever been to school while 58 percent of those aged 3-24 years were currently attending school. The literacy rate for persons with disability was 71. These proportions were higher among males than females, but were lower when compared with the proportions for persons without disability. Thirty-four percent of persons with disability aged 3-24 years had left school, with the proportion being higher among females than males. It was also higher than the proportion of persons without disability.

7. Vulnerability of Persons with Disability

This section looks at the vulnerability of persons with a disability in terms of the activity status of the members of households they live in. In particular, analysis is made of whether the households in which persons with a disability live have at least a member who is economically active or a member who is a paid employee or the head of household is either an own account worker, unpaid family worker, unemployed or is not economically active.

7.1. Persons with a Disability Living in Households with no Economically Active Member

Ten percent of the households in the country did not have a member who was economically active, with this proportion being higher among households with a person with disability (13 percent) than households without a person with disability (9 percent) (Table 7.1 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and sex of head of household.

Table 7.1: Proportion of Households with no Economically Active Person by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	9.1	5.9	6.6	18.2	15.0	15.9	12.9	9.2	10.1
Urban	6.4	3.6	3.9	18.9	19.1	19.1	11.1	8.0	8.4
Bulawayo	9.8	5.1	5.7	21.8	20.3	20.6	15.1	10.3	11.0
Manicaland	8.8	6.2	6.7	17.6	15.3	15.9	12.9	9.9	10.5
Mashonaland Central	6.6	3.8	4.5	16.6	13.9	14.7	10.3	6.8	7.7
Mashonaland East	7.1	4.5	5.0	15.8	13.3	13.9	10.7	7.5	8.2
Mashonaland West	9.5	6.4	7.1	24.4	25.5	25.2	14.5	11.5	12.2
Matabeleland North	20.1	12.6	14.6	30.5	28.6	29.2	24.6	18.5	20.3
Matabeleland South	10.2	4.4	5.6	16.8	11.6	13.0	13.5	7.5	8.9
Midlands	7.8	5.6	6.1	18.4	17.4	17.7	12.3	9.8	10.5
Masvingo	5.2	4.6	4.7	11.6	11.3	11.3	7.9	7.3	7.4
Harare	4.9	2.3	2.6	15.0	15.4	15.3	8.3	5.5	5.9
State Land	6.0	3.6	3.9	20.7	22.8	22.5	10.2	8.1	8.4
Communal Land	10.7	7.4	8.2	19.5	15.5	16.6	14.7	10.8	11.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	7.8	4.9	5.5	18.5	17.1	17.5	11.7	8.5	9.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.5	2.8	3.0	13.4	12.9	13.0	7.0	4.9	5.3
Resettlement Area	5.2	3.9	4.1	11.6	11.7	11.7	7.3	6.1	6.4
Urban Council Area	6.4	3.6	3.9	19.1	19.2	19.2	11.2	8.0	8.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	5.1	2.9	3.2	19.5	19.5	19.5	9.5	7.5	7.8
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	5.2	3.7	3.9	14.4	17.1	16.7	8.6	8.0	8.1
Total	8.4	4.9	5.6	18.4	16.4	16.9	12.5	8.7	9.5

Gender differentials were observed among both households with a person with disability and those without a person with disability. Among households with a person with disability, the

proportion of households with no member who was economically active was higher among female headed households (18 percent) than male headed households (8 percent). These gender differentials were also observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors.

Across the districts, among households with a person with disability, the highest proportions with no economically active members were in Binga (44 percent) and Hwange Rural (41 percent), while the lowest proportions were in Beitbridge Urban (4 percent) and Gwanda Urban, Bikita and Gokwe South (5 percent) (Table 7.2 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.22*.

Table 7.2: Proportion of Households with no Economically Active Person by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)									
Binga	34.4	28.3	30.1	55.3	56.9	56.4	44.1	40.9	41.9
Hwange	38.0	26.4	29.6	45.1	43.8	44.3	41.1	32.8	35.3
Lupane	30.3	22.4	24.6	37.2	36.8	36.9	33.2	27.9	29.4
Kariba	19.5	11.8	14.7	44.4	44.1	44.2	28.6	22.0	24.5
Mangwe	17.1	10.3	12.6	26.4	24.6	25.3	22.3	17.8	19.3
Chegutu	16.6	10.7	12.0	30.4	29.6	29.8	22.1	16.4	17.9
Chipinge Urban	11.5	7.6	8.1	35.0	34.5	34.6	21.6	17.7	18.2
Chipinge Rural	15.3	11.9	12.7	28.5	27.4	27.6	21.3	18.6	19.2
Mhondoro Ngezi	15.6	11.5	12.1	29.4	30.8	30.5	20.8	16.8	17.4
Umguza	15.5	7.6	9.4	24.7	24.9	24.8	18.9	12.4	14.1
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)									
Murehwa	4.6	3.1	3.5	9.1	5.7	6.6	6.5	4.1	4.7
Zaka	4.6	4.7	4.7	8.7	7.3	7.5	6.5	5.9	6.0
Mwenezi	3.4	3.4	3.4	10.8	9.1	9.5	6.4	5.7	5.8
Mvurwi	4.0	2.0	2.3	9.9	10.9	10.7	6.3	4.7	4.9
Mazowe	3.2	1.7	1.9	11.5	9.5	10.0	6.0	3.7	4.1
Gokwe North	3.2	2.7	2.8	10.8	8.3	9.0	5.9	4.5	4.8
Gokwe South	3.5	2.2	2.5	8.6	7.3	7.7	5.4	4.0	4.3
Bikita	3.2	5.1	4.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	4.8	5.8	5.6
Gwanda Urban	4.8	2.3	2.4	4.7	7.1	6.9	4.8	3.9	3.9
Beitbridge Urban	2.5	0.4	0.5	5.5	2.3	2.6	3.6	1.0	1.1
Total	8.4	4.9	5.6	18.4	16.4	16.9	12.5	8.7	9.5

Trends in Households with No Economically Active Person

Among households with a person with disability, the proportion with no economically active person increased from 9 percent in 2002 to 13 percent in 2012 (Table 7.3 below). The increase was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces (except Mashonaland East), land use sectors (except administrative centres and growth points and other urban areas). The proportion declined in Mashonaland East and in administrative centres and growth points and other urban areas. The proportion also increased among households with no persons with a disability but the increase was smaller (from 6 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012). The proportion of households with no economically active person has remained higher among those with a person with disability compared with households without a person with disability.

Table 7.3: Proportion of Households with no Economically Active Person by Presence of a Person with Disability, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	9.3	6.3	6.7	12.9	9.2	10.1
Urban	9.5	6.5	6.7	11.1	8.0	8.4
Bulawayo	11.7	8.0	8.2	15.1	10.3	11.0
Manicaland	10.4	7.8	8.1	12.9	9.9	10.5
Mashonaland Central	9.1	5.5	6.0	10.3	6.8	7.7
Mashonaland East	12.8	7.9	8.6	10.7	7.5	8.2
Mashonaland West	9.5	6.6	7.0	14.5	11.5	12.2
Matabeleland North	9.5	6.7	7.2	24.6	18.5	20.3
Matabeleland South	10.7	6.5	7.3	13.5	7.5	8.9
Midlands	6.1	5.1	5.2	12.3	9.8	10.5
Masvingo	7.3	5.5	5.7	7.9	7.3	7.4
Harare	8.7	5.4	5.6	8.3	5.5	5.9
State land	7.4	5.3	5.5	10.2	8.1	8.4
Communal Land	10.2	7.3	7.7	14.7	10.8	11.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	8.2	5.9	6.3	11.7	8.5	9.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	6.2	3.6	3.8	7.0	4.9	5.3
Resettlement Area	5.4	4.6	4.7	7.3	6.1	6.4
Urban Council Area	9.4	6.5	6.6	11.2	8.0	8.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	12.6	8.4	8.7	9.5	7.5	7.8
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	12.7	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.0	8.1
Total	9.4	6.4	6.7	12.5	8.7	9.5

7.2. Persons with a Disability Living in Households with no Paid Employee

Seventy-six percent of the households in the country did not have a member who was a paid employee, with this proportion being higher among households with a person with disability (85 percent) than households without a person with disability (73 percent) (Table 7.4 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and sex of head of household.

Table 7.4: Proportion of Households with no Economically Active Person by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
	Rural	83.5	69.4	72.7	86.0	74.3	77.5	84.6	71.2
Urban	86.9	75.4	76.8	89.0	76.9	79.0	87.7	75.8	77.5
Bulawayo	88.2	77.7	79.1	91.8	83.5	85.1	89.8	79.7	81.2
Manicaland	80.5	66.1	68.9	83.1	71.2	74.0	81.7	68.2	71.1
Mashonaland Central	82.5	69.7	72.8	83.3	71.4	75.2	82.8	70.2	73.6
Mashonaland East	81.0	68.2	70.7	83.2	72.5	75.2	81.9	69.6	72.3
Mashonaland West	86.3	76.0	78.2	88.2	78.6	81.2	86.9	76.7	79.1
Matabeleland North	89.4	77.5	80.6	92.2	84.0	86.6	90.7	79.9	83.0
Matabeleland South	83.7	63.0	67.2	89.3	74.4	78.2	86.5	67.9	72.1
Midlands	85.5	74.1	76.9	87.8	77.7	80.7	86.5	75.4	78.3
Masvingo	83.2	68.3	70.9	85.4	72.4	74.9	84.2	69.9	72.5
Harare	86.9	75.2	76.5	89.2	75.5	77.7	87.7	75.3	76.8
State Land	83.5	71.9	73.4	83.5	72.6	74.4	83.5	72.1	73.6
Communal Land	84.9	71.4	74.9	86.6	75.4	78.6	85.7	73.1	76.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	81.3	68.0	70.8	85.1	74.2	77.1	82.7	69.8	72.7
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	75.5	62.3	64.4	79.7	65.1	68.2	76.7	62.9	65.2
Resettlement Area	81.4	67.0	70.0	84.3	71.9	75.0	82.4	68.4	71.5
Urban Council Area	87.1	75.6	77.1	89.3	77.4	79.5	87.9	76.1	77.8
Administrative Centres (Districts)	81.0	67.9	69.6	81.0	67.9	69.8	81.0	67.9	69.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	80.6	69.4	70.7	80.5	67.0	68.9	80.6	68.6	70.1
Total	84.4	71.9	74.3	86.6	75.1	78.0	85.3	73.0	75.6

Gender differentials were also observed among both households with a person with disability and those without a person with disability. Among households with a person with disability, the proportion of households with no member who was a paid employee was higher among female headed households (87 percent) than male headed households (84 percent). These gender differentials were observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and disability status.

Across the districts, among households with a person with disability, the highest proportions with no paid employee were in Luapne (96 percent) and Binga (93 percent), while the lowest proportions were in Beitbridge Urban (59 percent), and Rusape and Chimanimani (both 75 percent) (Table 7.5 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.23*.

Table 7.5: Proportion of Households with no Paid Employee by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)									
Lupane	95.8	88.4	90.5	96.1	92.0	93.3	95.9	89.8	91.6
Binga	93.1	86.7	88.6	93.7	88.9	90.4	93.4	87.7	89.4
Hwange	91.4	81.8	84.5	93.7	89.5	91.0	92.4	84.7	87.0
Mangwe	89.3	74.1	79.1	94.7	86.2	89.3	92.3	80.5	84.5
Zvishavane	92.8	83.2	85.8	91.3	83.6	86.0	92.1	83.3	85.9
Kariba	90.5	74.9	80.7	92.6	83.5	87.4	91.3	77.6	83.0
Kwekwe Urban	90.7	82.4	83.9	91.7	84.6	86.3	91.1	83.0	84.6
Chegutu Urban	89.4	81.6	82.8	91.8	82.3	84.3	90.3	81.8	83.3
Mberengwa	89.2	78.6	81.5	90.9	80.5	83.5	90.0	79.4	82.4
Chipinge Urban	89.4	77.4	78.9	90.6	79.3	81.0	89.9	78.1	79.7
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)									
Seke	77.8	64.7	67.3	83.4	70.7	74.2	79.8	66.4	69.3
UMP	79.7	62.8	67.2	79.1	67.0	70.7	79.4	64.3	68.5
Murehwa	77.3	62.7	66.0	81.9	68.1	71.6	79.3	64.8	68.2
Nyanga	77.6	60.0	63.4	81.2	68.4	71.1	79.2	63.5	66.6
Mount Darwin	78.2	62.0	66.9	80.3	67.6	72.2	79.1	64.1	69.0
Hwedza	75.7	56.8	62.2	79.2	68.2	72.5	77.3	60.7	66.1
Makoni	73.6	54.1	59.3	79.8	64.9	69.7	76.6	58.6	63.8
Chimanimani	73.6	52.2	56.3	77.1	62.9	66.3	75.1	56.2	60.2
Rusape	72.3	60.1	62.2	77.6	63.6	66.9	74.8	61.4	64.1
Beitbridge Urban	56.6	41.2	42.1	61.6	42.9	44.4	58.5	41.7	42.8
Total	84.4	71.9	74.3	86.6	75.1	78.0	85.3	73.0	75.6

Trends in Households with No Paid Employee

Among households with person with disability, the proportion with no paid employee slightly declined from 86 percent percent in 2002 to 85 percent in 2012 (Table 7.6 below). The decline was observed in rural areas as well as across most provinces and land use sectors. However, among households without a person with disability, the proportion remained largely unchanged between 2002 and 2012. The proportion of households with no paid employee has remained higher among those with a person with disability compared with households without a person with disability.

Table 7.6: Proportion of Households with no Paid Employee by Presence of a Person with Disability, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	86.2	71.1	73.2	84.6	71.2	74.5
Urban	86.7	74.7	75.4	87.7	75.8	77.5
Bulawayo	89.6	78.7	79.3	89.8	79.7	81.2
Manicaland	84.5	70.0	71.6	81.7	68.2	71.1
Mashonaland Central	85.4	69.4	71.3	82.8	70.2	73.6
Mashonaland East	85.3	70.3	72.3	81.9	69.6	72.3
Mashonaland West	85.8	73.4	74.8	86.9	76.7	79.1
Matabeleland North	88.5	75.0	77.3	90.7	79.9	83.0
Matabeleland South	88.7	73.3	76.5	86.5	67.9	72.1
Midlands	85.9	71.6	73.4	86.5	75.4	78.3
Masvingo	86.4	73.1	74.7	84.2	69.9	72.5
Harare	86.6	73.4	74.1	87.7	75.3	76.8
State land	83.1	70.3	71.1	83.5	72.1	73.6
Communal Land	87.6	74.1	76.3	85.7	73.1	76.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	87.6	71.7	74.0	82.7	69.8	72.7
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	75.4	60.7	61.8	76.7	62.9	65.2
Resettlement Area	84.6	68.2	70.4	82.4	68.4	71.5
Urban Council Area	86.8	74.9	75.6	87.9	76.1	77.8
Administrative Centres (Districts)	79.8	62.4	63.6	81.0	67.9	69.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	82.0	67.3	68.2	80.6	68.6	70.1
Total	86.3	72.5	74.0	85.3	73.0	75.6

7.3. Persons with a Disability Living in Households where the Head of Household is an Own Account Worker

Forty-seven percent of the heads of households in the country were own account workers, with this proportion being slightly higher among households with a person with disability 50 percent) than households without a person with disability (46 percent) (Table 7.7 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and sex of head of household.

Table 7.7: Proportion of Households where the Head of Household is an Own Account Worker by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	58.7	56.0	56.6	56.0	61.1	59.7	57.6	57.9	57.8
Urban	25.1	26.7	26.5	26.8	27.9	27.7	25.7	27.0	26.9
Bulawayo	19.6	20.9	20.7	19.4	20.9	20.7	19.5	20.9	20.7
Manicaland	55.3	51.6	52.3	57.6	61.6	60.7	56.4	55.7	55.8
Mashonaland Central	61.9	56.8	58.1	58.2	58.1	58.1	60.5	57.2	58.1
Mashonaland East	56.9	50.7	51.9	57.2	57.4	57.4	57.1	53.0	53.9
Mashonaland West	48.3	45.4	46.0	41.8	40.0	40.5	46.1	43.9	44.4
Matabeleland North	38.5	34.2	35.3	36.0	37.9	37.3	37.4	35.5	36.1
Matabeleland South	50.1	47.8	48.3	50.6	57.2	55.5	50.3	51.8	51.5
Midlands	55.8	53.0	53.7	50.0	51.2	50.8	53.3	52.4	52.6
Masvingo	65.9	55.3	57.2	68.7	68.9	68.9	67.1	60.8	62.0
Harare	26.2	27.9	27.7	28.3	29.2	29.1	26.9	28.2	28.0
State Land	26.3	23.6	23.9	33.1	29.9	30.4	28.2	25.0	25.5
Communal Land	61.6	63.9	63.3	56.5	64.5	62.2	59.3	64.1	62.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	44.9	39.8	40.9	43.8	45.8	45.3	44.5	41.6	42.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	31.6	22.3	23.8	35.9	27.0	28.9	32.8	23.3	24.9
Resettlement Area	63.5	59.7	60.5	62.3	62.9	62.8	63.1	60.6	61.2
Urban Council Area	24.9	26.8	26.5	26.2	27.5	27.3	25.4	27.0	26.8
Administrative Centres (Districts)	25.1	23.3	23.5	31.2	29.4	29.6	27.0	25.0	25.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	30.8	26.0	26.5	44.6	35.9	37.1	36.0	29.1	30.0
Total	50.3	43.8	45.0	49.7	50.3	50.1	50.0	46.0	46.8

These differentials between households with a person with disability and those without a person with disability were small across the background characteristics. There were very little or no gender differentials across the background characteristics.

Across the districts, among households with a person with disability, the highest proportions where the head was an account worker were in Gokwe North (83 percent) and Bikita and Gokwe South (both 77 percent), while the lowest proportions were in Hwange Urban (11 percent), and Redcliff (15 percent) (Table 7.8 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.24*.

Table 7.8: Proportion of Households where the Head was an Own Account Worker by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)									
Gokwe North	83.2	84.6	84.3	74.6	78.2	77.2	80.2	82.6	82.0
Bikita	74.1	70.9	71.4	80.9	82.6	82.3	77.2	76.5	76.6
Gokwe South	79.9	82.6	81.9	72.2	75.9	74.8	76.9	80.3	79.4
Mwenezi	75.5	68.0	69.6	73.0	75.4	74.9	74.5	71.0	71.7
UMP	75.5	79.0	78.1	71.8	78.9	76.8	73.9	79.0	77.6
Zaka	70.4	70.3	70.3	74.9	79.4	78.5	72.5	74.5	74.1
Gutu	72.3	67.4	68.3	71.8	74.9	74.3	72.1	70.7	70.9
Chivi	71.4	68.8	69.6	71.7	75.5	74.3	71.6	71.8	71.7
Mount Darwin	74.7	77.2	76.4	65.7	71.9	69.7	70.8	75.3	73.8
Hwedza	69.6	64.2	65.8	69.2	73.1	71.6	69.4	67.3	68.0
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)									
Hwange	24.4	22.1	22.7	21.0	19.7	20.2	22.9	21.2	21.7
Masvingo Urban	20.9	20.1	20.2	25.0	21.9	22.3	22.6	20.7	20.9
Kariba Urban	18.6	15.4	16.1	32.2	26.8	28.1	22.6	18.3	19.2
Victoria Falls	22.5	22.7	22.7	22.7	21.1	21.2	22.6	22.3	22.3
Lupane	23.9	25.7	25.2	19.9	21.9	21.3	22.2	24.3	23.7
Bulawayo	19.6	20.9	20.7	19.4	20.9	20.7	19.5	20.9	20.7
Gweru Urban	18.8	20.5	20.1	19.7	19.0	19.2	19.1	20.0	19.8
Kwekwe Urban	17.8	21.5	20.8	16.6	18.2	17.8	17.3	20.5	19.9
Redcliff	14.1	15.5	15.2	16.4	17.1	16.9	15.1	16.1	15.8
Hwange Urban	7.8	6.9	7.0	18.1	18.3	18.2	10.8	9.5	9.7
Total	50.3	43.8	45.0	49.7	50.3	50.1	50.0	46.0	46.8

Trends in Households Whose Head is an Own Account Worker

Among households with a person with disability, the proportion where the heads were own account workers declined from 54 percent in 2002 to 50 percent in 2012 (Table 7.9 below). The decline was observed in rural areas, and across some provinces and land use sectors. However, among households without a person with disability, the proportion actually increased from 43 percent in 2002 to 46 percent in 2012, and this increase was generally observed across the background characteristics. The proportion of households with no paid employee has remained higher among those with a person with disability compared with households without a person with disability.

Table 7.9: Proportion of Households where the Head of Household was an Own Account Worker by Presence of a Person with Disability, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	61.4	58.4	58.8	57.6	57.9	57.8
Urban	20.8	19.3	19.4	25.7	27.0	26.9
Bulawayo	17.5	15.9	16.0	19.5	20.9	20.7
Manicaland	56.7	51.9	52.4	56.4	55.7	55.8
Mashonaland Central	60.7	53.5	54.3	60.5	57.2	58.1
Mashonaland East	55.2	49.2	50.0	57.1	53.0	53.9
Mashonaland West	46.6	37.2	38.2	46.1	43.9	44.4
Matabeleland North	60.9	54.1	55.2	37.4	35.5	36.1
Matabeleland South	56.8	56.4	56.5	50.3	51.8	51.5
Midlands	67.0	57.8	59.0	53.3	52.4	52.6
Masvingo	64.8	59.2	59.8	67.1	60.8	62.0
Harare	19.9	19.3	19.3	26.9	28.2	28.0
State land	23.2	17.0	17.4	28.2	25.0	25.5
Communal Land	65.8	71.1	70.3	59.3	64.1	62.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	55.5	50.2	51.0	44.5	41.6	42.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	19.4	13.6	14.0	32.8	23.3	24.9
Resettlement Area	68.8	65.4	65.9	63.1	60.6	61.2
Urban Council Area	20.5	19.2	19.2	25.4	27.0	26.8
Administrative Centres (Districts)	32.2	21.1	21.9	27.0	25.0	25.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	31.7	24.6	25.0	36.0	29.1	30.0
Total	53.9	43.2	44.4	50.0	46.0	46.8

7.4. Persons with a Disability Living in Households where the Head of Household is an Unpaid Family Worker

Three percent of the heads of households in the country were unpaid family workers, with little or no difference between households with a person with disability and those without a person with disability (Table 7.10 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and sex of head of household.

Table 7.10: Proportion of Households where the Head of Household is an Unpaid Family Worker by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.9
Urban	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bulawayo	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Manicaland	2.4	2.1	2.2	3.4	3.8	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.8
Mashonaland Central	4.1	3.5	3.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.3	3.9	4.0
Mashonaland East	3.8	3.6	3.7	5.6	6.1	6.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
Mashonaland West	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.9
Matabeleland North	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.5	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.6
Matabeleland South	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.3
Midlands	3.7	3.3	3.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.9
Masvingo	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Harare	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
State Land	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
Communal Land	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.6
Resettlement Area	3.6	3.4	3.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.8
Urban Council Area	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.2
Total	2.8	2.1	2.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.6

Across the districts, among households with a person with disability, the highest proportions where the head was an unpaid family worker were in Mudzi (11 percent), Mbire (9 percent), and Mberengwa and Mutoko (both 8 percent), while the lowest proportions were in Plumtree and Ruwa Local Board (both 0.2 percent) (Table 7.11 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.25*.

Table 7.11: Proportion of Households where the Head was an Unpaid Family Worker by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)									
Mudzi	9.0	9.0	9.0	12.0	14.2	13.6	10.5	11.3	11.1
Mbire	9.4	9.9	9.8	7.5	10.6	9.5	8.8	10.1	9.7
Mberengwa	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	9.3	8.9	8.0	8.6	8.4
Mutoko	6.5	7.2	7.0	9.3	10.8	10.4	7.7	8.6	8.4
Hurungwe	7.8	7.9	7.9	5.9	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.6
Bubi	6.6	5.2	5.6	7.2	8.4	7.9	6.8	6.1	6.3
Gokwe South	5.6	6.2	6.0	7.9	8.5	8.3	6.5	7.0	6.8
Centenary	5.9	5.3	5.5	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.3	5.7	5.9
Mount Darwin	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.4
Chirumhanzu	5.2	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.2
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)									
Harare Urban	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Bulawayo	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Chegutu Urban	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Chitungwiza	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Epworth	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Redcliff	n/a	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Kariba Urban	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Gweru Urban	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Ruwa Local Board	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Plumtree	0.3	0.1	0.1	n/a	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	2.8	2.1	2.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.6

Trends in Households Whose Head is an Unpaid Family Worker

Among households with a person with disability, the proportion where the heads were unpaid family workers increased from 1 percent in 2002 to 3 percent in 2012 (Table 7.12 below). The increase was observed across place of residence, all the provinces (except Harare where there was no change) and land use sectors (growth points and other urban areas where there was a decline). A similar pattern was observed among households without a person with disability. The little or no difference in the proportion of households whose heads were unpaid family workers between households with a person with disability and those without a person with disability has remained over the two census periods.

Table 7.12: Proportion of Households where the Head of Household was an Unpaid Family Worker by Presence of a Person with Disability, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	1.6	2.0	2.0	3.9	3.8	3.9
Urban	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bulawayo	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Manicaland	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.9	2.8	2.8
Mashonaland Central	1.3	1.4	1.4	4.3	3.9	4.0
Mashonaland East	1.6	1.7	1.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Mashonaland West	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.4	2.8	2.9
Matabeleland North	1.7	2.1	2.0	3.7	3.6	3.6
Matabeleland South	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.3
Midlands	1.1	1.3	1.3	4.1	3.9	3.9
Masvingo	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
Harare	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
State land	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7
Communal Land	1.7	2.4	2.3	4.1	4.4	4.3
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.7	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.7	2.7
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.6
Resettlement Area	2.0	2.4	2.4	4.0	3.7	3.8
Urban Council Area	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2
Total	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.1	2.5	2.6

7.5. Persons with a Disability Living in Households where the Head of Household was Unemployed/ Looking for Work

Four percent of the heads of households in the country were unemployed/ looking for work, with this proportion being lower among households with a person with disability (3 percent) than among households without a person with disability (5 percent) (Table 7.13 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and sex of head of household.

Table 7.13: Proportion of Households where the Head of Household was Unemployed/ Looking for Work by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	2.8	4.0	3.8	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.1	3.2	2.9
Urban	6.2	6.5	6.5	4.7	6.8	6.4	5.7	6.6	6.5
Bulawayo	8.4	10.0	9.8	7.4	11.5	10.7	7.9	10.5	10.1
Manicaland	2.5	3.9	3.7	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.9	2.7
Mashonaland Central	2.1	3.3	3.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.8	2.5
Mashonaland East	2.1	3.3	3.1	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.8	2.5
Mashonaland West	4.1	5.3	5.0	1.7	2.5	2.3	3.3	4.5	4.2
Matabeleland North	7.4	10.8	9.9	3.1	5.5	4.7	5.5	8.8	7.9
Matabeleland South	3.2	4.2	4.0	1.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.7	3.4
Midlands	3.1	4.9	4.4	1.7	3.3	2.8	2.5	4.3	3.8
Masvingo	1.8	3.1	2.9	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.3
Harare	6.1	5.8	5.9	4.5	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9
State Land	5.3	5.4	5.4	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.2
Communal Land	2.7	4.4	4.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.2	2.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.5	4.1	4.0	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.8	3.5	3.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Resettlement Area	2.4	3.2	3.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.7	2.6
Urban Council Area	6.4	6.6	6.6	4.8	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.7	6.6
Administrative Centres (Districts)	2.1	4.2	4.0	1.3	3.7	3.4	1.9	4.1	3.8
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3.2	4.1	4.0	2.2	4.2	3.9	2.9	4.1	3.9
Total	3.7	5.1	4.8	1.9	3.4	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.2

Across the districts, among households with a person with disability, the highest proportions where the head was unemployed/ looking for work were in Harare Rural (11 percent), Victoria Falls (10 percent), and Umguza and Lupane (both 9 percent), while the lowest proportions were in Guruve and Zaka (both 0.1 percent) (Table 7.14 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.26*.

Table 7.14: Proportion of Households where the Head was Unemployed/ Looking for Work by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)									
Harare Rural	10.8	9.6	9.7	12.9	12.6	12.6	11.4	10.2	10.4
Victoria Falls	12.1	8.5	8.7	5.7	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.1
Umguza	10.7	11.9	11.6	5.3	8.5	7.5	8.7	10.9	10.4
Lupane	11.7	21.9	19.1	4.3	7.3	6.4	8.6	16.4	14.1
Kwekwe Urban	9.3	12.9	12.3	5.8	11.8	10.3	8.0	12.6	11.7
Bulawayo	8.4	10.0	9.8	7.4	11.5	10.7	7.9	10.5	10.1
Chipinge Urban	9.6	7.6	7.9	5.2	5.7	5.7	7.7	6.9	7.0
Bindura Urban	8.5	9.5	9.4	5.9	7.0	6.8	7.7	8.9	8.7
Chegutu Urban	9.9	8.3	8.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	7.4	6.8	6.9
Epworth	8.5	7.8	7.9	4.5	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.7
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)									
Chimanimani	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Rushinga	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.8
Hwedza	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.0
Shamva	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7
Bikita	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
Gokwe South	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Gokwe North	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6
UMP	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Zaka	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Guruve	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	3.7	5.1	4.8	1.9	3.4	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.2

Trends in Households Whose Head was Unemployed/ Looking for Work

Among households with a person with disability, the proportion where the heads were looking for work / unemployed increased from 2 percent in 2002 to 3 percent in 2012 (Table 7.15 below). The increase was generally observed across the provinces and land use sectors. A similar increase, though slight, was generally observed among households without a person with disability. The proportion of households whose heads were unemployed/ looking for work has remained slightly lower among those with a person with disability compared with households without a person with disability.

Table 7.15: Proportion of Households where the Head of Household was Looking for Work/ Unemployed by Presence of a Person with Disability, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.9
Urban	5.7	6.6	6.5	5.7	6.6	6.5
Bulawayo	5.9	7.2	7.1	7.9	10.5	10.1
Manicaland	1.7	3.0	2.9	1.8	2.9	2.7
Mashonaland Central	1.6	3.2	3.0	1.7	2.8	2.5
Mashonaland East	1.6	3.2	3.0	1.6	2.8	2.5
Mashonaland West	3.1	5.2	4.9	3.3	4.5	4.2
Matabeleland North	1.7	3.3	3.0	5.5	8.8	7.9
Matabeleland South	1.4	2.9	2.6	2.3	3.7	3.4
Midlands	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.5	4.3	3.8
Masvingo	0.9	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.5	2.3
Harare	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.9
State land	5.2	5.8	5.8	4.8	5.2	5.2
Communal Land	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	3.2	2.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
Resettlement Area	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.6
Urban Council Area	5.8	6.6	6.5	5.8	6.7	6.6
Administrative Centres (Districts)	2.6	3.1	3.0	1.9	4.1	3.8
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	4.8	5.4	5.4	2.9	4.1	3.9
Total	2.1	4.0	3.8	2.9	4.5	4.2

7.6. Persons with a Disability Living in Households where the Head of Household was Not Economically Active

Seventeen percent of the heads of households in the country were not economically active, with this proportion being about twice as high among households with a person with disability (27 percent) as among households without a person with disability (14 percent) (Table 7.16 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and sex of head of household.

Table 7.16: Proportion of Households where the Head of Household was not Economically Active by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	20.4	9.0	11.6	35.0	22.8	26.1	26.6	14.0	17.1
Urban	18.7	7.0	8.4	47.6	34.1	36.5	29.5	14.6	16.7
Bulawayo	28.1	10.4	12.7	55.4	39.2	42.3	40.3	20.3	23.3
Manicaland	21.6	9.7	12.1	32.7	21.9	24.5	26.7	14.7	17.3
Mashonaland Central	14.8	5.7	8.0	30.9	21.4	24.4	20.7	10.4	13.2
Mashonaland East	17.5	7.1	9.1	30.6	20.8	23.3	23.0	11.8	14.2
Mashonaland West	18.6	9.2	11.2	44.8	38.1	39.9	27.4	16.9	19.3
Matabeleland North	36.6	17.9	22.8	53.8	40.9	45.0	44.2	26.5	31.5
Matabeleland South	29.6	9.5	13.6	41.8	22.7	27.7	35.7	15.1	19.8
Midlands	18.1	8.4	10.7	37.6	28.1	30.9	26.4	15.4	18.3
Masvingo	15.9	7.5	9.0	24.1	16.1	17.7	19.4	11.0	12.5
Harare	17.2	5.4	6.7	46.0	30.9	33.4	27.0	11.7	13.6
State Land	12.5	5.5	6.4	39.5	34.0	34.9	20.1	12.1	13.2
Communal Land	24.1	11.3	14.5	36.8	23.2	27.1	29.9	16.3	19.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	17.4	7.6	9.7	39.3	28.0	31.0	25.2	13.6	16.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	9.7	4.1	5.0	27.5	20.8	22.2	14.7	7.7	8.9
Resettlement Area	12.6	5.9	7.3	25.6	18.8	20.5	16.9	9.6	11.3
Urban Council Area	18.9	7.0	8.5	48.2	34.5	36.9	29.9	14.8	16.9
Administrative Centres (Districts)	9.3	4.1	4.8	35.5	26.3	27.7	17.3	10.3	11.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	11.9	5.8	6.5	29.9	25.5	26.1	18.6	12.1	12.9
Total	20.0	8.1	10.4	37.7	26.5	29.2	27.3	14.3	17.0

Across the districts, among households with a person with disability, the highest proportions where the head was not economically active were in Hwange Rural (63 percent), Lupane (62 percent) and Binga (59 percent), while the lowest proportions were in Beitbridge Urban (9 percent) and Gokwe North and Gokwe South (both 4 percent) (Table 7.17 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.27*.

Table 7.17: Proportion of Households where the Head was not Economically Active by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten districts (largest proportions)									
Hwange	56.3	36.0	41.6	70.3	61.5	64.6	62.5	45.4	50.6
Lupane	55.7	33.6	39.7	71.2	60.6	63.9	62.2	43.8	49.2
Binga	46.3	32.3	36.4	72.9	66.5	68.5	58.6	47.4	50.8
Mangwe	44.2	20.1	28.0	59.8	45.3	50.5	52.8	33.3	40.0
Bulilima	38.8	15.3	22.3	46.4	27.1	33.6	43.4	22.0	28.9
Umguzo	32.0	12.2	16.8	55.5	43.0	47.0	40.8	20.8	25.9
Bulawayo	28.1	10.4	12.7	55.4	39.2	42.3	40.3	20.3	23.3
Kariba	27.7	13.7	18.9	61.9	55.6	58.3	40.2	26.9	32.1
Matobo	32.9	12.3	18.8	45.4	27.5	34.1	39.2	19.0	25.9
Chegutu	28.1	14.6	17.7	54.6	46.9	49.3	38.7	24.4	28.1
Bottom Ten Districts (smallest proportions)									
UMP	15.1	4.6	7.4	20.0	7.4	11.2	17.1	5.7	8.8
Ruwa Local Board	9.4	5.9	6.3	38.5	33.2	34.0	16.9	11.6	12.2
Murehwa	13.8	5.3	7.2	19.8	9.1	11.8	16.3	6.8	9.0
Chiredzi	11.7	3.8	5.0	22.3	15.9	17.1	15.6	7.6	9.0
Mwenezi	12.1	5.6	6.9	20.6	12.9	14.6	15.6	8.5	10.0
Mazowe	10.6	3.3	4.6	24.8	15.5	17.7	15.3	6.4	8.1
Bikita	13.5	8.1	9.0	15.9	9.4	10.3	14.6	8.7	9.6
Gokwe South	10.5	3.6	5.4	18.8	11.8	13.8	13.7	6.5	8.4
Gokwe North	9.8	3.9	5.3	20.5	12.4	14.6	13.5	6.6	8.4
Beitbridge Urban	6.6	1.3	1.6	13.7	4.8	5.6	9.3	2.3	2.8
Total	20.0	8.1	10.4	37.7	26.5	29.2	27.3	14.3	17.0

Trends in Households Whose Head was not Economically Active

Among households with a person with disability, the proportion where the heads were not economically active increased from 24 percent in 2002 to 28 percent in 2012 (Table 7.18 below). The increase was observed across place of residence, provinces (except Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East), and land use sectors (except administrative centres and growth points and other urban areas). A similar pattern was observed among households without a person with disability. The proportion of households whose heads were not economically active has remained higher among those with a person with disability compared with households without a person with disability.

Table 7.18: Proportion of Households where the Head of Household was not Economically Active by Presence of a Person with Disability, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	23.6	11.3	13.0	26.6	14.0	17.1
Urban	26.0	12.9	13.6	29.5	14.6	16.7
Bulawayo	33.7	16.9	17.8	40.3	20.3	23.3
Manicaland	24.3	12.8	14.0	26.7	14.7	17.3
Mashonaland Central	21.5	9.8	11.2	20.7	10.4	13.2
Mashonaland East	27.9	13.5	15.4	23.0	11.8	14.2
Mashonaland West	23.2	11.8	13.1	27.4	16.9	19.3
Matabeleland North	25.0	13.2	15.2	44.2	26.5	31.5
Matabeleland South	29.1	12.9	16.2	35.7	15.1	19.8
Midlands	18.4	9.7	10.9	26.4	15.4	18.3
Masvingo	21.0	10.5	11.8	19.4	11.0	12.5
Harare	24.9	11.1	11.9	27.0	11.7	13.6
State land	16.6	9.1	9.5	20.1	12.1	13.2
Communal Land	25.7	13.1	15.1	29.9	16.3	19.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	26.5	12.9	14.8	25.2	13.6	16.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	12.7	6.1	6.6	14.7	7.7	8.9
Resettlement Area	15.8	8.3	9.3	16.9	9.6	11.3
Urban Council Area	26.0	12.9	13.6	29.9	14.8	16.9
Administrative Centres (Districts)	21.9	13.8	14.4	17.3	10.3	11.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	26.3	13.2	14.0	18.6	12.1	12.9
Total	24.1	11.9	13.2	27.3	14.3	17.0

8. Activity Status of Persons with Disability

This section looks at the activity status of the population, making a distinction between persons with disability and those without. The analysis of labour force of a population gives a picture of the human resources of a nation and provides a breakdown of the activities of the nation's labour force. The information is used to classify people according to whether they are in the labour force or not and all this information is important for development planning.

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

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

1. Paid employee
2. Employer
3. Own account worker
4. Unpaid family worker
5. Looking for work/unemployed
6. Student
7. Homemaker
8. Retired /sick/too old
9. Others

Persons who responded that their main activity was any of the first four categories above were then asked their main occupation during the last twelve months as the second question. An additional question on field of specialisation, which was the third question, was asked to a person whose main activity was any of the first four categories and who had some recognised post primary/secondary education/training.

The term *labour force* in the context of the 2012 Population Census refers to the economically active persons. The definition is in line with that stipulated by the United Nations System of National Accounts and Balances. The economically active population refers to the total number of persons available for the production of goods and services as realised in national income statistics. The economically active population includes paid employees and employers, unpaid family workers, own account workers and those unemployed. On the other hand, homemaking, studying and being sick or too old are examples of activities of the economically inactive population. It is important to note that most women tend to report that they are homemakers even though they combine housework with other economically productive activities.

8.1. Distribution of Persons with Disability by Activity Status

About three-in-five persons with disability age 15 years and above (58 percent) were economically active, with this proportion being higher among males (67 percent) than among females (52 percent) (*See*, Table 8.1 below). More than one-in-five (22 percent) of the persons with disability were retired, sick or too old to work while, as is the case with the rest of the population, a relatively large proportion (37 percent) were own account workers. Twelve percent were paid employees, with the proportion being higher among males (18 percent) than females (7 percent).

Table 8.1: Distribution of Persons with Disability by Activity Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Activity Status	Persons with Disability			Percent Across				Percent Down		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Number	Males	Females	Total
Economically active	201417	195849	397266	50.7	49.3	100.0	397266	66.8	51.6	58.3
Not Economically active	100038	183623	283661	35.3	64.7	100.0	283661	33.2	48.4	41.7
Paid Employee	54600	27884	82484	66.2	33.8	100.0	82484	18.1	7.3	12.1
Employer	1071	487	1558	68.7	31.3	100.0	1558	0.4	0.1	0.2
Own account worker	114057	137978	252035	45.3	54.7	100.0	252035	37.8	36.4	37.0
Unpaid family worker	14740	19382	34122	43.2	56.8	100.0	34122	4.9	5.1	5.0
Looking for work	16949	10118	27067	62.6	37.4	100.0	27067	5.6	2.7	4.0
Student	17176	13363	30539	56.2	43.8	100.0	30539	5.7	3.5	4.5
Homemaker	13194	73511	86705	15.2	84.8	100.0	86705	4.4	19.4	12.7
Retired/Sick/Too Old	61425	88662	150087	40.9	59.1	100.0	150087	20.4	23.4	22.0
Other	6630	4938	11568	57.3	42.7	100.0	11568	2.2	1.3	1.7
Not known	1613	3149	4762	33.9	66.1	100.0	4762	0.5	0.8	0.7
Total: Percent	301455	379472	680927	44.3	55.7	100.0	680927	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number								301455	379472	680927

While females were 56 percent of the population of persons with disability age 15 years and above, they were less than half (49 percent) of those who were economically active. Females also formed the bulk of persons with a disability who were not economically active (65 percent).

Persons with a disability were 8 percent of the total economically active population in the country, with little variation across the sexes (Table 8.2 below). The proportion of persons with a disability among the economically inactive population was 11 percent, with the proportion being slightly higher among males (12 percent) than females (11 percent). Forty-five percent of persons who were retired, sick or too old to work were with disability, with little variation across the sexes. The proportion of persons with a disability was also significant among own account workers (10 percent), and among unpaid family workers and homemakers (8 percent).

Table 8.2: Proportion of Persons with Disability by Activity Status and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Activity Status	Males	Females	Total
Economically active	7.3	8.3	7.8
Not Economically active	12.0	10.8	11.2
Paid Employee	5.3	5.4	5.3
Employer	6.8	7.5	7.0
Own account worker	9.6	10.1	9.8
Unpaid family worker	8.1	8.1	8.1
Looking for work	5.1	4.3	4.8
Student	3.4	3.1	3.2
Homemaker	11.0	7.3	7.7
Retired/Sick/Too Old	44.4	45.2	44.9
Other	14.4	14.9	14.6
Not known	8.6	10.4	9.7
Total	8.4	9.3	8.9

Trends

The proportion of persons with disability among economically active persons more than doubled from 3 percent in 2002 to 8 percent in 2012, and from 6 percent in 2002 to 11 percent in 2012 among those not economically active (Table 8.3). The proportions also increased across all the activity status categories.

Table 8.3: Proportion of Persons with Disability by Year, Sex and Activity Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Activity Status	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Economically active	3.4	3.2	3.4	7.3	8.3	7.8
Not Economically active	7.6	5.4	6.1	12.0	10.8	11.2
Paid Employee	2.1	1.6	1.9	5.3	5.4	5.3
Employer	3.1	2.9	3.1	6.8	7.5	7.0
Own account worker	5.6	4.1	4.7	9.6	10.1	9.8
Unpaid family worker	4.2	3.5	3.8	8.1	8.1	8.1
Looking for work	2.2	1.6	2.0	5.1	4.3	4.8
Student	1.5	1.3	1.4	3.4	3.1	3.2
Homemaker	5.9	2.2	2.4	11.0	7.3	7.7
Retired/Sick/Too Old	29.9	27.7	28.6	44.4	45.2	44.9
Other	10.0	9.4	9.8	14.4	14.9	14.6
Not known	7.3	12.9	9.7	8.6	10.4	9.7
Total	4.3	4.0	4.2	8.4	9.3	8.9

The proportion of economically active persons with disability slightly increased from 57 percent in 2002 to 58 percent in 2012 (Table 8.4 below). The share of all the activity status categories also slightly increased between the two census periods with the exception of that of retired, sick and too old to work which declined from 30 percent to 22 percent. The share of homemakers almost doubled from 7 percent in 2002 to 13 percent in 2012.

Table 8.4: Percent Distribution of Persons with Disability by Year, Sex and Activity Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Activity Status	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Economically active	62.81	50.52	56.56	66.8	51.6	58.3
Not Economically active	37.19	49.48	43.44	33.2	48.4	41.7
Paid Employee	16.64	5.31	10.88	18.1	7.3	12.1
Employer	0.29	0.13	0.21	0.4	0.1	0.2
Own account worker	33.66	35.88	34.79	37.8	36.4	37.0
Unpaid family worker	6.91	6.73	6.82	4.9	5.1	5.0
Looking for work	5.30	2.48	3.86	5.6	2.7	4.0
Student	5.18	3.39	4.27	5.7	3.5	4.5
Homemaker	1.89	11.40	6.73	4.4	19.4	12.7
Retired/Sick/Too Old	27.55	33.05	30.35	20.4	23.4	22.0
Other	2.45	1.47	1.95	2.2	1.3	1.7
Not known	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.5	0.8	0.7
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0

8.2. Economically Active Persons with Disability

This section looks at economically active persons by disability status and background characteristics which include place of residence (urban/rural sector), province, land use sector, age and district. In some cases analysis is made by ethnicity.

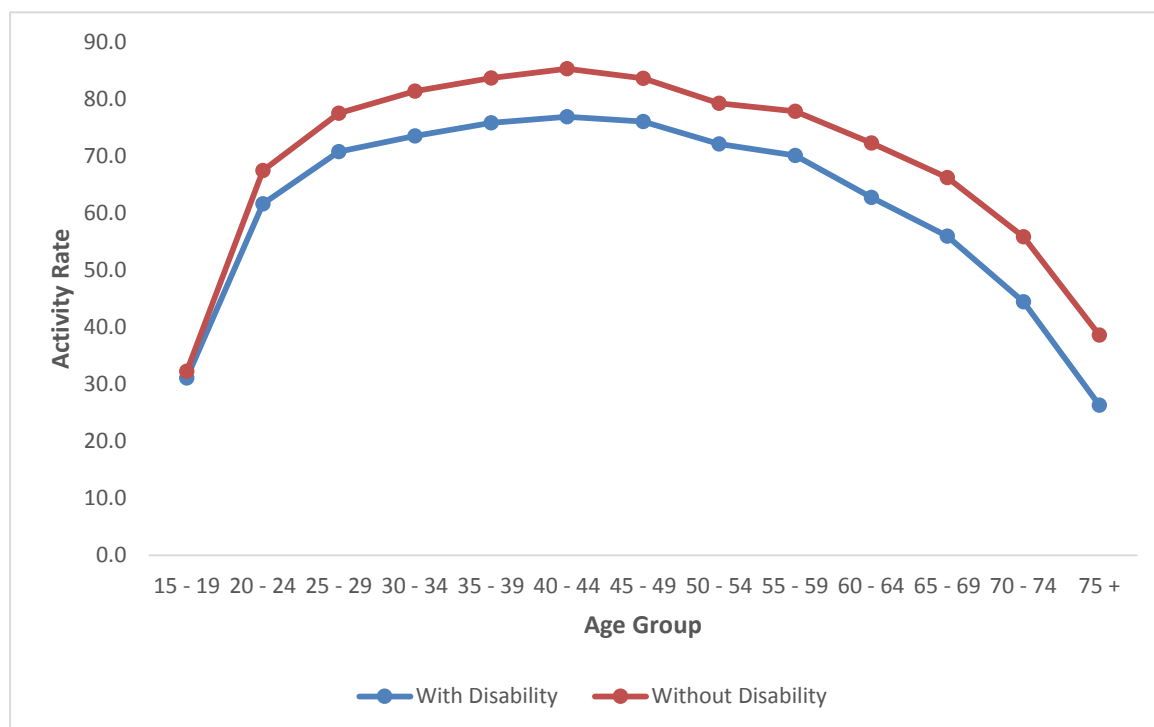
As already noted in the previous section, there were 680,927 persons with a disability age 15 years and above, and of this population, about three-in-five persons (58 percent) were economically active (Table 8.5 below). Among persons with disability, this proportion was higher in the rural areas (60 percent) than urban areas (53 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion of economically active persons with a disability was highest in the least urbanised and some of the poorest provinces of Masvingo (67 percent) and Mashonaland East (65 percent) and Mashonaland Central (64 percent), and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (46 percent) and Harare (54 percent). Across the land use sectors, the proportion was highest in large scale commercial farming areas and resettlement areas (68 percent), and lowest in the urban council areas (52 percent).

Table 8.5: Proportion of Persons who were Economically Active by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	66.9	54.6	60.0	77.0	64.4	70.4	76.0	63.3	69.2
Urban	66.6	41.8	52.8	78.7	49.4	63.2	78.1	48.9	62.6
Bulawayo	58.1	36.8	45.7	75.7	49.8	61.6	74.7	48.9	60.6
Manicaland	64.2	56.5	59.8	75.1	66.2	70.3	74.2	65.3	69.3
Mashonaland Central	72.2	57.9	64.4	80.3	63.0	71.4	79.4	62.3	70.6
Mashonaland East	70.0	60.1	64.5	79.5	66.5	72.7	78.6	65.8	71.9
Mashonaland West	68.8	44.1	55.8	76.7	45.7	61.1	75.9	45.5	60.6
Matabeleland North	53.2	39.0	45.2	71.3	51.3	60.6	69.2	49.7	58.8
Matabeleland South	59.3	47.7	52.6	81.1	68.4	74.3	79.2	66.3	72.2
Midlands	69.4	52.2	59.6	75.6	57.5	66.0	74.9	56.8	65.3
Masvingo	70.6	64.2	66.9	77.2	71.2	73.8	76.7	70.6	73.3
Harare	67.5	42.0	53.8	80.7	50.8	65.2	80.1	50.3	64.6
State land	66.5	43.8	56.0	78.2	44.2	62.6	77.6	44.2	62.3
Communal Land	63.4	53.9	57.9	74.4	66.4	69.9	73.1	64.8	68.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	70.9	48.9	59.6	79.0	56.8	68.0	78.2	56.0	67.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	80.3	55.4	68.4	84.6	54.9	70.8	84.3	55.0	70.6
Resettlement Area	75.6	59.8	67.5	81.4	65.5	73.5	80.9	65.0	73.0
Urban Council Area	66.4	41.1	52.3	78.6	49.1	63.0	78.0	48.6	62.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	76.5	43.0	60.1	81.1	49.9	64.5	80.8	49.6	64.3
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	73.0	60.7	65.8	81.6	57.4	68.8	81.1	57.6	68.6
Total	66.8	51.6	58.3	77.7	58.8	67.7	76.8	58.1	66.8

The proportion of persons with disability which was economically active reported above (58 percent) was much lower than that of persons without disability (68 percent), and this differential was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors. Across the land use sectors, the differentials were lowest on large scale commercial farms, and highest in urban council areas and communal land. This differential was also observed across age groups (Figure 8.1 below).

Figure 8.1: Proportion of Persons Age 15+ who were Economically Active by Disability Status and Age, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



Gender differentials were also observed. The activity rate among persons with a disability was higher among males (67 percent) than females (52 percent), and this was also observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors. Across the provinces, the gender differentials were highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare, and lowest in the least urbanised and some of the poorest provinces of Masvingo, Manicaland and Mashonaland East.

Across the districts, the proportion of economically active persons with disability was highest in Beitbridge Urban (79 percent) and Murehwa (74 percent), and lowest in Lupane (30 percent), Binga (32 percent) and Hwange Rural (33 percent) (Table 8.6 below). The differentials by gender and disability status noted above, in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces and land use sectors, were also observed across the districts. For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.28*.

Table 8.6: Proportion of Persons with a Disability who were Economically Active by Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Beitbridge Urban	82.4	75.5	78.8	89.4	84.4	86.8	89.3	84.2	86.7
Murehwa	74.2	73.0	73.6	80.9	83.1	82.1	80.2	82.0	81.2
Bikita	72.3	73.2	72.8	75.7	82.8	79.8	75.4	82.2	79.4
UMP	72.9	72.5	72.7	82.6	86.8	84.8	81.3	84.9	83.2
Gokwe South	77.1	68.6	72.4	80.4	75.3	77.7	80.1	74.6	77.1
Hwedza	72.8	71.4	72.0	78.3	80.1	79.2	77.5	78.5	78.1
Gokwe North	78.2	66.2	71.5	80.4	73.4	76.7	80.2	72.6	76.2
Mwenezi	74.2	66.8	70.1	80.9	76.6	78.4	80.2	75.7	77.7
Gutu	70.4	68.6	69.4	74.0	74.3	74.2	73.7	73.9	73.8
Chimanimani	70.3	68.4	69.2	79.8	80.9	80.4	78.9	79.7	79.3
Bottom Ten Districts									
Chipinge Urban	68.2	33.2	48.3	74.5	39.2	54.5	74.2	38.8	54.2
Marondera	59.1	35.9	47.7	77.5	50.0	63.8	76.6	49.3	63.1
Bulilima	53.1	43.5	47.1	77.9	67.8	72.2	74.9	64.1	68.7
Bulawayo	58.1	36.8	45.7	75.7	49.8	61.6	74.7	48.9	60.6
Kariba	58.9	27.1	42.4	67.5	34.3	50.5	66.0	33.0	49.1
Umguza	46.8	36.2	41.6	71.2	47.5	60.3	68.7	46.2	58.3
Mangwe	47.4	34.5	39.6	73.0	52.4	61.7	69.8	49.7	58.6
Hwange	39.9	26.8	32.5	58.8	35.5	46.8	56.5	34.2	44.8
Binga	45.1	23.5	32.2	54.1	28.3	39.3	52.9	27.6	38.3
Lupane	39.4	23.7	30.4	62.9	37.4	49.0	60.3	35.7	46.8
Total	66.8	51.6	58.3	77.7	58.8	67.7	76.8	58.1	66.8

Trends in Economically Active Persons

The proportion of persons with disability who were economically active slightly increased from 57 percent in 2002 to 58 percent in 2012 (Table 8.7. below). This increase was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across most of the provinces and the land use sectors. The increase was greater among males (from 63 percent to 67 percent) than among females (from 51 percent to 52 percent) and in the rural areas (from 58 percent to 60 percent) than in urban areas (from 52 percent to 53 percent in 2002 and 2012 respectively). However, the proportion of economically active persons declined among those without disability, and this was generally the case across the background characteristics. The gender differentials were maintained in the two census periods.

Table 8.7: Proportion of Persons who were Economically Active by Disability Status, Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2002 and 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	63.1	53.6	58.2	66.9	54.6	60.0	78.2	71.6	74.7	77.0	64.4	70.4
Urban	63.4	39.0	52.0	66.6	41.8	52.8	81.6	49.0	65.1	78.7	49.4	63.2
Bulawayo	56.9	35.5	46.5	58.1	36.8	45.7	79.5	48.8	63.3	75.7	49.8	61.6
Manicaland	61.1	52.7	56.8	64.2	56.5	59.8	75.2	68.0	71.3	75.1	66.2	70.3
Mashonaland Central	65.0	54.1	59.7	72.2	57.9	64.4	82.3	69.7	75.8	80.3	63.0	71.4
Mashonaland East	60.1	50.8	55.4	70.0	60.1	64.5	78.2	67.6	72.6	79.5	66.5	72.7
Mashonaland West	65.3	49.0	57.4	68.8	44.1	55.8	80.9	58.1	69.4	76.7	45.7	61.1
Matabeleland North	62.7	51.9	57.3	53.2	39.0	45.2	81.7	68.4	74.6	71.3	51.3	60.6
Matabeleland South	59.4	47.6	52.8	59.3	47.7	52.6	81.0	70.2	75.0	81.1	68.4	74.3
Midlands	68.4	58.4	63.4	69.4	52.2	59.6	79.3	70.1	74.4	75.6	57.5	66.0
Masvingo	64.2	57.2	60.6	70.6	64.2	66.9	75.2	73.6	74.3	77.2	71.2	73.8
Harare	62.6	37.9	51.3	67.5	42.0	53.8	82.3	48.9	65.7	80.7	50.8	65.2
State land	71.2	44.9	60.3	66.5	43.8	56.0	84.9	46.5	67.2	78.2	44.2	62.6
Communal Land	60.2	53.7	56.7	63.4	53.9	57.9	75.3	75.0	75.1	74.4	66.4	69.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	62.5	49.4	56.1	70.9	48.9	59.6	76.0	64.6	70.3	79.0	56.8	68.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	75.4	50.0	65.5	80.3	55.4	68.4	85.8	57.6	73.0	84.6	54.9	70.8
Resettlement Area	71.9	58.0	65.4	75.6	59.8	67.5	81.3	73.8	77.5	81.4	65.5	73.5
Urban Council Area	63.3	38.8	51.9	66.4	41.1	52.3	81.6	48.7	65.0	78.6	49.1	63.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	68.2	42.6	56.1	76.5	43.0	60.1	81.7	57.3	68.7	81.1	49.9	64.5
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	65.6	49.0	57.4	73.0	60.7	65.8	82.5	57.9	69.0	81.6	57.4	68.8
Total	63.1	51.2	57.1	66.8	51.6	58.3	79.5	63.5	71.1	77.7	58.8	67.7

Across the provinces, the proportion declined in half of the provinces while it increased in the other half. The proportion increased in all the land use sectors except state land where it declined from 60 percent in 2002 to 56 percent in 2012.

8.3. Paid Employees

Twenty-one percent of economically active persons with a disability were paid employees, which was much lower than the proportion of persons without disability (31 percent) (Table 8.8 below). The proportion was almost twice as high among males (27 percent) as among females (14 percent). These differentials by disability status and gender were observed across all the background characteristics. Among persons with a disability, the proportion of paid employees was more than three times as high in urban areas (49 percent) as in rural areas (13 percent), while across provinces it was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare (48 percent), and lowest in the least urbanised and some of the poorest provinces of Masvingo (11 percent) and Mashonaland Central (14 percent). Across land use sectors, the proportion was highest in administrative centres (districts) (59 percent), state land (50 percent) and urban council areas (49 percent), and lowest in communal areas (8 percent).

Table 8.8: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Paid Employees by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	18.5	8.1	13.2	27.2	12.5	20.1	26.4	12.1	19.4
Urban	55.2	40.4	48.7	56.3	43.8	51.2	56.3	43.6	51.0
Bulawayo	53.5	42.6	48.4	54.6	41.7	48.9	54.6	41.7	48.9
Manicaland	23.1	10.4	16.2	32.9	15.0	23.8	32.2	14.6	23.1
Mashonaland Central	19.1	9.2	14.2	28.4	16.6	23.1	27.5	15.8	22.2
Mashonaland East	22.5	10.4	16.2	33.7	17.9	26.1	32.8	17.2	25.2
Mashonaland West	29.7	18.9	25.3	36.1	24.2	31.6	35.5	23.7	31.0
Matabeleland North	22.7	10.2	16.6	34.2	16.3	26.2	33.2	15.7	25.3
Matabeleland South	23.0	10.2	16.3	34.7	17.9	26.4	33.9	17.3	25.7
Midlands	23.3	12.8	18.1	28.4	15.7	22.5	27.9	15.4	22.1
Masvingo	16.6	6.7	11.2	30.8	12.1	20.7	29.8	11.7	20.0
Harare	54.3	39.1	47.9	56.7	45.6	52.2	56.6	45.3	52.0
State land	57.6	34.9	49.5	62.7	39.2	55.1	62.5	39.0	54.8
Communal Land	11.4	5.1	8.0	18.0	8.3	12.9	17.4	7.9	12.4
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	37.9	21.8	31.1	44.0	26.8	36.9	43.5	26.3	36.4
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	56.6	39.5	50.0	63.8	44.7	56.9	63.3	44.3	56.4
Resettlement Area	21.4	10.4	16.4	27.1	14.0	21.3	26.7	13.7	20.9
Urban Council Area	55.2	41.2	49.1	56.1	44.2	51.2	56.0	44.1	51.1
Administrative Centres (Districts)	64.7	49.1	59.2	64.1	51.1	58.7	64.1	51.0	58.8
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	54.5	24.6	38.4	62.2	33.7	49.6	61.8	33.1	49.0
Total	27.1	14.2	20.8	38.4	22.4	31.0	37.5	21.7	30.2

Across the districts, the proportions of economically active persons with a disability who were paid employees was highest in Hwange Urban (66 percent) and Redcliff (65 percent), and lowest in Gokwe North, Gokwe South and Mbire (4 percent) (Table 3.9) below. In most of the districts, the proportion of paid employees was lower among persons with disability than among those without. For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.29*.

Table 3.9: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Paid Employees by Disability, Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Hwange Urban	75.7	51.3	66.1	73.5	44.6	62.6	73.6	45.0	62.8
Redcliff	73.6	51.4	65.2	63.0	43.3	56.2	64.0	44.2	57.1
Gweru Urban	63.2	53.3	58.6	59.8	48.5	55.0	60.1	49.0	55.4
Kariba Urban	66.7	38.2	57.4	66.7	41.6	58.9	66.7	41.3	58.7
Ruwa Local Board	57.8	55.5	56.9	60.3	54.7	58.0	60.2	54.7	58.0
Shurugwi Urban	57.8	50.9	55.5	55.2	44.6	51.9	55.3	45.0	52.1
Kwekwe Urban	58.9	45.6	53.3	52.4	40.0	47.9	52.8	40.4	48.3
Harare Urban	57.2	42.6	51.0	59.8	49.9	55.7	59.7	49.6	55.5
Masvingo Urban	56.7	44.2	51.0	62.0	53.0	58.1	61.8	52.6	57.8
Chipinge Urban	54.2	45.7	50.8	54.9	43.7	50.4	54.9	43.8	50.4
Bottom Ten Districts									
Buhera	11.2	4.1	7.0	18.6	7.5	12.2	18.0	7.2	11.8
Mudzi	10.4	3.9	6.9	16.2	6.2	10.8	15.7	6.0	10.4
Rushinga	8.6	4.4	6.5	15.1	7.7	11.8	14.4	7.2	11.1
Nkayi	7.4	4.2	5.7	12.2	6.6	9.2	11.8	6.4	8.9
Chivi	8.2	3.4	5.4	17.7	8.1	12.1	16.6	7.5	11.3
Mount Darwin	7.6	3.0	5.1	13.4	6.7	10.1	12.7	6.2	9.4
UMP	7.3	3.1	5.0	12.2	4.9	8.2	11.6	4.7	7.8
Mbire	5.5	3.3	4.4	11.4	5.5	8.7	10.6	5.2	8.2
Gokwe South	5.2	3.1	4.1	7.9	3.9	5.8	7.6	3.9	5.7
Gokwe North	4.7	2.6	3.6	8.3	4.5	6.3	7.9	4.3	6.1
Total	27.1	14.2	20.8	38.4	22.4	31.0	37.5	21.7	30.2

Gender differentials were observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across most provinces, land use sectors and disability status, where the proportion of economically active persons with a disability who were paid employees was much higher among males than females.

The proportion of economically active persons with a disability who were paid employees as noted above (21 percent) was much lower than that of persons without disability, which was one-and-half times as high (31 percent). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and disability status.

Trends in Paid Employees

The proportion of economically active persons with disability who were paid employees slightly increased from 19 percent in 2002 to 21 percent in 2012 (Table 8.10). The proportion declined among persons without disability, from 34 percent in 2002 to 31 percent in 2012. The increase among persons with disability seems to have been influenced by the increase in the proportion of females (from 11 percent in 2002 to 14 percent in 2012) as the proportion of males remained static at 27 percent. Across the provinces, declines were observed in Mashonaland West which had a relatively bigger large scale commercial farming sector before the Fast Track Land Reform Programme (from 26 percent to 25 percent) and in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare (from 53 percent to 48 percent) and Bulawayo (from 50 percent to 48 percent).

Table 8.10: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Paid Employees by Disability, Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	19.2	6.4	13.2	18.5	8.1	13.2	32.4	11.9	21.8	27.2	12.5	20.1
Urban	56.5	39.0	50.4	55.2	40.4	48.7	63.7	45.4	56.7	56.3	43.8	51.2
Bulawayo	54.3	41.8	49.7	53.5	42.6	48.4	64.6	44.7	56.5	54.6	41.7	48.9
Manicaland	25.9	9.7	18.2	23.1	10.4	16.2	41.3	16.2	28.3	32.9	15.0	23.8
Mashonaland Central	20.0	6.9	14.2	19.1	9.2	14.2	34.5	15.5	25.5	28.4	16.6	23.1
Mashonaland East	21.7	8.1	15.4	22.5	10.4	16.2	39.3	19.5	29.5	33.7	17.9	26.1
Mashonaland West	33.9	14.9	26.0	29.7	18.9	25.3	46.4	24.7	37.3	36.1	24.2	31.6
Matabeleland North	16.9	4.8	11.4	22.7	10.2	16.6	32.2	10.6	21.6	34.2	16.3	26.2
Matabeleland South	20.2	8.2	14.2	23.0	10.2	16.3	32.0	12.7	22.0	34.7	17.9	26.4
Midlands	17.5	5.8	12.1	23.3	12.8	18.1	32.6	12.0	22.2	28.4	15.7	22.5
Masvingo	17.8	5.6	11.8	16.6	6.7	11.2	34.4	10.2	21.1	30.8	12.1	20.7
Harare	59.4	40.9	53.2	54.3	39.1	47.9	64.9	48.4	58.8	56.7	45.6	52.2
State land	57.1	26.8	47.7	57.6	34.9	49.5	66.0	33.8	55.7	62.7	39.2	55.1
Communal Land	10.4	3.4	6.9	11.4	5.1	8.0	18.9	5.9	11.5	18.0	8.3	12.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	28.4	8.7	20.0	37.9	21.8	31.1	41.0	17.2	30.0	44.0	26.8	36.9
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	68.1	50.2	62.8	56.6	39.5	50.0	73.1	57.1	67.3	63.8	44.7	56.9
Resettlement Area	18.4	5.7	13.2	21.4	10.4	16.4	25.3	8.3	17.2	27.1	14.0	21.3
Urban Council Area	56.8	39.3	50.7	55.2	41.2	49.1	63.7	45.6	56.8	56.1	44.2	51.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	52.5	33.3	45.7	64.7	49.1	59.2	68.9	41.2	56.6	64.1	51.1	58.7
Growth point and Other Urban Area	44.3	28.6	37.7	54.5	24.6	38.4	61.4	38.7	50.9	62.2	33.7	49.6
Total	26.5	10.6	19.3	27.1	14.2	20.8	44.9	21.2	33.8	38.4	22.4	31.0

Across land use sectors, small and large scale commercial farming areas as well as urban council areas experienced a decline in the proportion of economically active persons with a disability who were paid employees, while the rest of the experienced an increase.

8.4. Employers

Less than 1 percent of economically active persons with disability were employers, which was the same proportion for persons without disability (Table 8.11). Among persons with disability, this proportion was higher in urban areas (1 percent) than rural areas (0.2 percent) and among males (0.5 percent) than females (0.2 percent). This pattern was observed across the provinces and land use sectors. The gender differentials were slightly more pronounced among persons with a disability than those without disability.

Table 8.11: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Employers by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Urban	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8
Bulawayo	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.8
Manicaland	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Mashonaland Central	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mashonaland East	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Mashonaland West	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Matabeleland North	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Matabeleland South	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Midlands	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Masvingo	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Harare	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.0
State land	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Communal Land	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Resettlement Area	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Urban Council Area	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.9
Administrative Centres (Districts)	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5
Total	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4

Across the districts, the proportions of economically active persons with disability who were employers was highest in Ruwa Local Board and Gweru Urban (2 percent) and lowest in Nkayi and Chivi (less than 0.1 percent) (Table 8.12 below) below. For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.30*.

Table 8.12: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Employers by Disability Status, Sex and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Ruwa Local Board	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.2
Gweru Urban	2.2	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8
Kariba Urban	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Harare Urban	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.2
Shurugwi Urban	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8
Mutare Urban	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7
Norton	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Masvingo Urban	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9
Kwekwe Urban	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
Rusape	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Bottom Ten Districts									
Buhera	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Tsholotsho	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Masvingo	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Chikomba	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mwenezi	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Zaka	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
UMP	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Gokwe North	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chivi	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nkayi	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4

Trends in Employers

The proportion of economically active persons with disability who were employers remained the same at 0.4 percent between 2002 and 2012 (Table 8.13). This was also the case with persons without disability.

Table 8.13: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Employers by Disability Status, Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Urban	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8
Bulawayo	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8
Manicaland	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Mashonaland Central	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mashonaland East	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Mashonaland West	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Matabeleland North	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Matabeleland South	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Midlands	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Masvingo	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Harare	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.0
State land	0.2	-	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Communal Land	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Resettlement Area	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Urban Council Area	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8
Administrative Centres (Districts)	2.5	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.1
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5
Total	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4

8.5. Own Account Workers

More than six-in-ten economically active persons with a disability (63 percent) were own account workers, with this proportion being more than twice as high in rural areas (71 percent) than in urban areas (34 percent) (Table 8.14 below). The proportion was also higher among females (71 percent) than males (57 percent). This pattern where the proportion of females who were own workers was higher than males was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors.

This proportion of persons with a disability who were own account workers (63 percent) was much higher than that of persons without disability (49 percent). This pattern was also observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors.

Table 8.14: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Own Account Workers by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	65.8	76.9	71.4	52.5	67.8	59.9	53.7	68.6	61.0
Urban	26.7	42.8	33.8	25.4	33.3	28.7	25.5	33.8	28.9
Bulawayo	21.6	32.9	26.9	19.6	24.3	21.6	19.6	24.7	21.9
Manicaland	65.5	79.8	73.3	52.8	72.0	62.6	53.8	72.7	63.5
Mashonaland Central	67.0	75.8	71.3	54.1	63.8	58.5	55.4	65.2	59.8
Mashonaland East	62.7	73.2	68.2	48.4	61.3	54.6	49.5	62.4	55.8
Mashonaland West	54.8	67.3	59.9	45.0	57.4	49.7	45.9	58.4	50.6
Matabeleland North	50.2	66.0	57.9	32.0	49.4	39.8	33.6	51.0	41.5
Matabeleland South	58.4	75.9	67.5	43.3	61.3	52.2	44.3	62.4	53.3
Midlands	60.7	69.5	65.1	49.8	59.9	54.4	50.8	61.0	55.5
Masvingo	67.7	80.6	74.8	48.8	70.8	60.7	50.2	71.5	61.8
Harare	27.0	43.5	33.9	26.1	32.3	28.6	26.1	32.8	28.8
State land	29.2	49.5	36.5	22.9	40.6	28.6	23.2	41.1	29.0
Communal Land	71.8	80.1	76.2	59.3	71.7	65.8	60.5	72.6	66.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	48.1	62.4	54.1	38.1	53.3	44.3	38.9	54.1	45.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	32.8	46.4	38.1	23.8	37.4	28.7	24.4	38.1	29.4
Resettlement Area	64.2	74.2	68.7	54.1	66.8	59.7	54.9	67.5	60.5
Urban Council Area	26.4	41.5	33.0	25.4	32.5	28.4	25.5	33.0	28.6
Administrative Centres (Districts)	26.3	42.9	32.2	24.0	34.2	28.2	24.1	34.5	28.4
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	34.9	65.3	51.2	25.7	50.6	36.7	26.1	51.5	37.5
Total	56.6	70.5	63.4	42.1	56.8	48.9	43.2	58.0	50.0

Across the districts, the proportion of economically active persons with a disability who were own account workers was highest in Gokwe North (87 percent) and Buhera 85 percent), and lowest in Hwange Urban (14 percent) and Redcliff (21 percent) (Table 8.15 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.31*.

Table 8.15: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Own Account Workers by Disability Status, Sex and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Gokwe North	86.4	86.9	86.6	78.1	83.2	80.7	78.9	83.6	81.3
Buhera	78.9	89.2	85.0	66.5	84.0	76.6	67.6	84.5	77.3
Makoni	77.3	87.5	83.1	68.4	81.7	75.3	69.3	82.4	76.2
Mount Darwin	80.5	84.8	82.8	70.5	78.3	74.4	71.7	79.2	75.5
Chivi	77.3	86.4	82.7	56.6	73.8	66.6	59.0	75.3	68.5
Hwedza	77.4	85.0	82.0	60.9	73.5	67.4	62.9	75.4	69.6
Rushinga	79.5	82.4	80.9	69.3	75.3	72.0	70.5	76.3	73.2
Gutu	72.7	83.8	79.1	57.4	76.5	68.2	58.5	77.0	69.0
UMP	79.5	77.5	78.4	71.2	70.1	70.6	72.2	70.9	71.5
Mwenezi	72.8	83.1	78.3	58.2	75.4	67.8	59.4	76.0	68.7
Bottom Ten Districts									
Shurugwi Urban	31.1	31.5	31.3	32.5	36.3	33.7	32.4	36.0	33.5
Harare Urban	24.2	40.5	31.1	22.9	28.6	25.3	23.0	29.1	25.5
Ruwa Local Board	29.4	31.2	30.2	26.2	30.3	27.9	26.4	30.3	28.0
Kariba Urban	19.2	52.8	30.1	15.6	41.1	23.5	15.9	42.2	24.1
Bulawayo	21.6	32.9	26.9	19.6	24.3	21.6	19.6	24.7	21.9
Victoria Falls	24.4	30.3	26.3	20.9	25.1	22.6	21.0	25.2	22.7
Gweru Urban	21.0	31.2	25.7	20.7	26.1	23.0	20.7	26.7	23.2
Kwekwe Urban	18.4	30.8	23.6	20.3	23.7	21.5	20.1	24.3	21.7
Redcliff	14.4	31.1	20.7	16.0	26.2	19.5	15.8	26.7	19.6
Hwange Urban	9.3	21.2	14.0	7.3	15.1	10.2	7.4	15.5	10.5
Total	56.6	70.5	63.4	42.1	56.8	48.9	43.2	58.0	50.0

Trends in Own Account Workers

The proportion of economically active persons with disability who were own account workers slightly increased from 62 percent in 2002 to 63 percent in 2012 (Table 8.16). The increase was in both rural and urban areas, as well as across most provinces and land use sectors.

Table 8.16: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Own Account Workers by Disability Status, Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	62.2	77.0	69.2	65.8	76.9	71.4	43.4	67.3	55.8	52.5	67.8	59.9
Urban	21.4	39.0	27.5	26.7	42.8	33.8	16.2	29.4	21.3	25.4	33.3	28.7
Bulawayo	18.6	28.1	22.1	21.6	32.9	26.9	12.9	22.4	16.7	19.6	24.3	21.6
Manicaland	55.9	75.0	65.0	65.5	79.8	73.3	37.9	67.0	52.9	52.8	72.0	62.6
Mashonaland Central	61.8	76.9	68.5	67.0	75.8	71.3	42.5	64.5	52.9	54.1	63.8	58.5
Mashonaland East	60.9	77.6	68.7	62.7	73.2	68.2	39.3	62.3	50.7	48.4	61.3	54.6
Mashonaland West	48.6	69.0	57.1	54.8	67.3	59.9	32.0	53.0	40.8	45.0	57.4	49.7
Matabeleland North	58.3	71.9	64.5	50.2	66.0	57.9	37.7	61.1	49.2	32.0	49.4	39.8
Matabeleland South	60.5	77.2	68.8	58.4	75.9	67.5	38.9	62.4	51.1	43.3	61.3	52.2
Midlands	64.7	78.3	71.1	60.7	69.5	65.1	43.1	66.3	54.8	49.8	59.9	54.4
Masvingo	62.2	74.3	68.2	67.7	80.6	74.8	41.0	66.6	55.2	48.8	70.8	60.7
Harare	20.1	38.2	26.2	27.0	43.5	33.9	16.5	29.2	21.2	26.1	32.3	28.6
State land	26.8	51.0	34.3	29.2	49.5	36.5	16.4	39.8	23.9	22.9	40.6	28.6
Communal Land	70.1	80.5	75.3	71.8	80.1	76.2	53.4	73.3	64.7	59.3	71.7	65.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	52.8	71.8	61.0	48.1	62.4	54.1	35.9	58.8	46.5	38.1	53.3	44.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	19.2	32.3	23.1	32.8	46.4	38.1	13.0	24.7	17.2	23.8	37.4	28.7
Resettlement Area	62.5	74.8	67.6	64.2	74.2	68.7	50.6	70.2	59.9	54.1	66.8	59.7
Urban Council Area	20.9	38.4	27.0	26.4	41.5	33.0	16.1	29.1	21.1	25.4	32.5	28.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	31.4	56.1	40.2	26.3	42.9	32.2	17.2	40.6	27.6	24.0	34.2	28.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	39.0	52.3	44.6	34.9	65.3	51.2	22.3	41.8	31.3	25.7	50.6	36.7
Total	54.2	72.1	62.3	56.6	70.5	63.4	32.6	56.8	43.9	42.1	56.8	48.9

8.6. Unpaid Family Workers

Nine percent of economically active persons with a disability were unpaid family workers, with this proportion being more than five times as high in rural areas (11 percent) as in urban areas (2 percent) (Table 8.17 below). The proportion was also higher among females (10 percent) than males (7 percent), and this pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors. Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in the least urbanized and some of the poorest provinces of Mashonaland East and Matabeleland North (12 percent), and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare (1 percent). Across land use sectors, the proportion was highest in communal lands (12 percent) and resettlement areas (10 percent), and lowest in administrative centres (less than 1 percent) and urban council areas (2 percent).

Table 8.17: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Unpaid Family Workers by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	9.2	11.7	10.5	10.1	13.9	11.9	10.0	13.6	11.8
Urban	1.1	2.2	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.4	0.9	2.2	1.4
Bulawayo	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.1
Manicaland	5.6	7.4	6.6	5.3	8.5	6.9	5.3	8.4	6.9
Mashonaland Central	9.1	12.2	10.6	9.6	14.0	11.6	9.6	13.8	11.5
Mashonaland East	9.8	13.9	11.9	9.6	15.8	12.6	9.6	15.6	12.5
Mashonaland West	6.6	8.6	7.4	6.3	9.0	7.3	6.3	9.0	7.3
Matabeleland North	10.5	13.1	11.7	10.5	15.3	12.7	10.5	15.1	12.6
Matabeleland South	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.7	10.3	9.5	8.7	10.2	9.4
Midlands	8.4	12.9	10.6	9.6	15.4	12.3	9.5	15.1	12.1
Masvingo	10.2	9.9	10.1	11.2	12.3	11.8	11.1	12.1	11.7
Harare	0.9	1.9	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.1
State land	1.7	4.4	2.7	1.5	3.9	2.3	1.5	3.9	2.3
Communal Land	10.3	12.0	11.2	11.7	14.7	13.3	11.6	14.4	13.1
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6.4	11.0	8.4	7.0	11.1	8.7	6.9	11.1	8.7
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.7	7.1	5.0	4.0	8.5	5.6	3.9	8.4	5.6
Resettlement Area	8.9	12.0	10.3	10.5	14.0	12.0	10.3	13.8	11.9
Urban Council Area	1.0	2.1	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.0	1.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.8	4.2	2.8	1.7	4.1	2.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3.2	4.5	3.9	2.2	5.0	3.5	2.3	5.0	3.5
Total	7.3	9.9	8.6	6.6	10.1	8.2	6.6	10.1	8.2

Across the districts, the proportion of economically active persons with disability who were unpaid family workers was highest in Mbire (21 percent), Mberengwa (19 percent) and Mudzi, Gokwe South and Mutoko (18 percent), and lowest in Victoria Falls, Plumtree, Chipinge Urban, Norton and Kariba Urban (less than 1 percent) (Table 8.18 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.32*.

Table 8.18: Proportion of Persons who were Unpaid Family Workers by Disability Status, Sex and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Mbire	16.1	26.0	20.7	18.4	29.5	23.5	18.1	29.0	23.1
Mberengwa	15.4	22.0	18.9	16.2	25.1	20.8	16.1	24.8	20.6
Mudzi	15.2	20.5	18.1	14.7	21.6	18.5	14.7	21.5	18.4
Gokwe South	14.4	20.6	17.6	19.6	25.5	22.6	19.1	25.0	22.1
Mutoko	14.8	20.2	17.6	15.5	21.5	18.6	15.4	21.4	18.5
Bubi	15.3	17.3	16.3	17.5	23.2	20.0	17.3	22.6	19.6
UMP	11.4	18.8	15.5	14.1	23.7	19.4	13.8	23.1	18.9
Tsholotsho	14.2	15.7	15.1	19.1	21.5	20.4	18.5	20.7	19.7
Zvishavane	8.6	21.5	15.0	10.1	25.8	17.2	9.9	25.3	16.9
Nkayi	15.3	14.2	14.7	22.2	21.7	21.9	21.6	21.1	21.3
Bottom Ten Districts									
Gweru Urban	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.0	2.0	1.4
Bulawayo	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.1
Chitungwiza	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.1
Gwanda Urban	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	3.2	2.0	0.8	3.1	1.9
Redcliff	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	3.3	1.9	1.1	3.1	1.8
Kariba Urban	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.1
Norton	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.8
Chipinge Urban	-	1.9	0.7	0.9	2.6	1.6	0.8	2.5	1.5
Plumtree	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.0
Victoria Falls	-	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.9
Total	7.3	9.9	8.6	6.6	10.1	8.2	6.6	10.1	8.2

There were little or no differentials by disability status, where at the national level, 9 percent of economically active persons with a disability were unpaid family workers compared with 8 percent of those without disability. This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and districts.

Trends in Unpaid Family Workers

The proportion of economically active persons with disability who were unpaid family workers declined from 12 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012 (Table 8.19). The decline was in both rural and urban areas, as well as across most provinces and land use sectors.

Table 8.19: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Unpaid Family Workers by Disability Status, Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	13.4	14.9	14.1	9.2	11.7	10.5	14.5	16.1	15.3	10.1	13.9	11.9
Urban	1.2	2.9	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.6	0.7	2.3	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.4
Bulawayo	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.0
Manicaland	10.9	12.5	11.7	5.6	7.4	6.6	9.5	11.4	10.5	5.3	8.5	6.9
Mashonaland Central	12.5	14.2	13.3	9.1	12.2	10.6	12.7	14.2	13.5	9.6	14.0	11.6
Mashonaland East	10.2	12.1	11.1	9.8	13.9	11.9	9.6	11.8	10.7	9.6	15.8	12.6
Mashonaland West	6.7	9.9	8.0	6.6	8.6	7.4	6.2	9.5	7.6	6.3	9.0	7.3
Matabeleland North	17.9	20.1	18.9	10.5	13.1	11.7	17.6	20.6	19.0	10.5	15.3	12.7
Matabeleland South	13.2	11.6	12.4	8.8	8.4	8.6	16.7	17.1	16.9	8.7	10.3	9.5
Midlands	14.1	15.7	14.9	8.4	12.9	10.6	14.8	16.4	15.6	9.6	15.4	12.3
Masvingo	15.5	18.3	16.8	10.2	9.9	10.1	15.5	18.3	17.0	11.2	12.3	11.8
Harare	1.3	2.8	1.8	0.9	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.1
State land	3.2	8.5	4.9	1.7	4.4	2.7	1.9	5.8	3.1	1.5	3.9	2.3
Communal Land	15.3	15.2	15.2	10.3	12.0	11.2	18.6	17.4	17.9	11.7	14.7	13.3
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	12.1	16.2	13.9	6.4	11.0	8.4	13.1	17.0	14.9	7.0	11.1	8.7
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.0	7.2	4.2	3.7	7.1	5.0	2.9	6.2	4.1	4.0	8.5	5.6
Resettlement Area	13.9	17.3	15.3	8.9	12.0	10.3	16.0	17.5	16.7	10.5	14.0	12.0
Urban Council Area	1.1	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.5	0.6	2.2	1.2	0.9	2.0	1.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	5.9	7.6	6.5	0.7	1.2	0.9	4.5	8.5	6.3	1.8	4.2	2.8
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	5.1	7.7	6.2	3.2	4.5	3.9	2.8	5.7	4.1	2.2	5.0	3.5
Total	11.0	13.4	12.1	7.3	9.9	8.6	9.0	12.2	10.5	6.6	10.1	8.2

8.7. Looking for Work/ Unemployed

A situation where the supply of labour exceeds demand gives rise to unemployment. The unemployed were those persons who had done no work and were looking for work and were available for work. The reference period used to determine current unemployment rate is usually one week. Information on the employment situation was obtained using a time reference period of twelve months.

About seven percent of economically active persons with disability were looking for work/unemployed in 2012, with this proportion being three times as high in urban areas (15 percent) as in rural areas (5 percent) (Table 8.20 below). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (24 percent) and Harare (16 percent) and lowest in the least urbanized provinces of Mashonaland East, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central and Masvingo (4 percent). The proportion was also relatively high in Matabeleland North Province (13 percent). Across land use sectors, the proportion was highest in the urban council areas (15 percent) and on state land (11 percent), and lowest in resettlement areas and communal areas (4 percent).

Table 8.20: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Looking for Work/ Unemployed by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	6.2	3.1	4.6	9.9	5.7	7.9	9.6	5.5	7.6
Urban	15.6	14.0	14.9	16.3	20.2	17.9	16.2	19.8	17.7
Bulawayo	22.7	22.3	22.5	24.1	32.0	27.6	24.1	31.5	27.4
Manicaland	5.3	2.2	3.6	8.6	4.3	6.4	8.3	4.1	6.1
Mashonaland Central	4.6	2.7	3.7	7.6	5.4	6.6	7.3	5.1	6.3
Mashonaland East	4.7	2.3	3.5	7.9	4.8	6.4	7.6	4.6	6.2
Mashonaland West	8.4	5.0	7.0	12.2	9.1	11.0	11.9	8.7	10.7
Matabeleland North	16.3	10.4	13.4	22.9	18.8	21.1	22.3	17.9	20.3
Matabeleland South	9.4	5.3	7.3	12.9	10.3	11.6	12.7	9.9	11.3
Midlands	7.1	4.5	5.8	11.9	8.8	10.5	11.4	8.4	10.0
Masvingo	5.1	2.5	3.7	8.8	4.6	6.5	8.6	4.5	6.3
Harare	16.4	14.9	15.8	15.3	19.7	17.1	15.4	19.5	17.0
State land	10.8	10.7	10.7	12.4	15.9	13.5	12.3	15.6	13.4
Communal Land	6.4	2.7	4.4	10.7	5.3	7.9	10.3	5.0	7.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6.9	4.3	5.8	10.3	8.4	9.6	10.0	8.1	9.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	6.2	6.3	6.2	7.9	9.0	8.3	7.8	8.8	8.2
Resettlement Area	5.1	3.2	4.3	8.0	5.0	6.7	7.8	4.8	6.5
Urban Council Area	16.0	14.6	15.4	16.6	20.7	18.3	16.6	20.3	18.1
Administrative Centres (Districts)	6.3	4.3	5.6	8.8	9.7	9.2	8.7	9.5	9.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	6.7	5.2	5.9	9.2	10.3	9.7	9.1	10.0	9.5
Total	8.4	5.2	6.8	12.4	10.3	11.4	12.1	9.9	11.1

The proportion of persons with disability who were looking for work/ unemployed noted above (7 percent) was lower than that of persons without disability (11 percent). This was the case in both rural and urban areas as well as across provinces, land use sectors and districts. There were also notable gender differentials. Unemployment rate was higher among females than males, for both persons with disability and those without disability, as well as across all background characteristics. The differentials were less in urban areas and the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare.

Across the districts, the proportion of economically active persons with disability who were looking for work/ unemployed was highest in Lupane (28 percent) and Victoria Falls, Harare Rural and Bulawayo 23 percent), and lowest in Guruve and Zaka (less than 1 percent) (Table 8.21 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.33*.

Table 8.21: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Looking for Work/ Unemployed by Disability Status, Sex and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ten Worst Affected Districts									
Lupane	34.0	20.4	27.9	47.7	38.1	43.7	46.7	36.6	42.5
Victoria Falls	24.8	20.2	23.2	17.8	22.8	19.8	18.0	22.8	19.9
Harare Rural	19.8	28.2	22.8	17.6	30.9	22.3	17.7	30.8	22.3
Bulawayo	22.7	22.3	22.5	24.1	32.0	27.6	24.1	31.5	27.4
Umguzo	21.8	18.8	20.5	24.5	31.6	27.1	24.3	30.5	26.6
Hwange	21.8	18.5	20.2	32.7	29.9	31.6	31.7	28.6	30.5
Kwekwe Urban	20.2	18.7	19.6	25.2	32.2	27.8	24.9	31.1	27.2
Binga	23.7	12.8	19.0	29.5	17.8	24.6	28.8	17.2	24.0
Hwange Urban	13.9	24.6	18.1	18.4	36.1	25.0	18.1	35.4	24.6
Epworth	17.9	17.5	17.7	15.4	21.9	17.5	15.5	21.7	17.5
Ten Least Affected Districts									
Shamva	2.0	0.8	1.4	3.1	1.6	2.5	3.0	1.4	2.3
Gokwe South	1.6	1.0	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.3	3.0	1.3	2.2
Makoni	1.9	0.7	1.2	3.2	1.8	2.5	3.1	1.6	2.3
Gokwe North	1.4	0.9	1.1	3.5	1.8	2.6	3.3	1.7	2.5
Bikita	1.5	0.8	1.1	3.8	1.4	2.4	3.7	1.4	2.3
Chimanimani	1.7	0.7	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.4
UMP	1.6	0.6	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.6
Hwedza	1.5	0.8	1.1	5.3	2.7	3.9	4.8	2.3	3.5
Zaka	1.3	0.3	0.8	2.3	0.6	1.3	2.2	0.6	1.2
Guruve	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7
Total	8.4	5.2	6.8	12.4	10.3	11.4	12.1	9.9	11.1

Trends in Persons with a Disability Looking for Work/ Unemployed

The proportion of economically active persons with disability who were looking for work/unemployed remained stagnant at 7 percent between 2002 and 2012 (Table 8.22). The proportion slightly increased from 4 percent to 5 percent in rural areas, while there was a notable decline in urban areas, from 20 percent in 2002 to 15 percent in 2012. This mixed pattern was observed across the provinces and land use sectors.

Table 8.22: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Looking for Work/ Unemployed by Disability Status, Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	5.6	2.9	4.4	6.2	3.1	4.6	9.8	5.0	7.4	9.9	5.7	7.9
Urban	20.0	18.7	19.6	15.6	14.0	14.9	18.7	22.5	20.1	16.3	20.2	17.9
Bulawayo	25.2	28.6	26.5	22.7	22.3	22.5	21.4	31.0	25.3	24.1	32.0	27.6
Manicaland	7.3	3.3	5.4	5.3	2.2	3.6	11.2	5.4	8.2	8.6	4.3	6.4
Mashonaland Central	6.3	3.2	4.9	4.6	2.7	3.7	10.4	6.1	8.4	7.6	5.4	6.6
Mashonaland East	7.7	3.9	5.9	4.7	2.3	3.5	12.0	6.9	9.5	7.9	4.8	6.4
Mashonaland West	10.9	7.6	9.5	8.4	5.0	7.0	15.4	13.2	14.5	12.2	9.1	11.0
Matabeleland North	7.1	3.9	5.6	16.3	10.4	13.4	12.7	7.9	10.3	22.9	18.8	21.1
Matabeleland South	6.1	3.5	4.8	9.4	5.3	7.3	12.4	7.9	10.1	12.9	10.3	11.6
Midlands	4.8	2.5	3.7	7.1	4.5	5.8	9.7	5.9	7.8	11.9	8.8	10.5
Masvingo	4.5	2.3	3.4	5.1	2.5	3.7	9.0	5.0	6.8	8.8	4.6	6.5
Harare	18.5	17.4	18.1	16.4	14.9	15.8	17.2	19.7	18.1	15.3	19.7	17.1
State land	12.9	14.8	13.5	10.8	10.7	10.7	15.4	20.5	17.1	12.4	15.9	13.5
Communal Land	4.9	2.3	3.6	6.4	2.7	4.4	9.4	3.8	6.3	10.7	5.3	7.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6.1	3.9	5.1	6.9	4.3	5.8	9.8	6.9	8.5	10.3	8.4	9.6
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	9.2	10.4	9.6	6.2	6.3	6.2	10.7	11.8	11.1	7.9	9.0	8.3
Resettlement Area	5.4	3.1	4.5	5.1	3.2	4.3	8.3	4.3	6.4	8.0	5.0	6.7
Urban Council Area	20.4	19.0	19.9	16.0	14.6	15.4	18.8	22.8	20.3	16.6	20.7	18.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	7.6	4.5	6.5	6.3	4.3	5.6	9.2	9.7	9.4	8.8	9.7	9.2
Growth point and Other Urban Area	10.6	11.5	11.0	6.7	5.2	5.9	12.7	13.7	13.2	9.2	10.3	9.7
Total	8.5	4.9	6.9	8.4	5.2	6.8	13.4	9.9	11.7	12.4	10.3	11.4

8.8. Employed Persons

Persons with a disability who stated paid employee, employer, own account worker or unpaid family worker as their main activity during the reference period of the last 12 months were regarded as employed. Thus, census data provides a general picture of employment for the 12 months preceding the census count date.

A total of 373,017 persons with disability were employed, with most of them being in Midlands Province (15 percent) and Manicaland (14 percent) (Table 8.23). Bulawayo (3 percent) and Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North (both 5 percent) had the least numbers of employed persons.

Table 8.23: Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability by Province, Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Province	Pre-school		Primary Education		Secondary Education		Tertiary Education		No Education		Not Stated		Total		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Bulawayo	1.6	0.4	1.6	1.4	3.7	4.4	7.7	11	0.7	0.4	2.9	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.6
Manicaland	9.7	14.7	13.9	17.6	12.1	14.1	11.2	10.8	12.1	14.4	11.4	13.9	12.8	15.8	14.3
Mashonaland Central	12.4	9.6	14.4	11.9	11.6	9.8	4.8	2.6	18.3	20.3	11.2	10.5	13	12.6	12.8
Mashonaland East	12.5	13.3	13	14.6	11.8	12.7	9	8.3	12.4	12.8	13.9	14.8	12.2	13.5	12.8
Mashonaland West	8.4	5.1	13.1	9.5	16	12.2	12.9	10.9	13	9.6	11.5	8.5	14	10.2	12.1
Matabeleland North	7.6	7	6.9	6.1	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.5	7	6.4	7.3	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.4
Matabeleland South	4.8	3.6	5.8	6.2	3.3	4	2.3	2.3	5.4	4.9	6.4	7.4	4.6	5.2	4.9
Midlands	24.1	25.4	16.2	15.9	14.8	15	17.1	18.8	15.7	15.4	16.5	16.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Masvingo	10.9	15.6	11.2	12.9	8.1	9.9	5.7	5.3	13.8	14.8	10.7	13.3	9.9	12.2	11.1
Harare	8.1	5.2	4	3.8	15.3	14.4	26.2	26.4	1.7	1	8.2	6.4	9.5	7	8.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	607	668	86486	93832	64475	43555	14625	10205	18392	37297	1433	1442	2E+05	186999	373017

Most of the employed persons with disability had difficulty seeing (39 percent) and difficulty moving (30 percent) (Table 8.24). Only one percent of the employed persons were totally blind or deaf.

Table 8.25: Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability by Type of Disability and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Type of Disability	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Difficulty Moving	51082	27.5	60318	32.3	111400	29.9
Totally Blind	1429	0.8	1307	0.7	2736	0.7
Difficulty Seeing	70730	38	75350	40.3	146080	39.2
Difficulty Speaking	9852	5.3	4676	2.5	14528	3.9
Deaf	2189	1.2	1977	1.1	4166	1.1
Difficulty Hearing	22461	12.1	22055	11.8	44516	11.9
Difficulty Learning	10645	5.7	9623	5.1	20268	5.4
Chronic Fits	6132	3.3	4503	2.4	10635	2.9
Strange Behaviour	11498	6.2	7190	3.8	18688	5
Total	186018	100	186999	100	373017	100

8.9. Children with Disability Working

The analysis of children living with a disability who were working is based only on those age 10-14 years because the 2012 Population Census did not collect data on activity for children under ten years of age. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) children below the age 15 are not normally supposed to be economically active.

Zimbabwe had a total of 64,524 children living with a disability age 10-14 years. Five percent of these children, (3,133 children) were economically active, which was higher than that of children without disability (3 percent). The largest proportion of economically active children (49 percent) was unpaid family workers, followed by the unemployed (23 percent). About 13 percent of children age 10-14 years stated that they were paid employees (Table 8.26). Most of the economically active children were males (58 percent), and this was the case across all the activity status categories.

Table 8.26: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Children with Disability Age 10-14 by Employment Status and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total	Number	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	56.6	43.4	100	399	12.3	13.3	12.7
Employer	60	40	100	5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Own account worker	57.8	42.2	100	490	15.5	15.9	15.6
Unpaid family worker	59.9	40.1	100	1523	49.9	46.8	48.6
Looking for work/unemployed	56.6	43.4	100	716	22.1	23.9	22.9
Total: Percent	58.4	41.6	100	3133	100	100	100
Number					1830	1303	3133

8.10. Overall Structure of the Economically Active Population

8.10.1 Sex Distribution

As already noted in Section 8.1, a total of 397,266 persons with disability were economically active, and of these, slightly over half (51 percent) were females (Table 8.27). There were more females than males in the categories of own account worker and unpaid family worker, while it was the opposite in the categories of paid employee, employer and unemployed.

Table 8.27: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons with Disability by Activity Status and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Activity	Male	Female	Total	Total Population
Paid employee	66.2	33.8	100.0	82484
Employer	68.7	31.3	100.0	1558
Own account worker	45.3	54.7	100.0	252035
Unpaid family worker	43.2	56.8	100.0	34122
Looking for work/unemployed	62.6	37.4	100.0	27067
Total	50.7	49.3	100.0	397266

Most of the economically active persons with disability were own account workers (63 percent), followed by those who were paid employees (21 percent) (Table 8.28). This was the case for both sexes. Relatively, the percentage of unemployed was higher for males (8 percent) than for females (5 percent).

Table 8.28: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons with Disability by Activity Status and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	27.1	14.2	20.8
Employer	0.5	0.2	0.4
Own account worker	56.6	70.5	63.4
Unpaid family worker	7.3	9.9	8.6
Looking for work/unemployed	8.4	5.2	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Distribution of the economically active persons with a disability by sex and province shows that there were more economically active females than males in Manicaland, Mashonaland East, Matabeleland South and Masvingo provinces, while there were more males in the rest of the provinces (Table 8.29).

Table 8.29: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons with Disability by Activity Status and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Province	Male	Female	Total	Number
Bulawayo	53.2	46.8	100.0	12413
Manicaland	45.5	54.5	100.0	54944
Mashonaland Central	51.2	48.8	100.0	49096
Mashonaland East	48.0	52.0	100.0	49311
Mashonaland West	58.7	41.3	100.0	48421
Matabeleland North	51.3	48.7	100.0	22907
Matabeleland South	47.8	52.2	100.0	19535
Midlands	50.5	49.5	100.0	61882
Masvingo	45.3	54.7	100.0	42438
Harare	58.0	42.0	100.0	36319
Total	50.7	49.3	100.0	397266

8.10.2 Age-Sex Composition of the Economically Active Population

The age distribution of the economically active persons with disability shows that the largest proportion of youths age 15-19 was in the looking for work/ unemployed activity category (Table 8.30). This was the case across the sexes.

Table 8.30: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons with Disability by Activity Status, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Age Group	Activity Status					Total	Number
	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Looking for work/unemployed		
(a)							
Total							
15 - 19	17.0	0.1	26.0	29.3	26.7	100.0	15493
20 - 24	23.4	0.1	38.9	15.9	20.9	100.0	24630
25 - 29	28.4	0.2	47.4	10.5	13.6	100.0	31384
30 - 34	28.1	0.3	53.7	8.2	9.8	100.0	33768
35 - 39	27.1	0.4	57.7	7.1	7.1	100.0	35357
40 - 44	28.3	0.6	59.3	6.2	5.5	100.0	36151
45 - 49	28.2	0.5	61.2	5.8	4.4	100.0	34165
50 - 54	21.6	0.6	68.4	6.6	3.2	100.0	40918
55 - 59	18.6	0.6	71.5	6.8	2.9	100.0	37343
60 - 64	13.5	0.5	77.2	6.8	1.9	100.0	32973
65+	7.8	0.4	83.2	7.2	1.6	100.0	75083
Total	20.8	0.4	63.4	8.6	6.8	100.0	397266
(b)							
Males							
15 - 19	17.0	0.0	23.7	32.2	28.4	100.0	8661
20 - 24	26.7	0.1	33.2	15.9	23.6	100.0	14099
25 - 29	31.6	0.2	42.9	9.3	15.3	100.0	18329
30 - 34	32.5	0.3	49.5	6.5	11.2	100.0	19135
35 - 39	32.2	0.5	53.1	5.4	8.9	100.0	19336
40 - 44	35.3	0.7	52.4	4.7	7.1	100.0	18732
45 - 49	37.6	0.7	51.7	4.0	5.7	100.0	16113
50 - 54	34.4	1.0	56.6	4.3	4.3	100.0	17322
55 - 59	29.4	0.9	61.3	4.3	4.0	100.0	16919
60 - 64	21.9	0.8	70.6	4.6	2.3	100.0	14703
65+	11.3	0.5	81.4	5.4	1.4	100.0	38269
Total	27.1	0.5	56.6	7.3	8.4	100.0	201417
(c)							
Females							
15 - 19	17.6	0.1	31.1	26.5	25.1	100.0	6659
20 - 24	19.6	0.1	46.5	16.2	17.6	100.0	10380
25 - 29	23.6	0.2	53.6	12.3	11.3	100.0	13122
30 - 34	22.2	0.2	59.2	10.3	7.9	100.0	14689
35 - 39	21.3	0.3	64.4	9.3	5.1	100.0	15864
40 - 44	21.0	0.4	66.4	8.0	4.0	100.0	17235
45 - 49	20.0	0.3	69.7	7.3	3.3	100.0	18018
50 - 54	12.1	0.3	76.9	8.3	2.3	100.0	23502
55 - 59	9.6	0.3	79.8	8.7	2.0	100.0	20564
60 - 64	7.0	0.3	82.4	8.5	1.5	100.0	18410
65+	4.2	0.2	85.0	9.1	1.7	100.0	37015
Total	14.2	0.2	70.5	9.9	5.2	100.0	195849

Table 8.31 shows that the category of own account worker had the highest proportion of the economically active persons with disability for all provinces except Harare and Bulawayo which were dominated by the paid employee category. The employer category had the least proportion of economically active persons for all provinces. In Harare and Bulawayo, the proportion of unpaid family worker was also very small.

Table 8.31: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons with Disability by Activity Status and Province, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Province	Activity Status					Total	Number
	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Looking for work/unemployed		
Bulawayo	48.4	1	26.9	1.2	22.5	100	12413
Manicaland	16.2	0.3	73.3	6.6	3.6	100	54944
Mashonaland Central	14.2	0.2	71.3	10.6	3.7	100	49096
Mashonaland East	16.2	0.3	68.2	11.9	3.5	100	49311
Mashonaland West	25.3	0.4	59.9	7.4	7	100	48421
Matabeleland North	16.6	0.3	57.9	11.7	13.4	100	22907
Matabeleland South	16.3	0.3	67.5	8.6	7.3	100	19535
Midlands	18.1	0.4	65.1	10.6	5.8	100	61882
Masvingo	11.2	0.2	74.8	10.1	3.7	100	42438
Harare	47.9	1	33.9	1.3	15.8	100	36319
Total	20.8	0.4	63.4	8.6	6.8	100	397266

8.11. Not Economically Active

The economically inactive persons can be put in the following categories, homemakers, students, retired persons/sick/too old; and others. A homemaker was defined as a person of either sex who was engaged in household chores in their own household, for example, cooking and fetching water. Homemakers were not paid for doing these duties and they did not work for profit. Domestic workers were not placed in this category because they were paid for their duties. Those who worked on household businesses were categorised either as own account workers or unpaid family workers. For the 2012 Population Census, students were those who attended any regular formal public or private educational institution. Retired/sick/too old were those persons who reported that they were not engaged in any activity for most of the last twelve months because they had retired, were sick or too old. The "other" category was for those persons who were not working and did not fit in any of the categories mentioned above. Prisoners were included in this category.

About two-in-five persons (41 percent) with a disability were not economically active in 2012, with this proportion being higher in urban areas (46 percent) than in rural areas (39 percent) (Table 8.32 below). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in Matabeleland North (54 percent) and the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (53 percent) and Harare (45 percent), and lowest in the least urbanized provinces of Masvingo (32 percent) and Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central (35 percent). The proportion was also relatively high in Matabeleland South (46 percent). Across land use sectors, the proportion was highest in the urban council areas (47 percent) and lowest in large scale commercial farming areas (31 percent) and resettlement areas (32 percent).

Gender differentials were observed at national level and in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors. Forty-eight percent of female persons with a disability were not economically active compared with 33 percent of their male counterparts.

The proportion of persons with disability who were not economically active (41 percent) was much higher than that of persons without disability (32 percent). This pattern was also observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land uses sectors and disability status.

Table 8.32: Proportion of Persons who were not Economically Active by Disability Status, Sex and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	32.6	44.6	39.3	22.4	34.9	29.0	23.4	36.0	30.1
Urban	32.8	57.1	46.3	20.8	49.8	36.1	21.4	50.2	36.7
Bulawayo	41.2	61.9	53.2	23.6	49.0	37.4	24.6	49.9	38.4
Manicaland	35.1	42.5	39.4	24.3	33.0	29.0	25.2	34.0	30.0
Mashonaland Central	27.5	41.5	35.1	19.2	36.4	28.0	20.1	37.0	28.8
Mashonaland East	29.6	39.4	35.1	20.2	33.1	27.0	21.0	33.8	27.8
Mashonaland West	30.6	55.0	43.4	22.8	53.5	38.2	23.5	53.6	38.7
Matabeleland North	46.4	60.5	54.3	28.3	48.2	38.9	30.3	49.8	40.7
Matabeleland South	40.3	51.7	46.9	18.5	31.1	25.3	20.4	33.2	27.3
Midlands	30.0	46.9	39.6	23.8	41.7	33.3	24.4	42.3	34.0
Masvingo	28.8	35.0	32.3	22.3	28.2	25.6	22.8	28.7	26.1
Harare	31.8	56.8	45.2	18.8	48.4	34.2	19.4	48.8	34.7
State land	32.8	55.3	43.2	21.3	55.1	36.8	22.0	55.2	37.2
Communal Land	36.1	45.3	41.4	25.1	33.0	29.5	26.3	34.5	30.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	28.6	50.3	39.7	20.3	42.4	31.2	21.1	43.2	32.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	19.2	43.5	30.8	14.9	44.1	28.5	15.2	44.1	28.7
Resettlement Area	23.9	39.4	31.8	17.9	33.7	25.8	18.5	34.3	26.3
Urban Council Area	33.1	57.9	46.8	20.9	50.1	36.3	21.6	50.5	36.9
Administrative Centres (Districts)	23.0	56.5	39.4	18.3	49.1	34.7	18.5	49.4	34.9
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	26.2	38.6	33.4	18.1	42.0	30.7	18.5	41.8	30.9
Total	32.6	47.6	41.0	21.8	40.5	31.7	22.7	41.2	32.5

Across the districts, the proportion of persons with disability who were not economically active was highest in Lupane (69 percent) and Hwange Rural and Binga (67 percent), and lowest in Beitbridge Urban (21 percent), Murehwa (26 percent) and Gokwe South, Bikita and UMP (27 percent) (Table 8.33 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.34*.

Table 8.33: Proportion of Persons who were not Economically Active by Disability Status, Sex and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Lupane	60.3	75.6	69.1	36.7	62.0	50.5	39.3	63.7	52.7
Hwange Rural	59.8	72.8	67.2	40.7	63.9	52.7	43.1	65.2	54.7
Binga	54.3	75.8	67.1	45.4	71.1	60.2	46.5	71.8	61.1
Mangwe	52.3	65.1	60.0	26.3	47.1	37.7	29.6	49.9	40.9
Umguzu	52.8	63.4	58.0	28.4	51.9	39.1	30.9	53.2	41.2
Kariba	40.3	71.9	56.7	32.0	65.1	48.9	33.5	66.3	50.3
Bulawayo	41.2	61.9	53.2	23.6	49.0	37.4	24.6	49.9	38.4
Bulilima	46.4	56.0	52.4	21.6	31.8	27.3	24.6	35.5	30.8
Marondera	40.4	63.4	51.7	22.2	49.5	35.7	23.0	50.2	36.5
Chipinge Urban	31.3	65.8	50.9	25.2	60.0	44.9	25.5	60.3	45.2
Bottom Ten Districts									
Chimanimani	29.2	30.7	30.0	19.9	18.6	19.2	20.7	19.8	20.2
Gutu	29.1	30.6	29.9	25.4	25.1	25.2	25.7	25.5	25.6
Mwenezi	25.3	32.4	29.2	18.5	22.8	21.0	19.1	23.6	21.7
Hwedza	26.8	28.5	27.8	21.4	19.6	20.5	22.1	21.2	21.6
Gokwe North	21.1	32.9	27.7	19.0	25.9	22.6	19.2	26.7	23.2
UMP	26.9	27.1	27.0	17.1	12.9	14.8	18.3	14.8	16.4
Bikita	27.1	26.3	26.7	24.0	16.8	19.8	24.2	17.4	20.2
Gokwe South	22.1	30.2	26.6	18.8	23.9	21.5	19.1	24.6	22.1
Murehwa	25.6	26.7	26.2	18.8	16.6	17.6	19.5	17.7	18.5
Beitbridge Urban	17.3	24.3	20.9	10.3	15.2	12.9	10.5	15.5	13.1
Total	32.6	47.6	41.0	21.8	40.5	31.7	22.7	41.2	32.5

Sixty-five percent of the economically inactive persons with disability were females, with this proportion being even higher among the “homemaker” activity category (85 percent) (Table 8.34). However, there were more males than females among students and those in the “other” activity category.

Table 8.34: Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons with Disability by Main Activity and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Activity	Male	Female	Total	Number
Student	56.2	43.8	100	30539
Homemaker	15.2	84.8	100	86705
Retired/sick/too old	40.9	59.1	100	150087
Other	57.3	42.7	100	11568
Total	35.3	64.7	100	278899

Most of the economically inactive persons with disability were in the “retired/sick/ too old” category (54 percent), followed by those in the “homemaker” category, and this was the case for both males and females (Table 8.35).

Table 8.35: Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons with Disability by Main Activity and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Student	17.5	7.4	10.9
Homemaker	13.4	40.7	31.1
Retired/sick/too old	62.4	49.1	53.8
Other	6.7	2.7	4.1
Total	100	100	100
Number	98425	180474	278899

8.11.1 Age Distribution of Economically Inactive Population

Details on the economically inactive population by age, sex and activity are shown on Tables 8.36a and 8.36b. As expected, the majority (83 percent) of those who reported studying as their main activity were young persons age 15-19 years. This was the case for both males and females. In general, the Tables show that the number of inactive persons declined as age increased. The majority (78 percent) of retired persons were in the age group 60 years and above, see Table 8.36a.

Table 8.36a: Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons with Disability by Main Activity, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Age Group	Activity Status				Total
	Student	Home - maker	Retired /sick / too old	Other	
(a) Total					
15 - 19	82.6	5.7	1.5	11.3	12.1
20 - 24	12.7	8.1	1.7	11.6	5.3
25 - 29	2.0	8.6	2.1	11.5	4.5
30 - 34	0.7	8.3	2.2	10.6	4.3
35 - 39	0.4	7.8	2.1	8.8	4.0
40 - 44	0.3	7.5	2.1	7.8	3.8
45 - 49	0.2	8.1	1.9	5.9	3.8
50 - 54	0.2	10.7	3.7	6.7	5.6
55 - 59	0.1	9.6	4.6	5.3	5.7
60 - 64	0.1	8.4	7.7	4.7	7.0
65 - 69	0.1	6.4	9.7	4.0	7.4
70 - 74	0.1	4.6	14.6	3.8	9.5
75 +	0.4	6.2	46.0	8.1	27.1
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	30539	86705	150087	11568	278899
(b) Males					
15 - 19	83.5	11.7	2.1	11.2	18.2
20 - 24	13.1	10.9	2.3	12.5	6
25 - 29	1.9	9.4	3.1	13.5	4.4
30 - 34	0.6	8.8	3.1	12.5	4.1
35 - 39	0.3	7.9	3.1	10.2	3.7
40 - 44	0.2	6.8	3	8.8	3.4
45 - 49	0.2	5.5	2.6	6.3	2.8
50 - 54	0.1	6.5	4.1	6.1	3.9
55 - 59	-	6.5	5.1	4.7	4.4
60 - 64	0.1	6.3	7.4	3.6	5.7
65 - 69	-	5.8	9.1	3	6.7
70 - 74	0.1	5.3	13.4	2.6	9.3
75 +	0.1	8.5	41.7	5.1	27.5
Total: Percent	100	100	100	100	100
Number	17176	13194	61425	6630	98425
(c) Females					
15 - 19	81.6	4.6	1.1	11.3	8.7
20 - 24	12.3	7.6	1.2	10.3	4.9
25 - 29	2.2	8.5	1.5	8.8	4.6
30 - 34	0.9	8.3	1.5	8	4.4
35 - 39	0.6	7.7	1.5	6.9	4.1
40 - 44	0.4	7.7	1.5	6.5	4.1
45 - 49	0.2	8.6	1.5	5.4	4.4
50 - 54	0.3	11.4	3.4	7.5	6.6
55 - 59	0.2	10.1	4.2	6.1	6.4
60 - 64	0.2	8.7	8	6.1	7.6
65 - 69	0.2	6.5	10.2	5.4	7.8
70 - 74	0.2	4.4	15.4	5.5	9.6
75 +	0.8	5.8	49.1	12.1	26.9
Total: Percent	100	100	100	100	100
Number	13363	73511	88662	4938	180474

Table 8.36b: Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons with Disability by Main Activity, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Age Group	Activity Status				Total	Number
	Student	Homemaker	Retired/sick/ too old	Other		
(a) Total						
15 - 19	74.7	14.6	6.7	3.9	100.0	33747
20 - 24	26.2	47.5	17.3	9.1	100.0	14782
25 - 29	4.9	59.4	25.1	10.6	100.0	12550
30 - 34	1.8	60.0	27.5	10.2	100.0	11993
35 - 39	1.1	60.6	28.3	9.1	100.0	11156
40 - 44	0.9	61.4	29.7	8.5	100.0	10598
45 - 49	0.6	66.3	26.9	6.4	100.0	10598
50 - 54	0.4	59.4	35.6	5.0	100.0	15618
55 - 59	0.2	52.4	43.4	3.9	100.0	15897
60 - 64	0.2	37.3	59.2	2.8	100.0	19523
65 - 69	0.1	26.9	70.5	2.2	100.0	20639
70 - 74	0.1	15.1	82.7	1.7	100.0	26495
75 +	0.2	7.1	91.3	1.2	100.0	75582
Total	10.9	31.1	53.8	4.1	100.0	278899
(b) Males						
15 - 19	80.1	8.6	7.2	4.1	100.0	17913
20 - 24	38.1	24.4	23.9	14.0	100.0	5906
25 - 29	7.5	28.6	44.0	20.7	100.0	4331
30 - 34	2.6	28.8	47.2	20.5	100.0	4035
35 - 39	1.4	28.6	52.3	18.6	100.0	3642
40 - 44	1.0	26.8	55.1	17.4	100.0	3346
45 - 49	1.2	26.3	58.0	15.2	100.0	2756
50 - 54	0.4	22.3	65.6	10.5	100.0	3839
55 - 59	-	19.8	72.3	7.2	100.0	4331
60 - 64	0.3	14.8	81.0	4.3	100.0	5610
65 - 69	-	11.6	84.8	3.0	100.0	6594
70 - 74	0.2	7.6	89.9	1.9	100.0	9154
75 +	0.1	4.1	94.6	1.2	100.0	27067
Total	17.5	13.4	62.4	6.7	100.0	98425
(c) Females						
15 - 19	69.4	21.5	6.2	3.6	100.0	15701
20 - 24	18.6	63.2	12.0	5.8	100.0	8843
25 - 29	3.5	75.3	16.0	5.2	100.0	8302
30 - 34	1.5	76.8	16.7	5.0	100.0	7941
35 - 39	1.1	76.5	18.0	4.6	100.0	7399
40 - 44	0.7	76.5	18.0	4.3	100.0	7399
45 - 49	0.3	79.6	16.7	3.4	100.0	7941
50 - 54	0.3	70.4	25.3	3.1	100.0	11911
55 - 59	0.2	64.3	32.2	2.6	100.0	11550
60 - 64	0.2	46.6	51.7	2.2	100.0	13716
65 - 69	0.2	33.9	64.2	1.9	100.0	14077
70 - 74	0.2	18.7	78.8	1.6	100.0	17326
75 +	0.2	8.8	89.7	1.2	100.0	48548
Total	7.4	40.7	49.1	2.7	100.0	180474

8.11.2 Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons with Disability by Urban/Rural Residence

Among the economically inactive persons with disability, the largest proportion was in the rural areas (74 percent) (Table 8.37). In both urban and rural areas, the retired/sick/too old category was the largest, followed by homemaker.

Table 8.37: Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons with Disability by Main Activity and Urban/Rural Place of Residence, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Activity	Percent Down			Percent Across			Number
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Student	15.2	9.4	10.9	36.7	63.3	100.0	30539
Homemaker	38.3	28.5	31.1	32.6	67.4	100.0	86705
Retired/sick/too old	42.5	57.9	53.8	20.9	79.1	100.0	150087
Other	4.1	4.2	4.1	26.2	73.8	100.0	11568
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	26.5	73.5	100.0	278899
Number	73905	204994	278899				

Table 8.38 below shows that the majority of the economically inactive persons were in Manicaland, Midlands and Mashonaland West. The rest of the provinces constituted proportions of between 5 and 11 percent.

Table 8.38: Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons with Disability by Age Group and Province, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Age Group	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total	Number
(a) Male												
15 - 19	3.6	14.6	12.1	10.8	14	6.1	4.1	15.2	8.6	10.9	100	17914
20 - 24	5	13.5	10.7	9.4	13.4	7.8	4.4	15.3	8.3	12.4	100	5953
25 - 29	4.5	13.3	9.6	9.9	12.8	10.8	6.4	12.7	9.2	10.8	100	4341
30 - 34	4.4	14.5	9.6	9.9	12.8	12.4	5.9	11.8	9	9.7	100	3996
35 - 39	3.5	13.6	9.8	10.9	14	12.6	6.1	11.5	8.9	9.1	100	3656
40 - 44	3.9	13.9	9.7	10.4	13.7	12.1	5.9	12.8	8.9	8.7	100	3329
45 - 49	4.2	12.8	8.8	11	13.2	12.7	6.6	13.2	7.6	10	100	2760
50 - 54	6.4	12.9	8	8.6	13	13.8	6	13.7	6.4	11.1	100	3803
55 - 59	7	11.9	7.2	8.5	13.4	13.6	6.2	12.7	7	12.6	100	4307
60 - 64	7.1	12.1	8.6	9.1	14	12.5	6.3	12.4	5.7	12.4	100	5602
65+	4.8	14.2	9.2	10.4	11.9	11	7.9	13.8	7.9	9	100	42764
Total	4.8	13.9	9.7	10.2	12.9	10.4	6.4	13.7	8	10.1	100	98425
(b) Female												
15 - 19	4.7	13.1	10.6	9.7	14.5	6	3.9	15.1	8.8	13.6	100	15783
20 - 24	4.7	10.5	9.9	8.8	17.1	6.4	3.2	16.8	6.6	16	100	8850
25 - 29	4.1	10.4	11.4	8.5	18.5	6.9	3.9	15.1	6	15.2	100	8299
30 - 34	4.4	11	10.5	9	18.6	8.4	3.8	14.8	6.3	13.3	100	7945
35 - 39	4.6	11.3	11.1	8.1	19.6	9	3.3	14.2	6	12.9	100	7436
40 - 44	5.6	9.9	10	8.2	18.6	9.4	4	15.8	5.8	12.9	100	7332
45 - 49	7	9.7	8.3	7.7	18.2	10.7	4.3	16.1	4.4	13.6	100	7883
50 - 54	7.2	10.4	9.6	7.1	16.4	11.3	4.5	15.9	4.9	12.8	100	11842
55 - 59	7.6	10.2	8.4	7.1	15.4	11.2	4.9	15.8	5.3	14.2	100	11508
60 - 64	6.2	12.6	10.3	8.5	14.6	9.9	5.2	14.5	5.3	12.9	100	13794
65+	5.1	14.2	8.9	10.6	10.3	10.5	8.6	15.1	8.2	8.6	100	79802
Total	5.4	12.5	9.5	9.3	13.8	9.6	6.1	15.3	7	11.4	100	180474
(c) Total												
15 - 19	4.1	13.9	11.4	10.3	14.2	6	4	15.2	8.7	12.1	100	33697
20 - 24	4.8	11.7	10.2	9.1	15.6	7	3.7	16.2	7.3	14.5	100	14803
25 - 29	4.2	11.4	10.7	9	16.5	8.3	4.7	14.3	7.1	13.7	100	12640
30 - 34	4.4	12.1	10.2	9.3	16.7	9.7	4.5	13.8	7.2	12.1	100	11941
35 - 39	4.2	12	10.7	9	17.8	10.2	4.2	13.3	7	11.6	100	11092
40 - 44	5	11.2	9.9	8.9	17.1	10.2	4.6	14.9	6.8	11.6	100	10661
45 - 49	6.2	10.5	8.4	8.6	16.9	11.2	4.9	15.4	5.3	12.7	100	10643
50 - 54	7	11	9.2	7.5	15.6	11.9	4.9	15.4	5.3	12.4	100	15645
55 - 59	7.5	10.6	8	7.4	14.8	11.9	5.2	14.9	5.8	13.7	100	15815
60 - 64	6.4	12.5	9.8	8.7	14.4	10.6	5.5	13.9	5.4	12.7	100	19396
65+	5	14.2	9	10.5	10.8	10.6	8.4	14.7	8.1	8.7	100	122566
Total	5.2	13	9.6	9.6	13.5	9.9	6.2	14.7	7.4	10.9	100	278899

Trends in Persons with disability who were not Economically Active

The proportion of persons with disability who were not economically active slightly declined from 43 percent in 2002 to 41 percent in 2012 (Table 8.39). Both rural and urban areas experienced slight declines in this proportion. All the provinces, except Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South, experienced declines in the proportion of persons with a disability who were not economically active. All the land use sectors experienced decreases in this proportion except state land. This proportion among persons without disability slightly increased from 29 percent to 32 percent.

Table 8.39: Proportion of Persons who were not Economically Active by Disability Status, Sex, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability						Without Disability					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Rural	36.9	46.3	41.7	32.6	44.6	39.3	21.8	28.3	25.3	22.4	34.9	29.0
Urban	36.5	60.9	47.9	32.8	57.1	46.3	18.3	51.0	34.9	20.8	49.8	36.1
Bulawayo	43.1	64.4	53.4	41.2	61.9	53.2	20.5	51.2	36.7	23.6	49.0	37.4
Manicaland	38.8	47.2	43.1	35.1	42.5	39.4	24.7	32.0	28.7	24.3	33.0	29.0
Mashonaland Central	35.0	45.9	40.3	27.5	41.5	35.1	17.7	30.3	24.2	19.2	36.4	28.0
Mashonaland East	39.8	49.1	44.5	29.6	39.4	35.1	21.8	32.4	27.4	20.2	33.1	27.0
Mashonaland West	34.6	51.0	42.6	30.6	55.0	43.4	19.1	41.9	30.5	22.8	53.5	38.2
Matabeleland North	37.1	48.0	42.6	46.4	60.5	54.3	18.3	31.6	25.4	28.3	48.2	38.9
Matabeleland South	40.6	52.3	47.1	40.3	51.7	46.9	19.0	29.8	24.9	18.5	31.1	25.3
Midlands	31.5	41.5	36.6	30.0	46.9	39.6	20.6	29.9	25.6	23.8	41.7	33.3
Masvingo	35.7	42.6	39.3	28.8	35.0	32.3	24.8	26.4	25.7	22.3	28.2	25.6
Harare	37.3	62.0	48.5	31.8	56.8	45.2	17.7	51.1	34.2	18.8	48.4	34.2
State land	28.7	55.0	39.7	32.8	55.3	43.2	15.0	53.5	32.8	21.3	55.1	36.8
Communal Land	39.7	46.2	43.2	36.1	45.3	41.4	24.7	25.0	24.9	25.1	33.0	29.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	37.4	50.5	43.8	28.6	50.3	39.7	24.0	35.4	29.7	20.3	42.4	31.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	24.5	50.0	34.5	19.2	43.5	30.8	14.1	42.4	27.0	14.9	44.1	28.5
Resettlement Area	28.0	41.9	34.5	23.9	39.4	31.8	18.6	26.2	22.4	17.9	33.7	25.8
Urban Council Area	36.6	61.2	48.0	33.1	57.9	46.8	18.3	51.2	35.0	20.9	50.1	36.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	31.8	57.4	43.9	23.0	56.5	39.4	18.2	42.7	31.3	18.3	49.1	34.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	34.2	51.0	42.5	26.2	38.6	33.4	17.5	42.1	31.0	18.1	42.0	30.7
Total	36.8	48.7	42.8	32.6	47.6	41.0	20.4	36.5	28.9	21.8	40.5	31.7

8.11.3 Occupation of Persons with Disability

Table 8.40 shows occupational classification by sex for persons with a disability in Zimbabwe. The highest proportion of employed persons had occupations in agriculture, 62 and 74 percent for males and females respectively.

Table 8.40: Occupational Classification of Persons with Disability by Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Occupational Group	Males	Females	Total	Percent
Gvt and Snr Officials	1197	165	1362	0.4
Directors/ Mgrs & Co Secretaries	1606	555	2161	0.6
Natural Sciences	42	19	61	0.0
Business & Finance	3741	3214	6955	2.0
Engineers & Technicians	1729	109	1838	0.5
Life Sciences Professionals	1115	1628	2743	0.8
Education	3779	4536	8315	2.4
Law and Security	5653	825	6478	1.8
Information	82	59	141	0.0
Social Science	119	146	265	0.1
Artists	698	319	1017	0.3
Religion	588	223	811	0.2
Machine Operators	1677	118	1795	0.5
Administration	688	507	1195	0.3
Clerks & Secretaries	1881	1944	3825	1.1
Transport	4086	162	4248	1.2
Services	15506	26136	41642	11.8
Agriculture	108438	131196	239634	67.9
Mining & Construction	13800	1082	14882	4.2
Mechanics	3217	78	3295	0.9
Manufacturing	4528	3808	8336	2.4
Others	1492	476	1968	0.6
Total	175662	177305	352967	100.0

Harare and Bulawayo had the highest proportions of employed persons in the services occupational category, 39 and 37 percent respectively (Table 8.41).

Table 8.41: Occupational Classification of Persons with Disability by Province, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Occupational Group	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Gvt and Snr Officials	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Directors/ Mgrs & Co Secretaries	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	3.1	0.6
Natural Sciences	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Business & Finance	7.7	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.9	0.8	7.3	2.0
Engineers & Technicians	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.5
Life Sciences Professionals	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.8
Education	8.2	2.2	1.0	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	3.1	1.8	3.9	2.4
Law and Security	5.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.7	5.6	1.8
Information	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Social Science	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Artists	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.3
Religion	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
Machine Operators	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.5
Administration	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.3
Clerks & Secretaries	4.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	4.2	1.1
Transport	3.9	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.4	4.8	1.2
Services	36.7	11.8	5.5	8.1	11.1	7.6	16.1	7.1	4.9	38.9	11.8
Agriculture	2.6	72.3	83.9	77.6	67.2	75.8	64.6	73.0	86.1	4.3	67.9
Mining & Construction	5.2	3.0	3.6	3.8	5.7	3.4	6.6	4.8	1.4	7.1	4.2
Mechanics	3.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	3.6	0.9
Manufacturing	6.7	3.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.8	1.5	0.9	6.5	2.4
Others	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	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
Number	9025	50993	43707	45950	43471	17938	17285	55841	39690	29067	352967

The majority of employed persons with a disability specialised in teacher training and education science (26 percent) followed by business and administration (23 percent), see Table 8.42.

Table 8.42: Employed Persons with Disability by Field of Specialisation and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Field of Specialization	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Basic Programmes	641	7	646	9	1287	7.9
Literacy and Numeracy	6	0.1	4	0.1	10	0.1
Personal Development	14	0.2	24	0.3	38	0.2
Teacher Training and Education Science	1861	20.2	2367	33	4228	25.8
Arts	122	1.3	67	0.9	189	1.2
Humanities	376	4.1	187	2.6	563	3.4
Social and Behavioural Science	215	2.3	155	2.2	370	2.3
Journalism and Information	97	1.1	63	0.9	160	1
Business and Administration	2133	23.2	1670	23.3	3803	23.2
Law	65	0.7	27	0.4	92	0.6
Life sciences	52	0.6	21	0.3	73	0.4
Physical Sciences	94	1	19	0.3	113	0.7
Mathematics and Statistics	62	0.7	29	0.4	91	0.6
Computing	196	2.1	138	1.9	334	2
Engineering and Engineering Trades	1350	14.7	64	0.9	1414	8.6
Manufacturing and Processing	190	2.1	113	1.6	303	1.9
Architecture and Building	220	2.4	23	0.3	243	1.5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	352	3.8	131	1.8	483	2.9
Veterinary	44	0.5	19	0.3	63	0.4
Health	435	4.7	1018	14.2	1453	8.9
Social Services	75	0.8	131	1.8	206	1.3
Personal Services	117	1.3	166	2.3	283	1.7
Transport Services	110	1.2	11	0.2	121	0.7
Environmental Protection	47	0.5	12	0.2	59	0.4
Security Services	303	3.3	73	1	376	2.3
Not known	18	0.2	4	0.1	22	0.1
Total	9195	100	7182	100	16377	100

Table 8.43 shows that of the employed persons with a disability enumerated in Zimbabwe about 57 percent were communal farmers/communal farm workers while the other employed persons were 43 percent.

Table 8.43: Communal Farmers as a Percentage of Employed Persons with Disability by Province, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Province	Employed Persons	Communal Farmer	Total	Number
Bulawayo	99.1	0.9	100.0	9604
Manicaland	37.9	62.1	100.0	52903
Mashonaland Central	34.0	66.0	100.0	47256
Mashonaland East	35.6	64.4	100.0	47565
Mashonaland West	56.2	43.8	100.0	45005
Matabeleland North	35.8	64.2	100.0	19821
Matabeleland South	43.7	56.3	100.0	18103
Midlands	33.3	66.7	100.0	58249
Masvingo	19.5	80.5	100.0	40833
Harare	98.3	1.7	100.0	30538
Total	43.3	56.7	100.0	369877

8.12. Conclusion

About 46 percent of the total population of persons with disability was in the economically active category. The economically inactive population constituted 41 percent of persons age 15 years and above. Of the economically active population, 7 percent were unemployed and 93 percent employed. More males than females were economically active while most of the employed persons had occupations in the agricultural sector.

9. Fertility

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

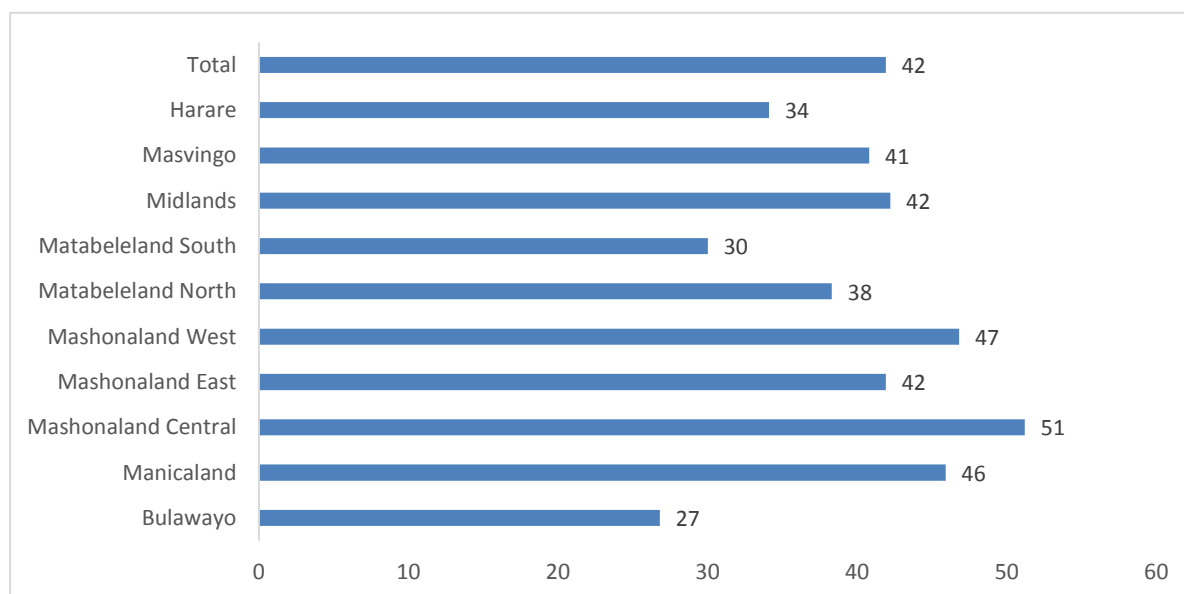
Indicators of fertility are based on either registered or reported births in a specified period of time and the population relating to the same time period. In Zimbabwe, the registration system is not complete, and therefore information on registered births is deficient. Similarly, births are usually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

Information on live births in the last 12 months was obtained from women living with a disability age 15 to 49 years, irrespective of their marital status. The information on children ever born referred only to the woman's biological children. To avoid bias from misreporting, this information was collected in three parts: those children currently living with the mother, those living elsewhere, and those who had died. Four measures of fertility will be discussed in this chapter. These will be in order of their complexity, that is, in terms of the data required to calculate them. The four measures are Crude Birth Rate (CBR); General Fertility Rate (GFR); Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). The reference period for these estimates was September, 2011 to August, 2012.

9.1. *Crude Birth Rates (CBR)*

This refers to the number of births per 1000 population in a given period, which is usually a year. Based on this information on births in the last 12 months and the total population, the crude birth rate was calculated. It is obtained by dividing the number of births occurring in the year to women with a disability by the number of persons with a disability, multiplied by 1,000. The CBR for persons with a disability estimated using the direct method, was 42 births per 1,000 persons. (Figure 9.1 below).

Figure 9.1: Crude Birth Rate by Province, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



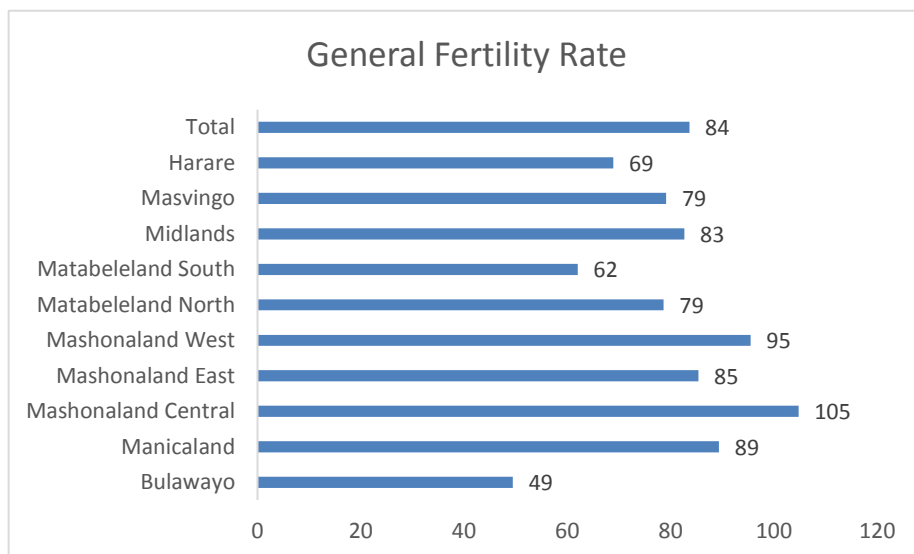
Fertility levels at national level mask some important spatial, and at times, temporal variations in fertility within the country itself or among provinces. The level of fertility displayed at the national level is not uniform at lower levels as is indicated in Figure 9.1. The CBRs ranged from 27 for Bulawayo to 51 for Mashonaland Central.

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

9.2. General Fertility Rate (GFR)

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the simplest fertility measure that tries to relate the births to the population, which is at risk of giving birth. It is defined as the number of births in a year per 1 000 women living with a disability in childbearing ages, usually 15 to 49 years. As shown in Figure 9.2, the GFR for this population was 84 births per 1000 women of reproductive ages. The GFR fell between 49 for Bulawayo and 105 for Mashonaland Central.

Figure 9.2: General Fertility Rate by Province, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

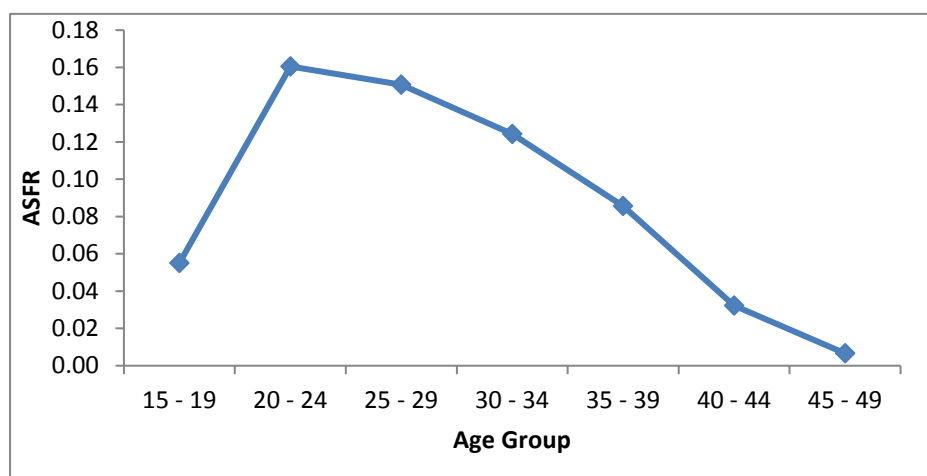


This measure also has its limitations because the control for the age structure is only partial as there may be substantial differences in the age structure between populations within the reproductive age ranges.

9.3. Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is the average number of live births in the last 12 months per woman in the 5 year age groups in the reproductive age range 15 to 49 years. It is obtained by dividing the number births to women in particular age group by the total number of women in the same age group by the total number of women in the same age group. It provides the age pattern of fertility for the women in their child bearing ages. As shown in figure 6.1, child bearing peaks in the age group (20 – 24) years and gradually declines with age. The last reproductive age group 45 – 49 years exhibited the least contribution as expected because there were relatively fewer births at the extreme ends of the reproductive age range.

Figure 9.3: Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Women with Disability Age 15-49, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



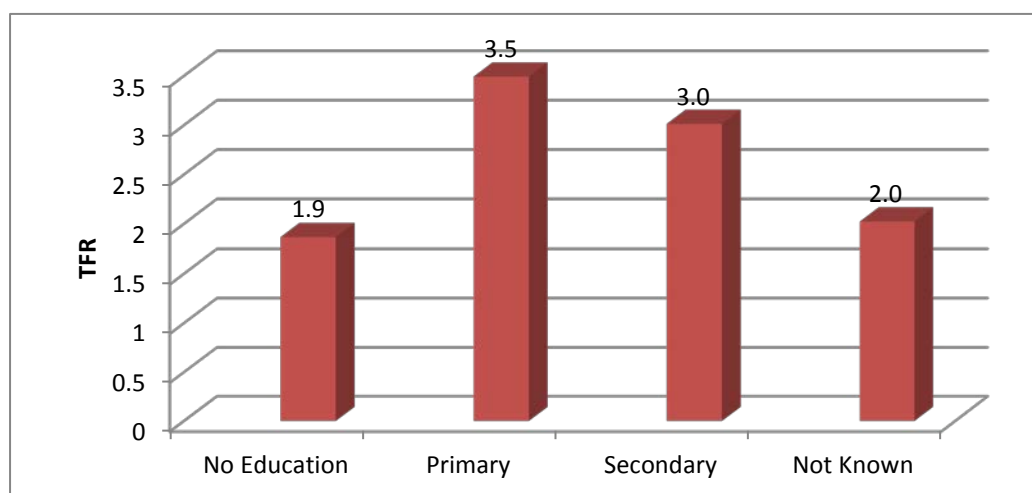
9.4. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) represents the average number of children a group of women would have by the end of their reproductive years if they had children according to a set of age specific fertility rates pertaining to a particular period. The rate is totally free of age and sex biases and therefore of great use in comparative analysis. The rate has a major limitation in that it assumes that women of different age groups undergo similar fertility experiences throughout their reproductive periods. The TFR for women living with a disability was 3.1. Women in Mashonaland Central had a TFR of 3.7, see Table 9.3.

9.5. Fertility Differentials

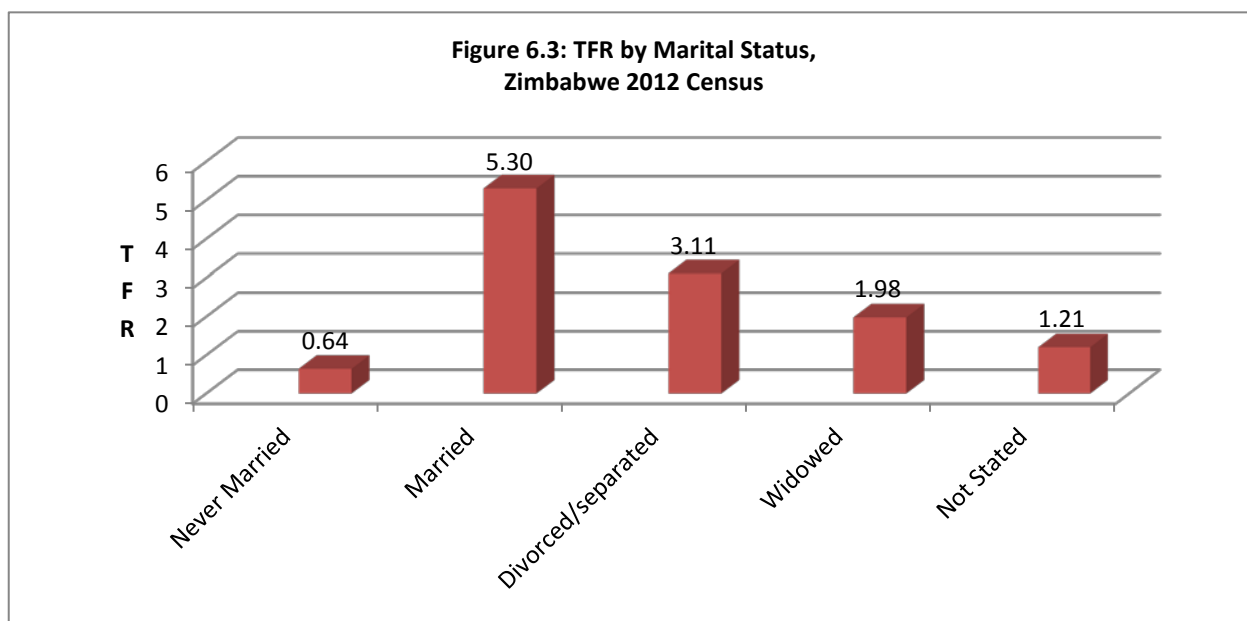
This sub-section presents estimates of fertility by the level of education and by marital status of mothers living with a disability. Figure 9.4 shows that there seemed to be a negative relationship between fertility and education level of mothers. The level of fertility declined with increasing level of education. The TFR was 3.5 children per woman for women with primary education and 3.0 and 2.8 for those with secondary and tertiary level of education respectively. The number of women with no education is so small that it does not allow for meaningful interpretation. It has been shown in many studies that education in women gives them, among other things, a new vision and normative orientation which will result in better health care, better employment opportunities outside the home and better knowledge of and access to family planning methods. These, in turn, may produce a depressing effect on fertility.

Figure 9.4: Total Fertility Rate by Highest Level of Education of Mother, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



With regard to marital status, the married category had the highest TFR of 5.3 children per woman (Figure 9.5). It should be noted that the TFR for the married category is high and needs further analysis. The never married group experienced the lowest fertility with a TFR of below one child per woman. The higher TFR among the married women may be attributed to them being at a higher risk of giving birth than women in the other categories.

Figure 9.5: Total Fertility Rate by Marital Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



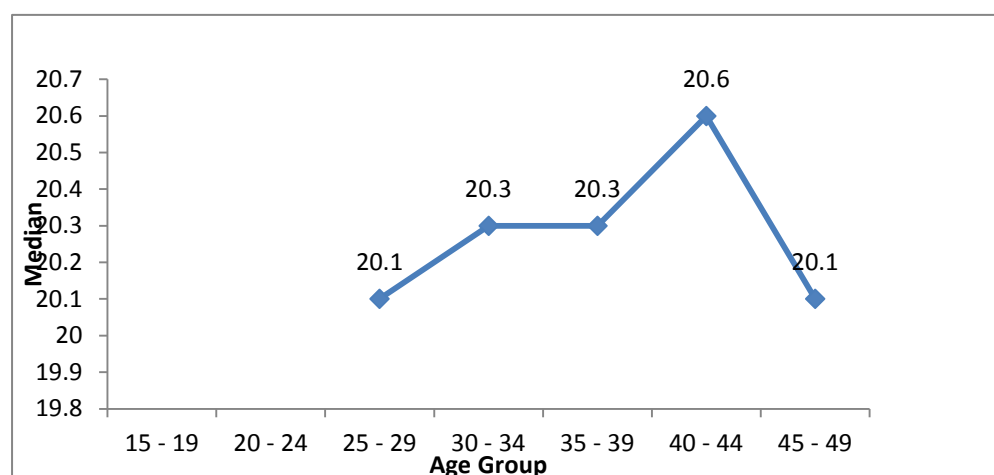
In Table 9.1, the distribution of women by age at first live birth is presented. The median ages at first live birth were about 19.9 years for all age groups. These ages are relatively low, and therefore exposed the women to long periods of childbearing.

Table 9.1: Number of Women by Current Age and Age at First Live Birth, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Age at First Live Birth	Current Age Group							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
15 - 19	4.6	12.4	13.8	15.4	16.7	17.2	19.9	100
20 - 24	-	8.7	15.8	17	18.5	20.2	19.8	100
25 - 29	-	-	13.4	20.5	20.1	23.3	22.7	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	19.7	22.7	27	30.5	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	28.8	37.6	33.6	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	37.7	62.3	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number	2663	10910	16239	18760	20330	21846	23277	114025
Median	17.5	18.8	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.6	20.1	19.9

The median age at first live birth is illustrated in Figure 9.6 below.

Figure 9.6: Median Age at First Live Birth by Age, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



The median age at first live birth by rural / urban residence shows that the age at first live birth for rural women was lower than that for urban women (19.5 years compared with 21.1 years), see Tables 9.2 a and b.

Table 9.2: Number of Women by Current Age and Age at First Live Birth and Place of Residence, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Age at First Live Birth	Current Age Group							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
<i>(a) Urban</i>								
15 - 19	3.7	12.4	14.4	15.8	15.4	16.9	21.4	100
20 - 24	-	8.8	16.6	17.7	17.6	20.1	19.3	100
25 - 29	-	-	14.8	21.1	19	23	22.2	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	21	21.5	29.8	27.8	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	28.1	37.5	34.4	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	56.5	43.5	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number	493	2920	4943	5727	5624	6457	6885	33049
Median	17.5	19.4	21.2	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.1	21.1
<i>(b) Rural</i>								
15 - 19	4.9	12.4	13.7	15.3	17	17.3	19.5	100
20 - 24	-	8.7	15.5	16.6	19	20.2	20.1	100
25 - 29	-	-	12.4	20.1	20.9	23.6	23	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	18.9	23.5	25.3	32.3	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	29.1	37.7	33.2	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	26.3	73.7	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number	2170	7990	11296	13033	14706	15389	16392	80976
Median	17.5	18.6	19.6	19.8	19.8	20	19.7	19.5

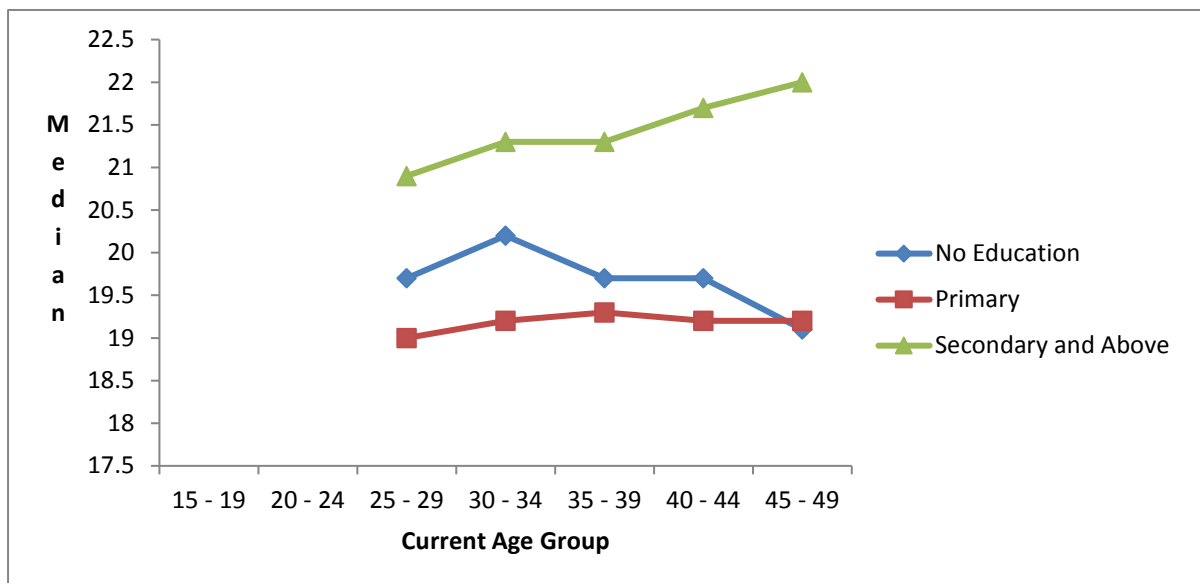
Table 9.3 below presents the distribution of women by age at first live birth and by level of education. It can be observed that the median age varied with level of education of the mother. Women with at least secondary education had a median age at first live birth 21.1 years. Women who had completed primary education had a median age at first live birth 19 years.

Table 9.3: Number of Women by Current Age and Age at First Live Birth and Highest Level of Education, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Age at First Live Birth	Current Age Group							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
<i>(a) No Education</i>								
15 - 19	3.5	9.8	9.6	9.3	12.2	16	39.6	100
20 - 24	-	5.6	13.3	13.1	15.3	19.7	33.1	100
25 - 29	-	-	11.5	19.5	12.6	19.5	36.8	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	13	17.4	21.7	47.8	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	30.8	15.4	53.8	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number	24	87	124	131	158	205	443	1172
Median	17.5	18.2	19.7	20.2	19.7	19.7	19.1	19.3
<i>(b) Primary</i>								
15 - 19	4.5	11	12.9	14.8	16.4	17.3	23.1	100
20 - 24	-	7.9	13.7	16	18.6	18.5	25.2	100
25 - 29	-	-	12	18.8	21.2	21.7	26.4	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	17.7	23	23.8	35.5	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	28.8	30.9	40.3	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	28	72	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Number	1271	4244	5902	7055	8021	8294	11101	45888
Median	17.5	18.4	19	19.2	19.3	19.2	19.2	19
<i>(c) Secondary and Above</i>								
15 - 19	5.3	15.3	16.2	17.2	17.7	16.9	11.4	100
20 - 24	-	9.4	17.5	17.9	19.1	21	15.1	100
25 - 29	-	-	13.9	21.5	20	24.4	20.1	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	21	23.9	29.4	25.7	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	28.9	42.5	28.6	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Number	1272	6166	9545	10706	11128	11887	8619	59323
Median	17.5	19.2	20.9	21.3	21.3	21.7	22	21.1

Figure 9.6 below illustrate the observations on median age at first live birth by education level diagrammatically.

Figure 9.6: Median Age at First Live Birth by Current Age and Highest Level of Education of Mother, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census



9.6. Conclusion

This chapter shows that a woman living with a disability in Zimbabwe would have had an average of 3.1 children by the end of her reproductive years if she had children according to a set of age specific fertility rates pertaining to the period September 2011 to August 2012. The data on fertility also show that there seemed to have been a negative relationship between fertility and education level of the mother.

10. Characteristics of Households Headed by Persons with Disability

Thirteen percent of households in the country were headed by a person with disability, with this proportion being higher in rural areas (15 percent) than urban areas (8 percent) and among female headed households (11 percent) than male headed households (6 percent) (Table 10.1). These gender differentials were observed across all the provinces and land use sectors.

Across the provinces, this proportion was highest in the least urbanized and some of the poorest provinces of Matabeleland North (18 percent) and Mashonaland Central and Midlands (both 16 percent), and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare (7 percent) and Bulawayo (9 percent).

Across land use sectors, the proportion was highest in communal lands (17 percent) and lowest at growth points and other urban areas (7 percent).

Table 10.1: Proportion of Households Headed by Persons with Disability by Sex of Head and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Sex of Head of Household		Total
	Male	Female	
Rural	13.1	18.3	15.1
Urban	6.3	11.4	7.8
Bulawayo	7.1	12.4	9.0
Manicaland	11.1	15.6	13.0
Mashonaland Central	13.5	21.4	16.0
Mashonaland East	11.4	17.5	13.6
Mashonaland West	12.0	18.9	13.9
Matabeleland North	15.4	21.9	17.9
Matabeleland South	11.9	16.5	13.9
Midlands	13.8	20.4	16.3
Masvingo	9.6	11.9	10.5
Harare	5.3	10.2	6.5
State land	6.6	10.1	7.5
Communal Land	14.9	19.5	16.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	12.2	17.4	13.8
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	8.7	13.4	9.8
Resettlement Area	11.3	15.4	12.5
Urban Council Area	6.3	11.5	7.8
Administrative Centres (Districts)	6.9	9.3	7.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	6.1	9.1	7.1
Total	10.5	16.2	12.5

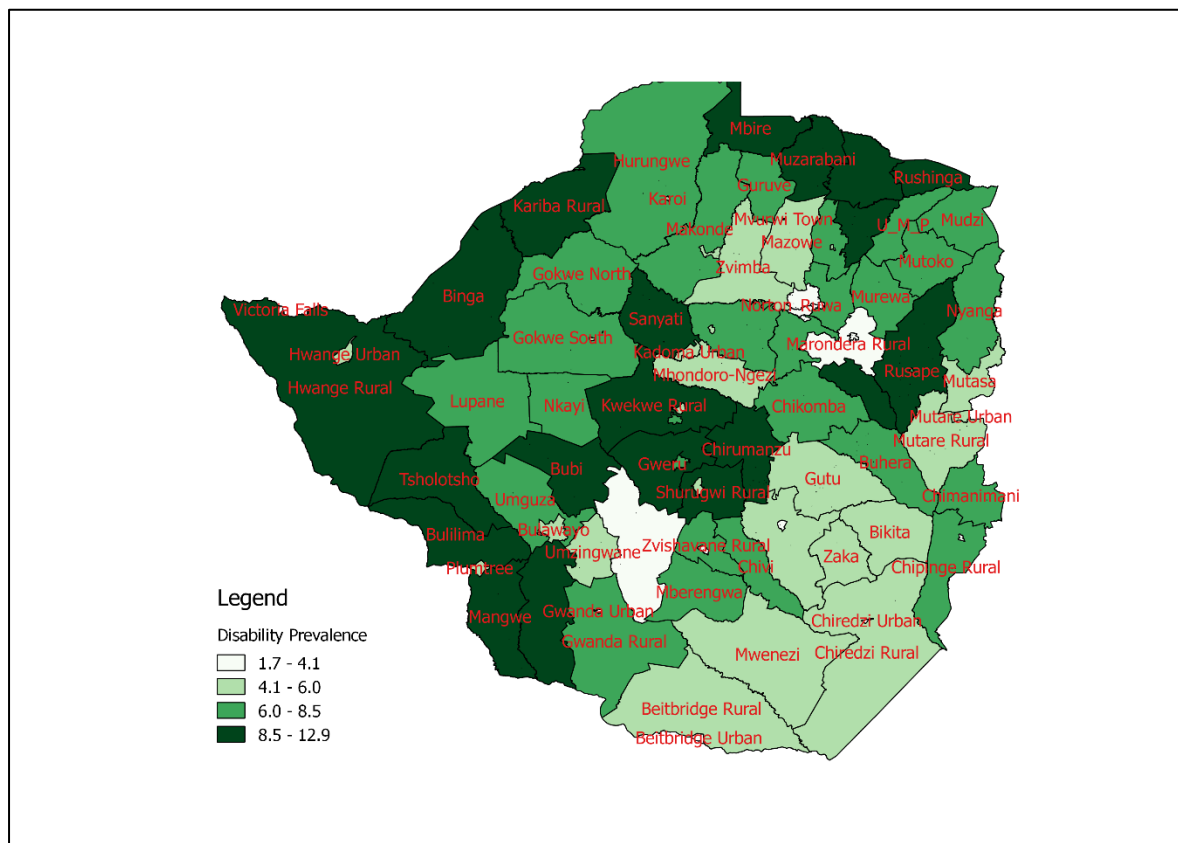
Across the districts, the proportion of households headed by a person with disability was highest in Tsholotsho (26 percent) and Gweru Rural and Kariba Rural (24 percent), and lowest in Gwanda Urban (3 percent) and Beitbridge Urban and Victoria Falls (4 percent) (Table 10.2 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.35*.

Table 10.2: Proportion of Households Headed by a Person with Disability by Sex of Head and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Sex of Head		Total
	Males	Females	
Top 10 Districts			
Tsholotsho	25.2	27.6	26.4
Gweru	20.5	30.8	24.4
Kariba	22.3	28.2	24.3
Shurugwi	19.7	29.1	23.4
Matobo	20.1	27.2	23.4
Hwedza	18.3	31.1	23.2
Mangwe	20.7	24.4	22.7
Chirumhanzu	19.5	24.5	22.1
Mount Darwin	18.1	26.4	21.4
Bulilima	19.3	22.8	21.3
Bottom Ten Districts			
Marondera Urban	4.9	8.8	6.4
Ruwa Local Board	5.2	8.2	5.8
Harare Rural	5.0	8.5	5.7
Zvishavane Urban	4.9	7.9	5.7
Marondera	5.0	7.2	5.7
Chiredzi Urban	3.9	7.4	5.1
Epworth	4.0	7.9	4.9
Victoria Falls	3.5	4.9	3.9
Beitbridge Urban	3.0	5.0	3.6
Gwanda Urban	2.0	4.2	2.7
Total	10.5	16.2	12.5

As can also be seen from Figure 10.1 below, the districts with the highest proportions of household headed by persons with disability were mostly located in Matabeleland North, Midlands and Mashonaland Central provinces.

Figure 10.1: Proportion of Households Headed by a Person with Disability by District, Zimbabwe, Census 2012



Trends in Households Headed by a Person with Disability

The proportion of households headed by a person with disability more than doubled from 6 percent in 2002 to 13 percent in 2012 (Table 10.3 below). This was the case in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and the land use sectors.

Table 10.3: Proportion of Households Headed by a Person with Disability by Year, Sex of Head and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	7.0	7.4	7.2	13.1	18.3	15.1
Urban	2.3	3.1	2.5	6.3	11.4	7.8
Bulawayo	2.1	2.8	2.3	7.1	12.4	9.0
Manicaland	5.3	5.4	5.3	11.1	15.6	13.0
Mashonaland Central	5.3	6.7	5.8	13.5	21.4	16.0
Mashonaland East	6.9	8.0	7.3	11.4	17.5	13.6
Mashonaland West	5.2	7.0	5.7	12.0	18.9	13.9
Matabeleland North	7.9	7.9	7.9	15.4	21.9	17.9
Matabeleland South	11.1	11.6	11.4	11.9	16.5	13.9
Midlands	6.1	6.6	6.3	13.8	20.4	16.3
Masvingo	6.0	5.5	5.8	9.6	11.9	10.5
Harare	2.2	3.2	2.4	5.3	10.2	6.5
State land	2.8	3.2	2.9	6.6	10.1	7.5
Communal Land	8.7	8.0	8.4	14.9	19.5	16.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	6.9	7.7	7.2	12.2	17.4	13.8
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.5	3.8	3.5	8.7	13.4	9.8
Resettlement Area	6.2	5.9	6.1	11.3	15.4	12.5
Urban Council Area	2.3	3.1	2.5	6.3	11.5	7.8
Administrative Centres (Districts)	3.8	3.7	3.7	6.9	9.3	7.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	3.0	3.3	3.1	6.1	9.1	7.1
Total	5.1	6.2	5.5	10.5	16.2	12.5

11. Living Conditions of Persons with Disability

11.1. Housing

This chapter looks at tenure status and types of dwelling units of households headed by persons with a disability. A comparison is made with households headed by persons without disability. Reference is made to the Living Conditions Thematic Report for a detailed analysis of the policy and historical context of housing in Zimbabwe (ZIMSTAT, 2016). Zimbabwe's national housing vision is that "every household must have access to permanent residential structures with secure tenure, ensuring privacy and providing adequate sanitary facilities including waste disposal and domestic electricity supply" (GoZ, 1999).

11.1.1 Tenure Status of Households Headed by Persons with Disability

Tenure status refers to the arrangement under which the household occupies its living quarters and the nature of its right to be there. The tenure status of households that shall be analysed in this section are owners/ purchasers, tenants, lodgers and tied accommodation.

Owners/Purchasers

Since independence in 1980, the policy thrust of the Government has been to move towards home ownership (GoZ, 1999). In the 2012 census, an owner or purchaser was defined as a person who owns the house the household was living in or is in the process of buying it with a mortgage or through the Government's home ownership scheme or is renting to buy.

Seventy-five percent of the households headed by a person with disability in the country were owners or purchasers, which was much higher than that of households headed by a person without disability (56 percent) (Table 11.1). This pattern was observed across place of residence, provinces and land use sectors but not across the age groups. Among households headed by children less than 15 years and children aged 15-17 years, the proportions of owners/purchasers were slightly lower for persons with disability (66 percent and 61 percent, respectively) than for persons without disability (70 percent and 63 percent, respectively).

The proportion of households which were owners or purchasers was higher among those headed by a person with disability compared with those without a disability. This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and sex of head of household. These differentials were greater in the urban areas where 49 percent of the households headed by persons with disability were owners/purchasers compared with 28 percent of the households headed by persons without disability. Across the provinces, the differentials were greatest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare.

There were also gender differentials. The proportion of households headed by a person with disability which were owners/ purchasers was higher among female headed households (80 percent) than male headed households (70 percent). These gender differentials were observed across place of residence, provinces and land use sectors.

Table 11.1: Proportion of Households Which Own Dwelling Units They Occupy by Sex and Disability Status of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Head of Household								
	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	77.5	68.5	69.7	86.6	80.9	82.0	81.7	73.0	74.3
Urban	43.0	25.4	26.5	57.1	35.8	38.3	49.1	28.4	30.0
Bulawayo	54.8	32.7	34.3	65.9	44.9	47.5	60.3	36.9	39.0
Manicaland	77.9	65.5	66.9	86.6	79.1	80.3	82.2	71.0	72.5
Mashonaland Central	73.2	59.5	61.4	83.1	70.3	73.0	77.4	62.8	65.1
Mashonaland East	75.7	60.8	62.5	85.5	73.8	75.9	80.2	65.2	67.3
Mashonaland West	61.3	48.9	50.3	71.9	58.4	60.9	65.4	51.4	53.3
Matabeleland North	75.8	62.1	64.2	84.4	75.6	77.6	79.9	67.1	69.4
Matabeleland South	76.4	56.3	58.7	86.5	74.2	76.2	81.7	64.0	66.5
Midlands	73.3	61.7	63.3	81.5	70.4	72.7	77.2	64.8	66.8
Masvingo	80.2	65.8	67.2	87.7	80.8	81.6	83.7	71.8	73.1
Harare	41.6	25.0	25.8	57.0	34.3	36.6	47.7	27.3	28.6
State land	24.5	18.4	18.8	36.2	27.1	28.0	28.3	20.4	21.0
Communal Land	87.1	83.6	84.1	91.2	87.9	88.5	89.1	85.4	86.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	51.5	43.7	44.7	66.6	60.7	61.7	57.4	48.8	50.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	30.9	20.7	21.6	41.4	30.2	31.7	34.2	22.8	23.9
Resettlement Area	66.1	61.8	62.3	76.9	73.8	74.3	70.1	65.3	65.9
Urban Council Area	43.3	25.6	26.8	57.3	36.1	38.6	49.4	28.6	30.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	33.6	20.9	21.8	46.9	27.7	29.5	38.2	22.8	24.0
Growth point, Other Urban Area	33.4	20.1	20.9	50.9	29.4	31.3	40.8	23.0	24.3
< 15	66.8	70.1	69.9	65.9	69.0	68.9	66.3	69.5	69.4
15 - 17	59.9	62.3	62.2	62.3	63.4	63.4	61.1	62.8	62.7
18 - 24	43.6	38.9	39.1	52.4	53.6	53.6	47.1	44.6	44.7
25 - 34	49.6	40.5	40.8	54.0	52.6	52.7	51.0	43.9	44.2
35 - 59	63.7	54.2	55.2	75.5	70.5	71.3	69.0	59.6	60.7
60 - 64	77.0	72.9	73.8	85.5	84.7	85.0	81.3	77.8	78.6
65 +	84.1	81.0	82.0	90.4	89.0	89.6	87.2	84.3	85.4
Not stated	78.2	60.4	64.2	87.9	79.6	82.8	84.4	68.8	73.4
Total	69.5	51.1	53.1	80.4	66.6	68.8	74.5	56.3	58.6

Even after controlling for gender, the proportion of households which were owners/ purchasers was still higher among those headed by persons with disability than those headed by persons without disability. For example, among female headed households, 80 percent of households headed by a person with disability were owners/ purchasers compared with 67 percent of those headed by persons without a disability.

Among households headed by a person with disability and across land use sectors, the proportion of households which were owners/ purchasers was highest in communal areas (89 percent) and lowest on state land (28 percent) and large scale commercial farming areas ((34 percent).

Across the districts, among the households headed by a person with disability, the proportion of households which were owners/ purchasers was highest in Buhera, Rushinga and Mudzi (92 percent), and lowest in Hwange Urban (13 percent) and Beitbridge Urban and Zvishavane Urban (25 percent) (Table 11.2 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.36*.

Table 11.2: Proportion of Households Which were Owners or Purchasers by Disability Status and Sex of Head and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Buhera	89.9	84.4	85.1	94.6	90.6	91.2	92.4	87.4	88.1
Rushinga	90.5	87.2	87.8	93.2	89.2	90.2	91.7	87.9	88.6
Mudzi	89.9	84.0	84.9	93.5	88.4	89.3	91.7	85.9	86.8
Mbire	90.3	87.9	88.4	93.3	88.8	90.0	91.4	88.2	88.8
Zaka	88.8	85.1	85.5	92.5	89.7	90.0	90.6	87.2	87.6
Bikita	88.4	83.9	84.2	93.0	89.3	89.6	90.6	86.5	86.8
Binga	87.4	85.7	86.0	93.7	91.8	92.2	90.6	88.4	88.8
Gutu	88.7	82.2	82.8	92.1	88.6	89.0	90.4	84.9	85.5
UMP	89.0	86.7	87.1	91.5	86.9	87.8	90.1	86.8	87.4
Chivi	88.4	82.8	83.8	91.5	86.6	87.7	89.9	84.5	85.5
Bottom Ten Districts									
Karoi	35.7	25.8	26.6	51.4	33.8	35.8	42.1	28.3	29.6
Chinhoyi	38.4	26.4	27.3	45.2	35.4	36.5	41.3	29.2	30.3
Masvingo Urban	34.6	23.3	23.9	48.2	33.1	34.4	40.9	26.5	27.5
Chiredzi Urban	33.2	15.7	16.4	46.0	24.0	25.7	39.3	18.3	19.4
Gwanda Urban	31.5	19.5	19.7	45.0	31.5	32.0	38.6	23.5	23.9
Kariba Urban	28.3	18.8	19.9	40.4	27.7	29.8	32.3	21.0	22.4
Shurugwi Urban	24.8	16.4	17.0	41.9	25.3	27.4	30.5	18.3	19.3
Zvishavane Urban	17.2	14.0	14.1	38.5	19.2	20.7	25.3	15.4	15.9
Beitbridge Urban	19.8	11.9	12.1	32.4	18.8	19.5	25.1	14.0	14.4
Hwange Urban	7.7	3.9	4.2	22.6	8.9	10.6	12.5	5.1	5.8
Total	69.5	51.1	53.1	80.4	66.6	68.8	74.5	56.3	58.6

Trend Analysis in Owners/Purchasers

Overall, the proportion of households headed by a person with disability which were owners/purchasers slightly decreased from 81 percent in 2002 to 75 percent in 2012 (Table 11.3). This decline was greater than that among households headed by a person without disability (which declined from 59 percent to 56 percent). The decline was observed in rural areas, provinces (except the predominantly urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo) and land use sectors (except urban council areas and growth points and other urban areas).

Table 11.3: Proportion of Households which were owners/ purchasers by Disability Status, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	88.4	75.4	76.4	81.7	73.0	74.3
Urban	45.2	31.0	31.4	49.1	28.4	30.0
Bulawayo	52.7	39.3	39.6	60.3	36.9	39.0
Manicaland	83.8	70.6	71.3	82.2	71.0	72.5
Mashonaland Central	84.3	65.0	66.1	77.4	62.8	65.1
Mashonaland East	87.1	68.5	69.9	80.2	65.2	67.3
Mashonaland West	72.3	51.1	52.3	65.4	51.4	53.3
Matabeleland North	88.8	74.0	75.2	79.9	67.1	69.4
Matabeleland South	89.9	75.6	77.2	81.7	64.0	66.5
Midlands	87.0	71.0	72.0	77.2	64.8	66.8
Masvingo	89.1	75.0	75.8	83.7	71.8	73.1
Harare	45.5	28.2	28.6	47.7	27.3	28.6
State land	29.5	18.6	18.9	28.3	20.4	21.0
Communal Land	96.1	92.5	92.8	89.1	85.4	86.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	75.8	64.2	65.1	57.4	48.8	50.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	24.3	16.1	16.4	34.2	22.8	23.9
Resettlement Area	85.0	78.5	78.9	70.1	65.3	65.9
Urban Council Area	45.4	31.2	31.6	49.4	28.6	30.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	44.1	24.6	25.4	38.2	22.8	24.0
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	38.2	23.3	23.7	40.8	23.0	24.3
Total	81.2	58.7	59.9	74.5	56.3	58.6

Tenants

A tenant refers to a person who occupies the whole dwelling unit and generally pays electricity and water charges to the urban authority as if she or he owned the property. The terms of renting are under a written agreement.

A very small proportion of households headed by persons with disability in the country were tenants (2 percent), with notable differences by residence and across provinces and land use sectors (Table 10.7 below). In the urban areas, 5 percent of the households headed by persons with disability were tenants compared to 1 percent in rural areas. Across the provinces, the proportion of households which were tenants was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (7 percent) and Harare (5 percent), and lowest in the least urbanized and some of the poorest provinces of Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North (less than 1 percent).

Across the land use sectors, the proportion of households which were tenants was highest on state land (6 percent) and urban council areas (5 percent), and lowest in communal areas (0.5 percent).

Compared to households headed by persons with disability, the proportion of households headed by persons without disability which were tenants was higher (3 percent), and this was the case across the sexes as well as the provinces and land use sectors.

There were no notable differences by sex and age group. However, the proportion was slightly higher among male-headed households than female headed households across the provinces, land use sectors and age groups.

Two percent of the households headed by a person with disability were tenants, which was lower than the proportion of households headed by a person without disability (3 percent) (Table 11.4). This pattern was observed across place of residence, provinces, land use sectors and age and sex of head of household.

Table 11.4: Proportion of Households which were Tenants by Sex and Disability Status of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Head of Household								
	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2
Urban	5.0	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.9	5.8	4.9	5.6	5.6
Bulawayo	7.7	9.5	9.4	7.1	9.1	8.9	7.4	9.4	9.2
Manicaland	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.5
Mashonaland Central	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3
Mashonaland East	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.7
Mashonaland West	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Matabeleland North	1.0	2.0	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.6
Matabeleland South	1.1	2.0	1.9	0.7	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.7
Midlands	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.9
Masvingo	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Harare	4.7	5.6	5.5	4.7	6.4	6.2	4.7	5.8	5.7
State land	6.0	4.1	4.2	7.2	6.0	6.1	6.4	4.5	4.6
Communal Land	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.7
Resettlement Area	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
Urban Council Area	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.0	5.7	5.7
Administrative Centres (Districts)	2.2	3.0	2.9	1.4	2.9	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.9
Growth point, Other Urban Area	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.8
< 15	2.0	2.1	2.0	4.1	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.0	2.0
15 - 17	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8
18 - 24	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
25 - 34	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.4
35 - 59	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.9
60 - 64	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5
65 +	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1
Not stated	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.5
Total	1.9	3.0	2.9	1.6	2.6	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.7

Across the districts, among the households headed by a person with disability, the proportion of households which were tenants was highest in Gwange Urban (9 percent) and Mutare Urban and Kariba Urban (8 percent), and lowest in Mberengwa and Mbire (0.2 percent) (Table 11.5 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.37*.

Table 11.5: Proportion of Households which were Tenants by Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Hwange Urban	8.5	9.3	9.2	9.4	12.1	11.8	8.8	9.9	9.8
Mutare Urban	7.5	7.1	7.1	9.5	6.8	7.1	8.4	7.0	7.1
Kariba Urban	8.1	6.5	6.7	6.2	9.3	8.7	7.5	7.2	7.2
Bulawayo	7.7	9.5	9.4	7.1	9.1	8.9	7.4	9.4	9.2
Gwanda Urban	8.2	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.2	7.2	5.8	5.8
Redcliff	6.9	6.3	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.7
Chinhoyi	7.1	4.2	4.5	6.5	4.9	5.1	6.9	4.4	4.6
Harare Urban	5.6	7.0	6.9	5.7	8.0	7.7	5.7	7.2	7.1
Shurugwi Urban	2.9	1.5	1.6	8.4	2.2	3.0	4.7	1.7	1.9
Zvishavane Urban	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.2
Bottom Ten Districts									
Buhera	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Chikomba	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.0
Makoni	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.8
Binga	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
Nkayi	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Tsholotsho	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Mangwe	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7
Beitbridge Rural	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7
Mbire	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Mberengwa	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Total	1.9	3.0	2.9	1.6	2.6	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.7

Trend Analysis in Tenants

The proportion of households headed by a person with disability which were tenants slightly increased from 1.5 percent in 2002 to 1.8 percent in 2012, showing that it virtually remained at about 2 percent between the two census periods (Table 11.6). These slight increases were observed in rural areas, provinces (except the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare) and land use sectors (except urban council areas and administrative centres). In the urban areas, the proportion of households which were tenants declined from 7 percent in 2002 to 5 percent in 2012. Similar declines were observed in Bulawayo (from 8 percent to 7 percent), Harare (from 6 percent to 5 percent) and in urban council areas and administrative centres.

Table 11.6: Proportion of Households which were Tenants by Disability Status of Head of Household, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.2
Urban	6.7	5.9	6.0	5.0	5.6	5.6
Bulawayo	8.0	6.6	6.6	7.4	9.4	9.2
Manicaland	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.5
Mashonaland Central	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3
Mashonaland East	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.8
Mashonaland West	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1
Matabeleland North	0.8	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.8	1.6
Matabeleland South	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.7
Midlands	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.0
Masvingo	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0
Harare	6.3	6.0	6.1	4.7	5.8	5.7
State land	6.8	5.0	5.1	6.4	4.6	4.7
Communal Land	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.7	2.5	2.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.7
Resettlement Area	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.6
Urban Council Area	6.8	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.7	5.7
Administrative Centres (Districts)	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.9
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.2	2.9	2.9
Total	1.5	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.7

Lodgers

A lodger refers to a person who rents whole or part of a dwelling unit which belongs to an owner or purchaser or a person who is under a tenant. The terms for occupation are not normally under a written agreement.

Eight percent of the households headed by a person with disability were lodgers compared with 21 percent of those headed by a person without a disability (Table 11.7). This pattern was the same across place of residence, provinces, land use sectors and age and sex of head of household. For example, in the urban areas, where lodging was a significant type of tenure, a smaller proportion of households headed by a person with a disability (29 percent) were lodgers compared to those headed by a person without a disability (49 percent).

Table 11.7: Proportion of Households which were Lodgers by Sex and Disability Status of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Head of Household								
	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	1.6	4.1	3.8	1.2	2.9	2.6	1.4	3.7	3.3
Urban	32.4	50.7	49.6	24.2	43.4	41.2	28.9	48.6	47.1
Bulawayo	24.8	43.5	42.2	16.6	34.0	31.8	20.7	40.2	38.5
Manicaland	4.6	13.1	12.1	3.3	8.0	7.3	4.0	11.0	10.1
Mashonaland Central	2.5	7.6	6.9	2.4	7.4	6.3	2.4	7.5	6.7
Mashonaland East	4.5	12.8	11.8	3.5	9.9	8.8	4.0	11.8	10.7
Mashonaland West	8.5	17.5	16.4	7.9	17.4	15.6	8.3	17.5	16.2
Matabeleland North	2.1	8.3	7.4	1.2	5.3	4.4	1.7	7.2	6.2
Matabeleland South	2.9	13.7	12.5	1.8	7.8	6.8	2.4	11.2	10.0
Midlands	7.8	18.1	16.7	6.2	14.8	13.0	7.0	16.9	15.3
Masvingo	3.7	9.9	9.3	3.3	7.2	6.7	3.5	8.8	8.2
Harare	34.2	51.3	50.4	22.6	42.4	40.4	29.6	49.1	47.8
State land	17.1	24.0	23.5	26.6	32.1	31.5	20.2	25.8	25.4
Communal Land	1.0	3.1	2.8	0.7	1.9	1.7	0.8	2.6	2.3
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.5	8.1	7.7	3.6	6.7	6.2	4.2	7.7	7.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.1	4.1	4.0	3.3	5.0	4.7	3.2	4.3	4.2
Resettlement Area	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.8
Urban Council Area	33.0	51.5	50.3	24.3	43.5	41.3	29.3	49.3	47.7
Administrative Centres (Districts)	8.7	28.0	26.7	21.8	36.6	35.2	13.2	30.4	29.1
Growth point, Other Urban Area	18.8	32.6	31.7	21.2	40.5	38.7	19.8	35.1	34.0
< 15	7.1	7.4	7.4	6.8	9.7	9.6	7.0	8.6	8.5
15 - 17	8.6	9.1	9.1	13.2	13.8	13.8	10.9	11.4	11.4
18 - 24	20.0	28.3	28.0	24.3	25.8	25.7	21.7	27.3	27.1
25 - 34	22.6	33.4	32.9	23.7	27.0	26.9	22.9	31.6	31.2
35 - 59	11.2	19.5	18.7	8.0	12.0	11.4	9.8	17.0	16.2
60 - 64	3.3	4.8	4.5	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.9	3.6
65 +	1.3	2.3	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.5
Not stated	3.8	17.0	14.2	1.8	7.6	5.4	2.5	12.9	9.8
Total	8.7	22.9	21.4	6.0	15.8	14.2	7.5	20.5	18.9

Across the districts, among the households headed by a person with disability, the proportion of households which were lodgers was highest in Beitbridge Urban (57 percent), Karoi (44 percent) and Chiredzi Urban and Epworth (43 percent), and lowest in Bulilima (less than 0.1 percent), Nkayi (0.2 percent) and Zvishavane Rural and Tsholotsho (0.3 percent for all) (Table 11.8 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.38*.

Table 11.8: Proportion of Households which were Lodgers by Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Beitbridge Urban	59.1	71.0	70.6	54.7	68.4	67.7	57.3	70.2	69.8
Karoi	48.7	58.0	57.3	38.0	55.6	53.6	44.4	57.2	56.1
Chiredzi Urban	43.4	66.1	65.2	42.6	64.5	62.9	43.0	65.6	64.5
Epworth	48.1	62.7	62.1	32.8	54.7	53.0	42.9	61.1	60.2
Masvingo Urban	45.2	61.3	60.5	38.7	55.5	54.0	42.2	59.4	58.3
Kariba Urban	41.5	53.8	52.4	39.0	49.2	47.6	40.7	52.7	51.1
Gokwe Town	37.5	56.5	55.1	38.4	58.6	57.1	37.9	57.4	56.0
Zvishavane Urban	36.3	47.3	46.7	40.4	55.3	54.1	37.9	49.4	48.8
Mvurwi	33.3	54.0	52.7	40.5	47.3	46.6	36.3	52.0	50.8
Marondera Urban	42.0	55.6	54.9	29.4	48.0	46.4	35.6	52.9	51.8
Bottom Ten Districts									
Binga	0.5	2.1	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.5
Matobo	0.7	2.4	2.0	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.9	1.5
Lupane	0.5	2.1	1.9	0.4	2.2	1.9	0.5	2.2	1.9
Mangwe	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8
Gokwe South	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.0
Beitbridge Rural	0.2	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.2
Tsholotsho	0.3	2.1	1.7	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.7	1.4
Zvishavane	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	1.2
Nkayi	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.2
Bulilima	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	8.8	23.0	21.5	6.0	15.8	14.2	7.5	20.6	18.9

Trend in Proportion of Lodgers

Among households headed by a person with disability, the proportion of lodgers slightly increased from 7 percent in 2002 to 8 percent in 2012 (Table 11.9 below). This increase was observed in rural areas, all the provinces (except the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare) and across land use sectors (except urban council areas, administrative centres and growth points and other urban areas). A decrease in the proportion of households which were lodgers was observed in urban areas (from 36 percent in 2002 to 29 percent in 2012) as well as in the predominantly urban provinces and land use sectors. A similar pattern was observed among households headed by persons without disability. The difference in the proportion of households which were lodgers has remained large between households headed by persons with disability and those headed by persons without disability. This was the case in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors.

Table 11.9: Proportion of Households which were Lodgers by Disability Status of Head of Household, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	0.8	2.1	2.0	1.4	3.8	3.4
Urban	35.7	50.6	50.2	28.9	48.7	47.1
Bulawayo	26.5	41.0	40.7	20.7	40.2	38.5
Manicaland	4.6	10.8	10.5	4.0	11.2	10.2
Mashonaland Central	1.6	5.9	5.7	2.4	7.5	6.7
Mashonaland East	2.5	8.1	7.7	4.1	12.1	11.0
Mashonaland West	5.5	14.1	13.7	8.3	17.5	16.2
Matabeleland North	1.8	5.8	5.5	1.7	7.3	6.3
Matabeleland South	1.9	6.8	6.3	2.4	11.2	10.0
Midlands	4.5	14.1	13.5	7.1	16.9	15.3
Masvingo	2.0	6.8	6.5	3.5	8.8	8.3
Harare	37.5	54.9	54.5	29.6	49.1	47.8
State land	15.8	20.4	20.3	20.2	26.1	25.7
Communal Land	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	2.7	2.4
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	2.9	6.0	5.8	4.3	8.0	7.5
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.2	4.3	4.2
Resettlement Area	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.8
Urban Council Area	35.7	50.8	50.5	29.3	49.3	47.7
Administrative Centres (Districts)	22.9	35.4	34.9	13.4	30.7	29.4
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	36.3	42.8	42.6	20.1	35.9	34.8
Total	6.6	20.4	19.6	7.5	20.6	18.9

Tied Accommodation

Tied accommodation refers to a dwelling unit which is occupied by virtue of a person's job. The accommodation belongs to the employer and is made available as part of terms of employment. If the person leaves the job, she or he is required to move out of the dwelling unit. Examples of tied accommodation include plantation and commercial farm compounds; industrial and factory compounds; domestic workers' quarters; railways and other industrial accommodation; and staff houses provided in schools.

The proportion of households living in tied accommodation was smaller among households with a person with disability (8 percent) than among households without a person with disability (13 percent) (Table 11.10 below). At national level, 12 percent of the households lived in tied accommodation. This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and both male and female headed households. Among households with a person with disability, there was no difference in the proportion which lived in tied accommodation by place of residence, but across provinces, the proportion was highest in the provinces with a large component of large scale commercial farms such as Mashonaland West (14 percent) and Mashonaland Central (13 percent), and lowest in the urban province of Bulawayo (3 percent). Across the land use sectors, it was highest in the large scale commercial farms (52 percent) and state land (39 percent), and lowest in communal areas (less than 3 percent) and urban council areas (7 percent).

Table 11.10: Proportion of Households which were in Tied Accommodation by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	10.4	19.2	17.2	4.5	9.1	7.8	7.9	15.5	13.6
Urban	9.5	11.0	10.8	4.9	7.5	7.0	7.8	10.0	9.7
Bulawayo	4.6	7.2	6.9	2.5	4.4	4.0	3.7	6.3	5.9
Manicaland	8.7	14.5	13.3	4.0	7.1	6.4	6.5	11.5	10.4
Mashonaland Central	16.3	25.8	23.5	8.0	15.4	13.1	13.2	22.7	20.2
Mashonaland East	11.3	18.3	16.9	5.0	9.4	8.3	8.6	15.3	13.9
Mashonaland West	16.8	22.4	21.2	8.9	13.7	12.4	14.2	20.1	18.7
Matabeleland North	8.5	19.4	16.5	3.4	8.6	6.9	6.3	15.4	12.8
Matabeleland South	7.6	19.7	17.2	2.8	8.4	7.0	5.2	14.9	12.7
Midlands	6.7	11.0	9.9	3.2	6.6	5.6	5.2	9.4	8.3
Masvingo	6.8	18.2	16.2	2.6	6.8	6.0	5.0	13.6	12.0
Harare	7.4	9.7	9.5	4.6	7.9	7.3	6.4	9.3	8.9
State land	44.9	48.3	47.8	23.6	29.9	28.8	38.9	44.0	43.3
Communal Land	2.3	5.5	4.7	1.3	3.7	3.0	1.8	4.8	4.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	28.6	36.6	34.9	16.1	21.3	19.9	24.1	32.1	30.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	55.2	68.6	66.4	43.4	58.2	55.1	51.9	66.3	63.9
Resettlement Area	17.9	25.1	23.5	10.3	14.8	13.7	15.3	22.1	20.6
Urban Council Area	8.2	9.7	9.5	4.4	6.7	6.3	6.8	8.9	8.6
Administrative Centres (Districts)	48.8	43.8	44.5	23.4	29.1	28.2	41.0	39.7	39.9
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	39.8	40.4	40.4	18.8	22.6	22.1	32.0	34.7	34.4
Total	10.2	15.8	14.7	4.6	8.5	7.6	7.9	13.4	12.2

Across the districts, among the households with a person with disability, the proportion of households which lived in tied accommodation was highest in Hwange Urban (64 percent), and lowest in Chitungwiza and Epworth (less than 1 percent) (Table 11.11 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.39*.

Table 11.11: Proportion of Households which were in Tied Accommodation by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top 10 Districts									
Hwange Urban	70.7	64.9	65.8	47.7	51.0	50.4	64.0	61.8	62.1
Shurugwi Urban	44.5	41.3	41.7	19.9	31.1	28.9	37.6	39.1	38.9
Mazowe	40.5	50.1	48.3	21.6	33.1	30.4	34.2	45.7	43.5
Zvimba	37.5	41.5	40.8	21.8	30.1	28.0	32.6	38.9	37.6
Zvishavane Urban	39.7	32.6	33.3	18.6	17.9	18.0	32.4	28.7	29.1
Bindura	26.3	35.2	33.2	13.8	21.4	19.2	22.0	31.5	29.2
Shamva	26.6	38.4	35.0	13.4	22.9	19.4	21.3	33.5	29.7
Goromonzi	26.0	32.4	31.2	13.5	21.8	19.4	21.3	29.6	27.8
Chegutu	24.1	35.4	32.8	12.0	20.5	17.9	19.2	30.9	27.9
Gwanda Urban	23.0	20.4	20.6	13.5	13.6	13.6	18.5	18.1	18.2
Bottom Ten Districts									
Tsholotsho	1.8	5.8	4.2	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.4	4.8	3.5
Gokwe North	1.6	2.8	2.5	1.1	2.5	2.1	1.4	2.7	2.4
Zaka	1.8	4.7	4.2	0.9	3.1	2.7	1.4	4.0	3.5
Mbire	1.4	4.6	3.6	1.1	3.9	2.9	1.3	4.4	3.4
Nkayi	1.1	3.9	3.2	1.2	3.8	3.1	1.1	3.8	3.1
Gokwe South	1.3	2.7	2.3	0.9	2.4	2.0	1.1	2.6	2.2
Mudzi	1.3	4.4	3.6	0.9	2.6	2.1	1.1	3.6	3.0
Chivi	1.4	5.6	4.4	0.7	3.8	2.9	1.1	4.8	3.7
Epworth	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Chitungwiza	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1
Total	10.2	15.8	14.7	4.6	8.5	7.6	7.9	13.4	12.2

Trends in Tied Accommodation

There was a decline in the proportion of households which were in tied accommodation from 15 percent in 2002 to 12 percent in 2012, and this was the case for both households with a person with disability and those without a person with disability (Table 11.12 below). The difference in this proportion among households with a person with disability and those without has remained large between the two time periods.

Table 11.12: Proportion of Households which were in Tied Accommodation by Presence of a Person with Disability, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	1.3	33.4	18.4	7.9	15.5	13.6
Urban	0.8	12.9	9.5	7.8	10.0	9.7
Bulawayo	0.5	7.8	6.1	3.7	6.3	5.9
Manicaland	1.2	24.2	15.1	6.5	11.5	10.4
Mashonaland Central	1.5	41.8	24.7	13.2	22.7	20.2
Mashonaland East	1.2	33.6	18.7	8.6	15.3	13.9
Mashonaland West	2.4	48.2	28.9	14.2	20.1	18.7
Matabeleland North	0.8	29.6	14.7	6.3	15.4	12.8
Matabeleland South	1.2	28.6	13.2	5.2	14.9	12.7
Midlands	0.7	17.3	9.9	5.2	9.4	8.3
Masvingo	0.9	24.3	14.7	5.0	13.6	12.0
Harare	0.7	11.8	8.6	6.4	9.3	8.9
State land	4.0	75.9	53.0	38.9	44.0	43.3
Communal Land	0.3	7.5	3.8	1.8	4.8	4.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.8	40.4	22.8	24.1	32.1	30.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	7.4	110.8	76.8	51.9	66.3	63.9
Resettlement Area	1.3	26.4	15.2	15.3	22.1	20.6
Urban Council Area	0.8	12.2	9.0	6.8	8.9	8.6
Administrative Centres (Districts)	2.6	52.5	36.0	41.0	39.7	39.9
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	1.8	39.9	27.6	32.0	34.7	34.4
Total	1.1	24.5	15.1	7.9	13.4	12.2

Other Tenure Status

This category includes those staying for free in dwelling unit but constituting a separate household.

The proportion of households living in other tenure status was smaller among households with a person with disability (3 percent) than among households without a person with disability (4 percent) (Table 11.13 below). This pattern was observed in rural areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and both male and female headed households. Among households with a person with disability, the proportion which lived in other tenure status did not vary by place of residence but notable differences were observed across the provinces and land use sectors. The proportion was highest in the predominantly urban province of Harare (7 percent) and Mashonaland West (6 percent), and lowest in the least urbanized provinces of Masvingo and Manicaland (2 percent each).

Table 11.13: Proportion of Households on Other Tenure Status by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Population Census

Background characteristics	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	2.8	3.7	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.3
Urban	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2
Bulawayo	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.1	4.2	4.9	4.8
Manicaland	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.4
Mashonaland Central	2.8	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.1
Mashonaland East	2.5	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.1
Mashonaland West	5.6	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.0
Matabeleland North	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.3	4.3	5.1	4.9
Matabeleland South	3.1	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.3	4.1	3.2	4.5	4.2
Midlands	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.9
Masvingo	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8
Harare	7.0	6.2	6.3	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.4
State land	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.8
Communal Land	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.9	2.7
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	5.2	4.4	4.5	5.8	4.0	4.4	5.4	4.3	4.5
Resettlement Area	4.7	5.4	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.1	4.9
Urban Council Area	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	4.2	2.2	2.5	4.8	1.9	2.3	4.4	2.1	2.4
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.1
	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.0

Across the districts, among the households with a person with disability, the proportion of households which lived in other tenure was highest in Hwange Rural (12 percent) and Kadoma (10 percent), and lowest in Zvishavane Urban, Zvishavane Rural, Rushinga and Zaka (less than 1 percent) (Table 11.14 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.40*.

Table 11.14: Proportion of Households which lived in Other Tenure Types by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Population Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Hwange	11.9	14.1	13.5	11.8	12.7	12.4	11.8	13.6	13.1
Kadoma	9.3	8.4	8.6	10.6	9.4	9.7	9.8	8.7	8.9
Norton	8.4	9.7	9.4	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.4	9.5	9.2
Harare Urban	8.4	7.3	7.4	8.1	7.7	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.5
Zvimba	7.7	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.0	9.0	8.8
Kwekwe Urban	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.0
Makonde	6.6	7.7	7.5	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.6	7.4
Ruwa Local Board	7.1	6.5	6.6	4.3	5.3	5.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Chipinge Urban	7.4	3.3	3.8	4.4	3.0	3.2	6.2	3.2	3.6
Tsholotsho	3.9	7.1	5.8	7.9	10.0	9.2	5.9	8.6	7.5
Bottom Ten Districts									
Masvingo	1.2	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.8
Buhera	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7
Mwenezi	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.6
Gokwe South	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4
Chimanimani	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Mbire	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.5
Zaka	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2
Rushinga	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Zvishavane Urban	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3
Zvishavane	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.2
Total	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.0

Trends in Other Tenure Status

The proportion of households on other tenure slightly increased from 3 percent in 2002 to 4 percent in 2012, with the increase being larger among households with a person with disability (from 0.3 percent to 3.4 percent) than among households without a person with disability which virtually remained stagnant at 4 percent (Table 11.15 below). The difference in this proportion between households with a person with disability and those without has narrowed over time.

Table 11.15: Proportion of Households which lived in Other Tenure Types by Presence of a Person with Disability, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	0.3	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.3
Urban	0.3	3.9	2.9	5.4	5.2	5.2
Bulawayo	0.7	9.1	7.0	4.2	4.9	4.8
Manicaland	0.2	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.4
Mashonaland Central	0.3	4.2	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.1
Mashonaland East	0.3	5.0	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.1
Mashonaland West	0.4	4.5	2.8	5.5	6.2	6.0
Matabeleland North	0.5	5.5	2.9	4.3	5.1	4.9
Matabeleland South	0.3	4.7	2.2	3.2	4.5	4.2
Midlands	0.3	4.1	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.9
Masvingo	0.3	3.8	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.8
Harare	0.2	3.0	2.2	7.0	6.3	6.4
State land	0.4	3.9	2.8	4.3	3.8	3.8
Communal Land	0.3	3.9	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.7
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.0	6.1	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.5
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	0.4	4.8	3.4	5.4	4.3	4.5
Resettlement Area	0.5	7.2	4.2	4.4	5.1	4.9
Urban Council Area	0.3	3.9	2.9	5.5	5.3	5.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.9	3.0	2.3	4.4	2.1	2.4
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	0.3	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.0	2.1
Total	0.3	4.2	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.0

11.1.2 Types of Dwelling Units of Households

Type of dwelling refers to the kind of housing occupied by a household. Only dwelling units used by the household, including the kitchen, were considered and categorised. The main dwelling type categories used during the census, and which are analysed in this section, were traditional, modern, mixed, shacks and other types.

Traditional Type of Dwelling Units

Traditional dwelling units are found in the old style family settlement in which a number of buildings are made of pole and dagga/bricks with thatched roofs and are used for living.

Thirty-two percent of households headed by persons with disability in the country lived in traditional type of dwelling units in 2012, which was much higher than the proportion of households headed by persons without disability (24 percent) (Table 11.16). This differential was higher among male headed households (31 percent of persons with a disability compared to 22 percent of persons without a disability) compared to female headed households (33 percent compared to 26 percent). There were no notable differences in this proportion across place of residence (40 percent in urban areas and 37 percent in rural areas). Controlling for disability, a slightly higher proportion of female headed households (33 percent) lived in traditional type of dwelling units than male headed households (30 percent).

Across the provinces, the differentials were highest in Matabeleland North where 69 percent of households headed by persons with disability lived in traditional type of dwelling units compared to 58 percent of those headed by persons without a disability. The lowest differentials were in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare (both 1 percentage point difference). Across land use sectors, the differential was highest in the administrative centres (15 percent for households headed by a person with a disability compared to 7 percent of those headed by persons without disability) and lowest in the urban council areas (0.6 percent compared to 0.4 person). Across age groups, the differentials were lowest among children (less than 15 years) and older persons (65 years and above).

Table 11.16: Proportion of Households Which Live in Traditional Type of Dwelling Units by Sex and Disability Status of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Head of Household								
	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	39.5	36.7	37.1	41.5	38.5	39.1	40.4	37.4	37.8
Urban	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6
Bulawayo	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Manicaland	27.3	23.0	23.5	28.5	25.5	25.9	27.9	24.0	24.5
Mashonaland Central	43.0	36.7	37.5	45.2	36.6	38.4	43.9	36.6	37.8
Mashonaland East	23.9	20.0	20.5	26.2	22.5	23.2	25.0	20.9	21.4
Mashonaland West	29.9	26.6	27.0	31.1	27.1	27.8	30.4	26.7	27.2
Matabeleland North	64.9	54.2	55.9	73.0	64.8	66.6	68.7	58.1	60.0
Matabeleland South	31.5	25.5	26.2	33.7	28.4	29.2	32.7	26.7	27.5
Midlands	33.8	32.6	32.7	35.6	34.2	34.5	34.7	33.2	33.4
Masvingo	41.1	35.3	35.9	41.2	39.7	39.8	41.1	37.1	37.5
Harare	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
State land	9.4	5.4	5.7	9.9	6.1	6.5	9.6	5.6	5.9
Communal Land	41.6	40.1	40.3	42.2	39.1	39.7	41.9	39.7	40.1
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	23.4	21.4	21.6	23.3	25.0	24.7	23.4	22.5	22.6
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	25.2	19.6	20.1	31.7	24.7	25.7	27.2	20.7	21.4
Resettlement Area	42.3	43.8	43.6	45.1	47.2	46.8	43.3	44.8	44.6
Urban Council Area	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Administrative Centres (Districts)	17.3	8.3	8.9	10.9	3.8	4.4	15.1	7.0	7.6
Growth point, Other Urban Area	7.2	2.9	3.2	10.2	4.2	4.8	8.5	3.4	3.7
< 15	28.2	31.8	31.7	34.1	32.1	32.2	31.1	32.0	31.9
15 - 17	28.6	24.5	24.6	29.5	27.7	27.8	29.1	26.0	26.2
18 - 24	27.3	20.9	21.2	30.5	27.4	27.5	28.6	23.5	23.6
25 - 34	31.6	22.2	22.5	29.1	24.4	24.7	30.8	22.8	23.1
35 - 59	28.6	20.9	21.7	29.7	25.1	25.8	29.1	22.3	23.1
60 - 64	30.1	25.4	26.4	33.2	30.2	31.1	31.7	27.4	28.4
65 +	32.9	28.3	29.9	36.9	33.8	35.1	34.9	30.6	32.2
Not stated	45.9	28.6	32.2	51.4	40.9	44.9	49.4	34.0	38.5
Total	30.6	22.1	23.0	33.0	26.5	27.6	31.7	23.6	24.6

Across the districts, among the households headed by a person with disability, the proportion which lived in traditional type of dwellings was highest in Binga (86 percent), Lupane (77 percent) and Hwange Rural and Kariba Rural (75 percent), and lowest in Karoi (0.1 percent) and Harare Urban, Chitungwiza and Beitbridge Urban (0.2 percent) (Table 11.17 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.41*.

Table 11:17: Proportion of Households Which Lived in Traditional Type of Dwelling Units by Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Binga	81.7	81.3	81.3	89.9	88.0	88.4	85.8	84.2	84.5
Lupane	76.2	74.4	74.7	78.7	76.9	77.3	77.4	75.3	75.7
Hwange	71.3	65.5	66.5	79.2	68.7	71.5	75.2	66.7	68.5
Kariba	71.4	62.7	64.6	80.6	73.1	75.2	75.0	66.0	68.2
Tsholotsho	71.1	67.2	68.2	72.4	66.1	67.8	71.8	66.6	68.0
Nkayi	67.7	70.1	69.8	70.5	68.8	69.1	69.0	69.6	69.5
Mbire	65.3	63.4	63.7	68.7	61.8	63.6	66.5	63.0	63.7
Mwenezi	56.3	53.8	54.1	61.8	59.8	60.0	58.7	56.2	56.5
Bubi	52.3	54.9	54.5	63.3	61.4	61.9	57.0	56.9	56.9
Gokwe South	55.6	59.9	59.3	58.2	58.6	58.5	56.7	59.4	59.0
Bottom Ten Districts									
Kwekwe Urban	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Gweru Urban	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chegutu Urban	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Redcliff	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Marondera Urban	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Victoria Falls	-	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Beitbridge Urban	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chitungwiza	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Harare Urban	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Karoi	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	30.6	22.1	23.0	33.0	26.5	27.6	31.7	23.6	24.6

Trends in Households Living in Traditional Dwelling Units

The proportion of households headed by a person with disability which lived in traditional type of dwellings declined from 45 percent in 2002 to 32 percent in 2012, which was a larger decline than that of households headed by a person without disability (from 29 percent in 2002 to 24 percent in 2012 (Table 11.18 below). This was driven more by the decline in this proportion in the rural areas (from 54 percent in 2002 to 40 percent in 2012). There was no change in this proportion in the urban areas. The proportion also declined across the provinces and land use sectors (except at growth points and other urban areas where the proportion slightly increased from 8 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012).

Table 11.18: Proportion of Households which Live in Traditional Type of Dwelling by Disability Status of Head of Household, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	53.7	46.2	46.7	40.4	37.4	37.8
Urban	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6
Bulawayo	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Manicaland	37.9	31.9	32.2	27.9	24.0	24.5
Mashonaland Central	55.6	44.6	45.3	43.9	36.6	37.8
Mashonaland East	41.5	31.3	32.0	25.0	20.9	21.4
Mashonaland West	43.9	32.0	32.6	30.4	26.7	27.2
Matabeleland North	80.9	65.6	66.8	68.7	58.1	60.0
Matabeleland South	51.9	41.3	42.5	32.7	26.7	27.5
Midlands	49.2	36.8	37.6	34.7	33.2	33.4
Masvingo	55.5	44.4	45.0	41.1	37.1	37.5
Harare	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
State land	19.6	9.7	9.9	9.6	5.6	5.9
Communal Land	55.8	50.5	50.9	41.9	39.7	40.1
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	27.0	27.5	27.5	23.4	22.5	22.6
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	39.5	31.1	31.4	27.2	20.7	21.4
Resettlement Area	58.2	58.7	58.7	43.3	44.8	44.6
Urban Council Area	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Administrative Centres (Districts)	20.1	10.1	10.4	15.1	7.0	7.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	8.1	3.5	3.7	8.5	3.4	3.7
Total	44.9	29.0	29.8	31.7	23.6	24.6

Modern Type of Dwelling Units

Modern dwelling types refer to those which were categorized as detached, semi-detached and flats/townhouses during the census.

Overall, forty-four percent of the households in the country lived in modern type of dwelling units in 2012, with this proportion being lower among households headed by persons with disability (28 percent) than among households headed by persons without disability (47 percent) (Table 11.19). This differential was higher among male headed households (30 percent of persons with a disability compared to 50 percent of persons without a disability) than among female headed households (25 percent for those with disability compared to 40 percent for those without disability). These differentials were mostly driven by differentials in the rural areas, where 9 percent of households headed by a person with disability lived in modern type of dwelling units compared to double that proportion (18 percent) of those headed by persons without disability. In the urban areas, the differentials were not much. Controlling for disability, a lower proportion of female headed households (25 percent) lived in modern type of dwelling units than male headed households (30 percent).

Across the provinces, there were no notable differences in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo. In the other provinces, the proportion of households headed by persons with disability living in modern type of dwelling units was about half of that of households headed by persons without disability. The differentials were highest in Matabeleland North where only 9 percent of households headed by a person with disability lived in a modern type of dwelling compared to 25 percent of the households headed by a person without disability and in Matabeleland South where the proportions were 10 percent and 29 percent respectively. Across land use sectors, there were no notable differentials in urban council areas and state land. In the communal and resettlement areas, the proportion of households headed by a person with disability was about half of that of households headed by a persons without disability. Across age groups, the differentials were lowest among child headed households (23 percent for those with disability compared to 24 percent of those without disability) and households headed by older persons (15 percent for those with disability compared to 19 percent for those without disability).

Table 11.19: Proportion of Households Which Live in Modern Type of Dwelling Units by Sex and Disability Status of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Head of Household								
	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	11.1	20.9	19.6	7.2	13.3	12.2	9.3	18.1	16.8
Urban	91.1	93.8	93.6	92.2	94.5	94.3	91.6	94.0	93.8
Bulawayo	93.9	95.7	95.6	94.8	95.9	95.8	94.3	95.8	95.7
Manicaland	20.8	34.2	32.7	16.6	23.8	22.7	18.7	30.0	28.5
Mashonaland Central	11.5	24.0	22.3	8.7	20.9	18.3	10.3	23.1	21.0
Mashonaland East	19.8	36.2	34.4	14.9	27.8	25.5	17.5	33.3	31.2
Mashonaland West	29.8	42.1	40.7	27.8	41.1	38.6	29.0	41.9	40.1
Matabeleland North	12.1	28.9	26.3	6.7	17.2	14.9	9.5	24.5	21.9
Matabeleland South	12.8	34.4	31.9	7.5	20.7	18.5	10.0	28.5	25.9
Midlands	25.0	37.0	35.4	22.0	31.5	29.5	23.5	35.1	33.2
Masvingo	12.9	30.6	28.9	10.5	18.1	17.2	11.8	25.6	24.1
Harare	92.1	94.1	94.0	93.1	94.9	94.8	92.5	94.3	94.2
State land	71.2	79.7	79.1	76.1	82.5	81.8	72.8	80.3	79.8
Communal Land	6.0	12.2	11.3	4.8	9.0	8.2	5.4	10.8	9.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	28.2	37.0	35.9	19.4	25.8	24.7	24.8	33.7	32.4
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	40.1	53.2	52.1	32.2	45.8	44.0	37.6	51.6	50.3
Resettlement Area	11.4	15.5	15.0	7.6	11.5	10.9	10.0	14.3	13.8
Urban Council Area	91.9	94.2	94.0	93.3	95.0	94.8	92.5	94.4	94.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	67.1	81.1	80.1	75.5	85.7	84.7	70.0	82.4	81.4
Growth point, Other Urban Area	72.0	85.3	84.5	63.6	83.5	81.7	68.4	84.7	83.6
	29.6	50.3	48.1	25.1	39.1	36.8	27.5	46.5	44.1
< 15	19.8	21.9	21.8	26.6	26.6	26.6	23.2	24.3	24.3
15 - 17	28.6	29.1	29.0	34.9	34.2	34.2	31.7	31.6	31.6
18 - 24	43.3	54.2	53.8	44.2	46.7	46.6	43.6	51.3	51.0
25 - 34	43.5	57.8	57.2	45.3	50.0	49.8	44.1	55.6	55.1
35 - 59	37.3	51.0	49.7	31.5	38.6	37.5	34.7	46.9	45.5
60 - 64	24.4	31.5	30.0	20.5	22.5	22.0	22.4	27.8	26.5
65 +	15.6	21.1	19.2	15.3	16.8	16.1	15.4	19.3	17.8
Not stated	16.4	39.3	34.5	11.2	20.9	17.2	13.0	31.3	25.9
Total	29.6	50.3	48.1	25.1	39.1	36.8	27.5	46.5	44.1

Across the districts, among the households headed by a person with disability, the proportion which lived in modern type of dwellings was highest in Gwanda Urban (99 percent) and Epworth, Redcliff, Chegutu Urban and Zvishavane Urban (95 percent), and lowest in Bulilima and Nkayi (2 percent), and Gokwe South, Lupane, Tsholotsho, Binga and Gokwe North (3 percent) (Table 11.20 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.42*.

Table 11.20: Proportion of Households Which Lived in Modern Type of Dwelling Units by Disability Status of Head of Household and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Gwanda Urban	98.6	97.3	97.3	98.8	97.6	97.6	98.7	97.4	97.4
Epworth	95.4	96.9	96.8	94.6	97.1	96.9	95.1	96.9	96.8
Redcliff	94.6	95.9	95.8	95.7	96.7	96.5	95.1	96.2	96.0
Chegutu Urban	94.4	96.3	96.2	95.7	96.5	96.4	94.9	96.4	96.2
Zvishavane Urban	94.8	96.8	96.7	94.6	97.5	97.2	94.7	97.0	96.8
Marondera Urban	92.4	93.2	93.1	96.3	95.0	95.1	94.4	93.8	93.9
Bulawayo	93.9	95.7	95.6	94.8	95.9	95.8	94.3	95.8	95.7
Chiredzi Urban	92.9	96.7	96.5	95.0	98.1	97.9	93.9	97.1	97.0
Rusape	92.5	94.9	94.7	95.1	96.4	96.2	93.8	95.5	95.3
Gweru Urban	93.7	95.7	95.5	93.9	96.1	95.7	93.8	95.9	95.6
Bottom Ten Districts									
Bikita	3.9	10.3	9.8	2.4	6.3	6.0	3.2	8.4	8.0
Buhera	3.5	11.8	10.8	2.7	7.5	6.8	3.1	9.7	8.8
Mbire	2.8	6.6	6.0	3.3	7.0	6.1	3.0	6.7	6.0
Gokwe North	3.0	5.7	5.3	2.5	6.5	5.8	2.8	5.9	5.5
Binga	4.0	7.2	6.6	1.6	3.4	3.0	2.8	5.6	5.0
Tsholotsho	3.0	7.6	6.4	2.2	5.7	4.7	2.6	6.6	5.5
Lupane	2.5	8.9	7.9	2.6	7.3	6.3	2.5	8.3	7.3
Gokwe South	2.4	3.6	3.4	2.7	4.0	3.8	2.5	3.7	3.5
Nkayi	1.9	5.5	5.0	2.3	6.0	5.3	2.1	5.7	5.1
Bulilima	3.1	7.6	6.7	1.4	3.7	3.2	2.1	5.4	4.7
Total	29.6	50.3	48.1	25.1	39.1	36.8	27.5	46.5	44.1

Trends in Proportion of Households Dwelling in Modern Type of Dwelling Units

The proportion of households headed by a person with disability which lived in modern types of dwelling increased from 21 percent in 2002 to 28 percent in 2012 (Table 11.21 below). This increase was much higher than that observed among households headed by a person without disability (from 45 percent in 2002 to 47 percent in 2012). These increases, both among households headed by a person with disability and those headed by a person without disability, were observed in both rural and urban areas as well across all the provinces (except Bulawayo (where the proportion declined from 96 percent to 94 percent) and land use sectors (except at growth points and other urban areas where the proportion declined from 76 percent to 68 percent).

Table 11.21: Proportion of Households which Live in Modern Type of Dwelling by Disability Status of Head of Household, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	7.6	16.8	16.1	9.3	18.1	16.8
Urban	90.4	91.7	91.7	91.6	94.0	93.8
Bulawayo	95.7	97.6	97.6	94.3	95.8	95.7
Manicaland	15.3	27.2	26.5	18.7	30.0	28.5
Mashonaland Central	8.5	20.7	20.0	10.3	23.1	21.0
Mashonaland East	11.1	26.6	25.5	17.5	33.3	31.2
Mashonaland West	22.1	41.0	39.9	29.0	41.9	40.1
Matabeleland North	7.2	20.7	19.6	9.5	24.5	21.9
Matabeleland South	9.3	22.4	20.9	10.0	28.5	25.9
Midlands	14.7	34.9	33.6	23.5	35.1	33.2
Masvingo	10.1	25.2	24.3	11.8	25.6	24.1
Harare	92.0	91.8	91.9	92.5	94.3	94.2
State land	69.0	80.1	79.8	72.8	80.3	79.8
Communal Land	3.6	7.2	6.9	5.4	10.8	9.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	15.2	26.7	25.9	24.8	33.7	32.4
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	37.0	44.7	44.5	37.6	51.6	50.3
Resettlement Area	6.7	10.6	10.4	10.0	14.3	13.8
Urban Council Area	90.9	91.8	91.8	92.5	94.4	94.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	67.0	81.9	81.3	70.0	82.4	81.4
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	75.5	86.8	86.5	68.4	84.7	83.6
Total	21.4	45.0	43.7	27.5	46.5	44.1

Mixed Type of Dwelling Units

A mixed dwelling unit is found in old style family settlement where one or more of the buildings in a cluster are 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”.

Overall, twenty-seven percent of the households in the country lived in mixed type of dwelling units, with this proportion being higher among households with a person with disability (36 percent) than households without a person with disability (25 percent) (Table 11.22 below). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and both male and female headed households.

For the households with a person with disability, the proportion which lived in mixed type of dwelling units was higher in rural areas (47 percent) than urban areas (1 percent) and was highest in the least urbanized and some of the poorest provinces of Matabeleland South (55 percent), Mashonaland East (54 percent) and Manicaland (51 percent). Across land use sectors, it was highest in communal areas (51 percent), and lowest in urban council areas (less than 1 percent).

Table 11.22: Proportion of Households Which Live in Mixed Type of Dwelling Units by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	45.2	38.0	39.7	49.4	45.6	46.7	47.0	40.8	42.3
Urban	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.8
Bulawayo	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Manicaland	48.6	38.2	40.2	53.9	48.0	49.4	51.1	42.2	44.1
Mashonaland Central	41.2	34.4	36.1	43.8	39.3	40.7	42.2	35.8	37.6
Mashonaland East	52.4	39.6	42.1	56.6	47.0	49.4	54.2	42.1	44.7
Mashonaland West	33.8	25.2	27.1	36.7	27.6	30.1	34.8	25.9	27.9
Matabeleland North	14.9	10.4	11.6	16.2	13.6	14.4	15.5	11.6	12.7
Matabeleland South	51.8	33.4	37.2	57.5	47.6	50.1	54.7	39.5	42.9
Midlands	36.1	25.7	28.2	39.4	30.8	33.4	37.5	27.5	30.2
Masvingo	41.4	30.4	32.3	46.9	40.2	41.5	43.7	34.3	36.1
Harare	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
State land	5.7	3.6	3.9	5.8	4.0	4.3	5.7	3.7	4.0
Communal Land	49.3	44.7	45.9	51.9	50.1	50.6	50.5	47.0	47.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	44.4	36.4	38.1	53.1	46.0	47.9	47.5	39.3	41.1
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	29.9	20.9	22.3	32.1	24.6	26.2	30.5	21.7	23.2
Resettlement Area	41.1	35.7	36.8	43.4	37.5	39.0	41.9	36.2	37.5
Urban Council Area	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Administrative Centres (Districts)	3.4	1.3	1.5	3.9	1.2	1.6	3.6	1.2	1.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	14.3	6.3	7.3	22.0	8.1	10.1	17.2	6.9	8.2
Total	34.1	22.5	24.7	39.0	31.0	32.9	36.1	25.3	27.6

Across the districts, among the households with a person with disability, the proportion which lived in mixed type of dwellings was highest in Hwedza (71 percent) and Makoni (68 percent), and lowest in Chitungwiza and Kwekwe Urban (0.1 percent each) (Table 11.23 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.43*.

Table 11.23: Proportion of Households Which Lived in Mixed Type of Dwelling Units by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Selected Districts, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Hwedza	71.2	56.7	60.8	71.4	63.1	66.3	71.3	58.9	62.9
Makoni	66.4	59.8	61.5	70.4	66.2	67.6	68.3	62.4	64.1
Mangwe	63.7	53.5	56.9	70.3	67.4	68.4	67.4	60.8	63.0
Mutoko	65.4	55.8	57.7	66.2	57.9	59.9	65.8	56.6	58.6
Mutare Rural	63.8	56.1	57.4	67.4	62.7	63.6	65.5	58.9	60.2
Gwanda	61.7	45.5	49.4	69.3	61.7	63.8	65.2	52.3	55.5
Buhera	63.4	54.0	56.0	64.6	58.5	59.9	64.0	56.2	57.9
Matobo	61.1	47.9	52.1	65.4	60.8	62.5	63.2	53.6	56.9
Mutasa	58.5	49.5	51.1	66.8	63.7	64.3	62.2	55.3	56.6
Gutu	60.0	51.8	53.3	63.8	56.8	58.1	61.7	54.0	55.4
Bottom Ten Districts									
Marondera Urban	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Chegutu Urban	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Kariba Urban	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Harare Urban	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Beitbridge Urban	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Redcliff	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Masvingo Urban	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zvishavane Urban	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kwekwe Urban	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chitungwiza	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	34.1	22.5	24.7	39.0	31.0	32.9	36.1	25.3	27.6

Trends in Proportion of Households Living in Mixed Type of Dwelling Units

Overall, the proportion of households which lived in mixed types of dwellings slightly increased from 23 percent in 2002 to 27 percent in 2012 (Table 11.24 below). The increase was driven by the huge increase among households with a person with disability, which increased from 4 percent to 36 percent during the two census periods. The proportion of households without a person with disability which lived in mixed dwellings actually declined from 35 percent to 25 percent. This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors.

Table 11.24: Proportion of Households which Live in Mixed Type of Dwelling by Presence of a Person with Disability, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	5.8	61.6	35.5	47.0	40.8	42.3
Urban	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.8
Bulawayo	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Manicaland	5.9	55.6	35.9	51.1	42.2	44.1
Mashonaland Central	4.7	52.6	32.2	42.2	35.8	37.6
Mashonaland East	7.3	68.6	40.4	54.2	42.1	44.7
Mashonaland West	4.3	38.5	24.1	34.8	25.9	27.9
Matabeleland North	1.4	17.7	9.3	15.5	11.6	12.7
Matabeleland South	7.5	67.4	33.7	54.7	39.5	42.9
Midlands	4.9	43.6	26.4	37.5	27.5	30.2
Masvingo	4.8	47.7	30.0	43.7	34.3	36.1
Harare	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
State land	0.3	3.7	2.6	5.7	3.7	4.0
Communal Land	6.6	77.9	41.5	50.5	47.0	47.9
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	8.9	74.8	44.8	47.5	39.3	41.1
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	2.1	28.8	20.0	30.5	21.7	23.2
Resettlement Area	4.5	46.5	27.6	41.9	36.2	37.5
Urban Council Area	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Administrative Centres (Districts)	0.5	4.1	2.9	3.6	1.2	1.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	1.3	9.3	6.7	17.2	6.9	8.2
Total	4.3	35.0	22.8	36.1	25.3	27.6

Shacks

A shack refers to a dwelling unit constructed out of any cheap, locally available material such as plastic and wood⁷.

Overall, less than 1 percent of the households in the country lived in shacks in 2012, with this proportion being lower among households headed by a person with disability (0.6 percent) than those headed by persons without disability (1 percent) (Table 11.25). This was generally the case across the place of residence and provinces. Across the land use sectors, the proportion of households headed by persons with disability living in shacks was higher in all the sectors except large-scale commercial farming areas and resettlement areas. The proportion was also higher among all the age groups except the households headed by older persons aged 65 years and above.

Gender differentials were also noted with households with an older person having a higher proportion among male headed households (0.9 percent) than female headed households (0.4 percent).

⁷ It is important to note that according to the UN on Human Settlements (UNHABITAT), a slum is defined as a “settlement which lacks one or more of secure tenure, access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, durability of dwelling, and sufficient space to avoid over-crowding”. Most of the backyard extensions which were destroyed during Operation Murambatsvina could not be considered or captured by this definition as slums, thus the low figure of 3.4 percent of the population living in slums in 2001 (Tibaijuka, K. (2005).

Table 11.25: Proportion of Households Which Lived in Shacks by Sex and Disability Status of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Head of Household								
	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8
Urban	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
Bulawayo	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Manicaland	1.1	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.3
Mashonaland Central	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0
Mashonaland East	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9
Mashonaland West	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.5
Matabeleland North	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6
Matabeleland South	1.3	2.1	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.3
Midlands	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
Masvingo	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Harare	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
State land	7.7	4.3	4.6	6.1	3.8	4.0	7.2	4.2	4.4
Communal Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	5.4	10.7	10.0	3.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	8.9	8.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.1	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.3	2.4
Resettlement Area	2.3	4.1	3.9	1.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	3.7	3.5
Urban Council Area	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	12.6	9.4	9.6	10.2	6.0	6.4	11.8	8.4	8.7
Growth point, Other Urban Area	16.8	12.7	12.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	12.1	10.5	10.6
< 15	1.0	0.6	0.6	-	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
15 - 17	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
18 - 24	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
25 - 34	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.3
35 - 59	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
60 - 64	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
65 +	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Not stated	2.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.6
Total	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9

Across the districts, among the households headed by a person with disability, the proportion which lived in shacks was highest in Chipinge Urban (18 percent) and Beitbridge Urban (8 percent), and lowest in Gutu, Buhera, Chivi and Tsholotsho (less than 0.1 percent) (Table 11.26 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.44*.

Table 11.26: Proportion of Households Which Lived in Shacks by Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top 10 Districts									
Chipinge Urban	17.8	16.2	16.3	18.6	15.5	15.8	18.2	15.9	16.1
Beitbridge Urban	9.7	3.1	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.2	7.5	2.8	3.0
Kariba Urban	4.6	4.0	4.0	5.5	2.7	3.2	4.9	3.7	3.8
Mutare Urban	4.5	4.0	4.0	2.0	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.7
Zvimba	3.8	5.6	5.4	2.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	5.1	4.9
Shamva	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.1
Mvurwi	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
Shurugwi Urban	3.2	3.8	3.8	1.3	4.0	3.6	2.6	3.8	3.7
Marondera Urban	3.1	3.0	3.0	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.4
Chiredzi Urban	2.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.7	0.7
Bottom Ten Districts									
Hwedza	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nkayi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gweru Urban	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Zaka	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bikita	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Chikomba	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Tsholotsho	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chivi	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buhera	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Gutu	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9

Trends in Proportion of Households Living in Shacks

The proportion of households headed by persons with disability which lived in shacks declined from 2 percent in 2002 to 1 percent in 2012 (Table 11.27). This decline was observed in both rural and urban areas but was much sharper in the latter (where the proportion declined from 7 percent in 2002 to 1 percent in 2012). The decline was also observed across the provinces where the greatest decline was in Harare where the proportion living in shacks decreased from 6 percent in 2002 to 1 percent in 2012. Declines were also observed across land use sectors (except on state land where the proportion actually increased from 6 percent to 7 percent, administrative centres where the proportion increased from 6 percent to 12 percent; and at growth points and other urban areas where the proportion increased from 2 percent to 12 percent). It is important to note that the proportion of households living in shacks also declined among households headed by persons without disability, from 3 percent in 2002 to 1 percent in 2012.

Table 11.27: Proportion of Households which Live in Shacks by Disability Status of Head of Household, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.8
Urban	6.9	6.5	6.6	1.2	1.3	1.3
Bulawayo	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Manicaland	2.6	5.1	5.0	0.8	1.4	1.3
Mashonaland Central	1.0	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.0
Mashonaland East	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.9
Mashonaland West	2.0	2.8	2.7	1.0	1.6	1.5
Matabeleland North	1.9	4.0	3.8	0.4	0.7	0.6
Matabeleland South	1.3	2.7	2.5	0.8	1.4	1.3
Midlands	1.4	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.5
Masvingo	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Harare	6.4	6.9	6.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
State land	6.2	6.0	6.0	7.2	4.2	4.4
Communal Land	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	1.1	1.4	1.4	4.5	8.9	8.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.4
Resettlement Area	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.0	3.7	3.5
Urban Council Area	7.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative Centres (Districts)	5.6	2.3	2.5	11.8	8.4	8.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	1.8	1.4	1.4	12.1	10.5	10.6
Total	1.8	3.3	3.2	0.6	1.0	0.9

11.2. Access to Electricity

The thrust of the country's energy policy is "to ensure sustainable social and economic development through universal access to a portfolio of modern energy services to meet light, heat and power needs" (Ministry of Energy and Power Development, 2009). The policy also seeks to "ensure the availability, affordability and accessibility of electricity to all sectors of the economy". In pursuit of this objective, the Government has put in place and implemented several programmes, including the "Rural Electrification Programme". This section looks at households' access to electricity.

Overall, forty-one percent of the households in the country have access to electricity, with this proportion being lower among households headed by persons with disability (29 percent) compared with households headed by persons without disability (42 percent) (Table 11.28). There were no notable differentials in the urban areas, meaning that this difference was emanating from the rural areas where 14 percent of households headed by persons with disability had access to electricity compared to 20 percent of those headed by persons without disability.

Across the provinces, the differentials were highest in the least urbanized (except Mashonaland West) and poorest provinces of Matabeleland South (14 percent compared to 27 percent), Matabeleland North (12 percent compared to 24 percent), Mashonaland Central (11 percent compared to 22 percent), Mashonaland West (34 percent compared to 44 percent) and

Mashonaland East (16 percent compared to 26 percent). Across land use sectors, the differential was highest in growth points (53 percent and 62 percent) and on state land (54 percent compared to 61 percent) and lowest in the urban council areas. Across the age groups, the differentials were highest among households headed by youths aged 25-34 years (38 percent compared to 48 percent) and those headed by persons aged 35-59 years (35 percent compared to 43 percent). They were lowest among households headed by children and older persons.

Notable gender differentials were observed. The proportion of households headed by a person with disability which had access to electricity was higher among male headed households (30 percent) than female headed households (26 percent). This was the case in the rural areas and across the provinces (except the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare) and land use sectors (except the urban council areas).

Table 11.28: Proportion of Households with Access to Electricity by Sex and Disability Status of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Head of Household								
	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	15.9	22.2	21.4	11.5	16.2	15.3	13.9	20.0	19.1
Urban	78.4	78.8	78.8	81.7	81.3	81.3	79.9	79.5	79.5
Bulawayo	89.3	90.6	90.5	91.5	91.8	91.8	90.4	91.0	91.0
Manicaland	32.3	41.9	40.9	26.0	33.1	32.0	29.1	38.4	37.2
Mashonaland Central	12.0	23.1	21.6	8.6	17.9	15.9	10.6	21.6	19.8
Mashonaland East	18.4	28.4	27.2	13.6	22.1	20.6	16.2	26.2	24.9
Mashonaland West	36.0	45.0	44.0	31.6	42.0	40.1	34.3	44.2	42.9
Matabeleland North	14.8	28.6	26.4	9.9	18.2	16.4	12.5	24.7	22.5
Matabeleland South	15.6	32.0	30.0	11.6	21.1	19.6	13.5	27.3	25.4
Midlands	25.7	35.0	33.7	22.7	29.4	28.0	24.3	33.0	31.6
Masvingo	12.5	21.8	20.9	11.1	15.5	14.9	11.9	19.3	18.5
Harare	75.2	74.8	74.8	79.2	78.5	78.5	76.8	75.7	75.8
State land	55.0	61.9	61.5	52.9	59.6	58.9	54.3	61.4	60.9
Communal Land	11.3	15.2	14.6	9.2	12.7	12.0	10.3	14.1	13.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	29.3	34.8	34.1	20.3	25.0	24.2	25.8	31.8	31.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	36.4	40.9	40.5	29.9	37.1	36.2	34.4	40.1	39.6
Resettlement Area	20.2	23.1	22.8	16.0	18.5	18.1	18.6	21.8	21.4
Urban Council Area	79.2	79.4	79.4	82.9	82.4	82.5	80.8	80.2	80.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	59.6	64.6	64.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.4	63.1	62.8
Growth point, Other Urban Area	58.0	65.2	64.8	48.1	55.9	55.2	53.8	62.2	61.6
< 15	22.5	25.0	24.9	24.9	26.7	26.6	23.7	25.8	25.7
15 - 17	27.9	29.2	29.1	34.2	32.5	32.5	31.0	30.8	30.8
18 - 24	37.0	44.3	44.1	37.9	40.5	40.4	37.3	42.8	42.6
25 - 34	38.2	49.4	49.0	38.8	44.0	43.8	38.4	47.9	47.5
35 - 59	36.5	46.5	45.5	32.2	37.5	36.8	34.6	43.5	42.5
60 - 64	28.4	34.5	33.2	23.5	25.4	24.9	25.9	30.8	29.6
65 +	20.3	25.8	23.9	18.1	19.7	19.0	19.2	23.3	21.7
Not stated	17.1	35.1	31.3	12.7	20.7	17.7	14.3	28.8	24.5
Total	30.4	45.0	43.5	26.2	36.8	35.1	28.5	42.3	40.6

Among the households headed by persons with disability, the proportion which had access to electricity was higher in urban areas (80 percent) than rural areas (14 percent). It was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (90 percent) and Harare (77 percent) and lowest in the least urbanized and some of the poorest provinces of Mashonaland East (11 percent) and Masvingo (12 percent). Across land use sectors, it was highest in urban council areas (81 percent) and lowest in communal areas (10 percent) and resettlement areas (19 percent).

Across the districts, among the households headed by a person with disability, the proportion which had access to electricity was highest in Bulawayo and Hwange Urban (90 percent), Gweru Urban (87 percent), Harare Urban (86 percent) and Kariba Urban (85 percent), and lowest in

Rushinga, Mbire, Mangwe and Chivi (2 percent) (Table 11.29 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.45*.

Table 11.29: Proportion of Households with Access to Electricity by Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top 10 Districts									
Bulawayo	89.3	90.6	90.5	91.5	91.8	91.8	90.4	91.0	91.0
Hwange Urban	90.5	94.3	94.0	87.5	92.5	91.9	89.5	93.9	93.5
Gweru Urban	86.6	88.0	87.8	87.4	90.0	89.5	87.0	88.7	88.4
Harare Urban	85.0	86.9	86.8	87.5	88.8	88.7	86.0	87.4	87.3
Kariba Urban	85.8	88.0	87.8	83.2	88.1	87.3	84.9	88.0	87.6
Chiredzi Urban	83.2	84.8	84.7	83.2	88.8	88.4	83.2	86.0	85.9
Masvingo Urban	79.9	84.1	83.9	85.8	87.0	86.9	82.7	85.1	84.9
Chegutu Urban	82.1	82.9	82.9	83.3	83.7	83.7	82.7	83.2	83.1
Marondera Urban	77.8	80.6	80.4	86.9	82.0	82.4	82.4	81.1	81.1
Mutare Urban	80.3	80.7	80.7	83.7	82.6	82.8	81.9	81.3	81.3
Bottom Ten Districts									
Mount Darwin	5.1	9.6	8.8	4.4	9.3	8.0	4.8	9.5	8.5
Bulilima	3.9	6.8	6.3	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.7	5.4	5.0
Gokwe South	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.9
Binga	3.7	5.7	5.3	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.0	4.4	4.1
Nkayi	2.1	4.2	3.9	2.9	4.6	4.3	2.5	4.4	4.1
Bikita	3.1	6.0	5.8	1.8	3.1	3.0	2.5	4.6	4.5
Chivi	2.3	7.7	6.7	2.3	6.2	5.4	2.3	7.0	6.1
Mangwe	2.5	4.1	3.8	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.5	3.3
Mbire	2.1	4.5	4.0	2.2	4.6	4.0	2.1	4.5	4.0
Rushinga	1.9	4.7	4.2	2.0	4.3	3.8	1.9	4.6	4.1
Total	30.4	45.0	43.5	26.2	36.8	35.1	28.5	42.3	40.6

Trends in Access to Electricity

The proportion of households headed by persons with disability with access to electricity increased by almost 50 percent (from 18 percent in 2002 to 29 percent in 2012) (Table 11.30). This increase was much greater than that among households headed by persons without disability (which increased from 38 percent in 2002 to 42 percent in 2012). The increase in the proportion of households with access to electricity was observed in both rural and urban areas, but was much higher in the former where the proportion more than doubled from 6 percent in 2002 to 14 percent in 2012. Similar increases were observed across provinces (except Bulawayo where the proportion decreased from 93 percent in 2002 to 90 percent in 2012 and Harare, where the proportion remained static at 77 percent). The increases were also observed across the land use sectors.

Table 11.30: Proportion of Households with Access to Electricity by Disability Status of Head of Household, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	6.1	11.9	11.5	13.9	20.0	19.1
Urban	79.5	85.3	85.2	79.9	79.5	79.5
Bulawayo	93.3	95.9	95.8	90.4	91.0	91.0
Manicaland	12.0	22.8	22.3	29.1	38.4	37.2
Mashonaland Central	9.4	19.8	19.2	10.6	21.6	19.8
Mashonaland East	8.2	19.3	18.5	16.2	26.2	24.9
Mashonaland West	18.4	34.6	33.6	34.3	44.2	42.9
Matabeleland North	7.1	19.5	18.5	12.5	24.7	22.5
Matabeleland South	8.1	17.7	16.6	13.5	27.3	25.4
Midlands	13.6	31.6	30.5	24.3	33.0	31.6
Masvingo	8.0	17.8	17.2	11.9	19.3	18.5
Harare	76.8	82.3	82.1	76.8	75.7	75.8
State land	45.0	56.1	55.8	54.3	61.4	60.9
Communal Land	3.8	6.4	6.2	10.3	14.1	13.5
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	15.2	20.0	19.7	25.8	31.8	31.0
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	20.7	25.6	25.4	34.4	40.1	39.6
Resettlement Area	6.7	9.0	8.9	18.6	21.8	21.4
Urban Council Area	80.7	86.0	85.9	80.8	80.2	80.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	34.6	55.0	54.3	59.4	63.1	62.8
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	42.9	58.0	57.5	53.8	62.2	61.6
Total	18.4	39.6	38.4	28.5	42.3	40.6

11.3. Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking

This chapter looks at access to safe water and distance to a main water source for households living with an older person and those without an older person. The Zimbabwe MDG target for access to water is “to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water” as measured by the proportion of people with sustainable access to an improved water source (GoZ/UNDP, 2004). It is important to note that subsequent MDG progress reports qualified this indicator by adding the wording “of sufficient quality and quantity” (GoZ/UNDP, 2009)⁸. The policy and programme context for the provision of water are discussed in detail in the 2012 Zimbabwe Population Census Living Conditions Thematic Report (ZIMSTAT, 2016).

11.3.1 Access to Safe Water

In the 2012 census, households which use piped water or water from communal taps, protected boreholes and protected wells are defined as having access to safe water. This is a proxy indicator because no rigorous health or hygienic standards are applied.

Overall, seventy-five percent of the households in the country have access to safe water, with this proportion being lower among households headed by persons with disability (69 percent) than households headed by persons without disability (76 percent) (Table 11.31). A similar pattern is

⁸ GoZ/UNDP (2009), 2000-2007 MDG Mid-Term Progress Report, UN

observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across male and female headed households. As is the case with the general population, a greater proportion of households in urban areas have access to safe water regardless of disability status of head of household.

Across the provinces, notable large differentials were observed in Matabeleland South where 59 percent of households headed by persons with a disability had access to safe water compared to 68 percent of those headed by persons with no disability (68 percent). The differentials were smaller in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (1 percentage point difference) and Harare (2 percentage point difference). Across land use sectors, greater differentials were observed in the large scale commercial farming areas where 64 percent of the households headed by persons with disability had access to safe water compared to 74 percent of those headed by persons without disability. Across age groups, the largest differential was observed among households headed by youths aged 18-34 years (6 percentage point difference) and adults aged 35-59 years (5 percentage point difference).

Among households headed by a person with disability, the proportion of households with access to safe water was higher among those headed by females (71 percent) than among male headed households (68 percent). This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces and age groups. However, in the land use sectors, the proportion was higher among male headed households in the small and large scale commercial farming areas.

Table 11.31: Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Water by Sex and Disability Status of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Male			Female			Total		
	Head of Household		Total	Head of Household		Total	Head of Household		Total
	With Disability	Without Disability		With Disability	Without Disability		With Disability	Without Disability	
Rural	60.2	64.1	63.6	64.4	65.0	64.9	62.1	64.4	64.1
Urban	93.0	95.2	95.0	93.7	95.6	95.4	93.3	95.3	95.1
Bulawayo	94.9	96.4	96.3	95.5	96.5	96.4	95.2	96.4	96.3
Manicaland	70.6	75.3	74.8	72.9	73.6	73.5	71.8	74.6	74.2
Mashonaland Central	63.0	67.9	67.3	69.5	72.7	72.0	65.8	69.3	68.8
Mashonaland East	66.0	72.4	71.6	68.9	72.2	71.6	67.3	72.3	71.6
Mashonaland West	63.8	70.5	69.7	67.6	72.5	71.5	65.3	71.0	70.2
Matabeleland North	64.9	72.6	71.4	67.2	70.0	69.4	66.0	71.6	70.6
Matabeleland South	57.8	69.1	67.8	59.5	66.8	65.6	58.7	68.1	66.8
Midlands	62.6	67.5	66.8	66.6	67.8	67.6	64.5	67.6	67.1
Masvingo	57.1	65.2	64.4	60.4	62.7	62.4	58.6	64.2	63.6
Harare	92.1	94.0	93.9	92.3	94.6	94.4	92.2	94.2	94.1
State land	88.3	91.6	91.3	91.1	92.9	92.7	89.2	91.9	91.7
Communal Land	60.9	63.5	63.1	65.5	65.9	65.8	63.2	64.5	64.3
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	62.9	69.0	68.3	60.3	62.0	61.7	61.9	66.9	66.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	65.0	74.9	74.0	62.1	71.6	70.3	64.1	74.2	73.2
Resettlement Area	51.8	54.1	53.9	55.3	53.9	54.1	53.1	54.1	54.0
Urban Council Area	93.2	95.2	95.1	94.0	95.8	95.6	93.5	95.4	95.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	79.1	87.0	86.5	87.1	90.7	90.4	81.8	88.0	87.6
Growth point, Other Urban Area	87.8	93.8	93.4	86.2	92.8	92.2	87.1	93.4	93.0
< 15	66.4	69.9	69.7	75.1	71.3	71.5	70.7	70.6	70.6
15 - 17	73.0	73.5	73.5	74.1	74.2	74.2	73.5	73.9	73.8
18 - 24	74.5	79.7	79.5	76.4	77.0	77.0	75.3	78.7	78.6
25 - 34	73.1	80.0	79.8	75.3	78.3	78.2	73.8	79.6	79.3
35 - 59	69.6	76.2	75.6	71.2	74.3	73.8	70.3	75.6	75.0
60 - 64	64.3	67.5	66.8	67.9	68.7	68.5	66.1	68.0	67.5
65 +	64.1	65.5	65.0	69.4	68.6	69.0	66.7	66.8	66.7
Not stated	59.6	69.0	67.0	64.3	64.1	64.2	62.6	66.9	65.6
Total	67.8	76.6	75.7	70.5	74.7	74.0	69.0	76.0	75.1

Across the districts, among the households headed by a person with disability, the proportion which had access to safe water was highest in Zvishavane Urban and Beitbridge Urban (98 percent) and Kariba Urban, Gwanda Urban and Marondera Urban (97 percent), and lowest in Gokwe North (37 percent), Binga (41 percent) and Kariba Rural (43 percent) (Table 11.32 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.46*.

Table 11.32: Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Water by Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top 10 Districts									
Zvishavane Urban	97.4	97.0	97.0	98.5	97.8	97.9	97.8	97.2	97.3
Beitbridge Urban	96.4	98.5	98.5	99.4	99.2	99.2	97.7	98.7	98.7
Kariba Urban	96.8	97.5	97.4	97.3	97.7	97.6	96.9	97.6	97.5
Gwanda Urban	97.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.4	96.4
Marondera Urban	95.9	96.9	96.8	97.4	97.0	97.0	96.7	96.9	96.9
Rusape	95.3	97.0	96.9	96.3	97.8	97.5	95.8	97.3	97.1
Victoria Falls	96.2	97.7	97.6	94.9	97.7	97.6	95.8	97.7	97.6
Hwange Urban	95.7	97.3	97.2	95.5	97.1	96.9	95.6	97.3	97.1
Masvingo Urban	94.9	97.5	97.4	95.9	97.6	97.4	95.4	97.5	97.4
Bulawayo	94.9	96.4	96.3	95.5	96.5	96.4	95.2	96.4	96.3
Bottom Ten Districts									
Mangwe	49.7	53.8	53.0	53.1	57.9	56.8	51.7	56.0	55.0
Makonde	49.3	53.7	53.2	55.3	58.3	57.9	51.3	54.9	54.4
Centenary	46.0	46.9	46.8	53.0	50.7	51.2	48.4	47.9	48.0
Mwenezi	44.8	53.4	52.4	53.2	52.2	52.3	48.4	52.9	52.4
Hurungwe	44.9	47.0	46.7	51.1	51.7	51.5	47.2	48.2	48.0
Gokwe South	44.8	46.1	45.9	48.1	47.1	47.3	46.2	46.5	46.4
Insiza	46.3	53.9	53.4	45.5	54.3	53.6	45.9	54.0	53.5
Kariba	42.5	49.9	48.2	42.7	47.4	46.1	42.6	49.1	47.5
Binga	39.8	43.0	42.5	41.8	42.5	42.3	40.8	42.8	42.4
Gokwe North	35.5	36.2	36.1	38.4	38.3	38.3	36.7	36.8	36.8
Total	67.8	76.6	75.7	70.5	74.7	74.0	69.0	76.0	75.1

Trends in Access to Safe Water

The proportion of households headed by a person with disability with access to safe water slightly declined from 70 percent in 2002 to 69 percent in 2012 (Table 11.33 below). This was a smaller decline compared to that among households headed by persons without disability (from 80 percent in 2002 to 76 percent in 2012). This decline was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as generally across provinces and land use sectors. Declines were observed in both the households headed by a person with disability and those headed by persons without disability, and in both rural and urban areas. However, in the urban areas, the decline was larger among households headed by persons with disability (from 98 percent in 2002 to 93 percent in 2012) than among households headed by a person without disability (from 99 percent to 95 percent). Across the provinces, there was a decline in this proportion except in Manicaland where the proportion increased from 68 percent in 2002 to 72 percent in 2012. Across the land use sectors, there was a decline except in the communal areas where the proportion remained static at 63 percent. The decline was highest in large scale commercial farms (from 81 percent to 64 percent).

Table 11.33: Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Water by Disability Status of Head of Household, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	64.8	68.9	68.6	62.1	64.4	64.1
Urban	98.1	98.9	98.9	93.3	95.3	95.1
Bulawayo	99.2	99.8	99.8	95.2	96.4	96.3
Manicaland	68.0	73.3	73.0	71.8	74.6	74.2
Mashonaland Central	70.3	76.4	76.0	65.8	69.3	68.8
Mashonaland East	68.3	75.2	74.7	67.3	72.3	71.6
Mashonaland West	70.1	80.4	79.8	65.3	71.0	70.2
Matabeleland North	69.8	76.0	75.5	66.0	71.6	70.6
Matabeleland South	65.3	69.9	69.4	58.7	68.1	66.8
Midlands	64.1	71.4	71.0	64.5	67.6	67.1
Masvingo	61.9	68.8	68.4	58.6	64.2	63.6
Harare	97.4	98.3	98.3	92.2	94.2	94.1
State land	90.9	94.6	94.5	89.2	91.9	91.7
Communal Land	62.9	64.2	64.0	63.2	64.5	64.3
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	67.7	69.3	69.2	61.9	66.9	66.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	81.2	86.8	86.6	64.1	74.2	73.2
Resettlement Area	63.1	62.7	62.7	53.1	54.1	54.0
Urban Council Area	98.3	99.0	99.0	93.5	95.4	95.2
Administrative Centres (Districts)	92.7	94.9	94.8	81.8	88.0	87.6
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	91.6	96.7	96.5	87.1	93.4	93.0
Total	70.3	80.2	79.7	69.0	76.0	75.1

11.3.2 Distance to Main Water Source

Overall, twelve percent of the households in the country have a main water source which is more than 1km away, with this proportion being higher among households headed by persons with disability (16 percent) than households headed by a person without a disability (12 percent) (Table 11.34). This was the case across place of residence, provinces, land use sectors and age groups. The differentials were higher in rural areas (2 percentage point difference) than in urban areas where there was gender parity. The differentials were slightly higher among male headed households (2 percentage point difference) than female headed households (1 percentage point difference).

Across the provinces, the differentials were highest in Matabeleland South (9 percentage point difference), Masvingo (4 percentage point difference), Matabeleland North and Mashonaland Central (both 3 percentage point difference). There was parity or near parity in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo, both less than 0.1 percentage point difference. Across land use sectors, the differential was highest in the large scale commercial farming areas, where 11 percent of the households headed by a person with disability walked more than 1 kilometres to their main water source compared to 8 percent of those households headed by a person with no disability. Across age groups, the same differentials of about 2 percentage point difference were observed.

Table 11.34: Proportion of Households whose main water source is at least 1km away by Sex and Disability Status of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Head of Household								
	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	19.2	17.3	17.5	20.3	19.4	19.6	19.7	18.1	18.3
Urban	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bulawayo	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manicaland	10.3	8.5	8.7	11.2	10.0	10.2	10.8	9.1	9.3
Mashonaland Central	16.8	14.1	14.5	17.4	14.4	15.1	17.1	14.2	14.7
Mashonaland East	9.7	7.3	7.6	10.5	9.4	9.6	10.0	8.0	8.3
Mashonaland West	12.2	10.7	10.9	11.4	10.4	10.6	11.9	10.6	10.8
Matabeleland North	27.0	22.5	23.2	28.8	26.6	27.1	27.9	24.0	24.7
Matabeleland South	29.3	19.9	21.1	32.1	25.0	26.1	30.8	22.1	23.3
Midlands	19.6	18.1	18.3	20.0	19.6	19.7	19.8	18.6	18.8
Masvingo	26.3	21.8	22.2	27.2	24.7	25.0	26.7	22.9	23.3
Harare	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
State land	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4
Communal Land	20.3	18.8	19.0	20.5	19.7	19.8	20.4	19.2	19.4
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	14.3	12.6	12.8	16.7	17.2	17.2	15.3	14.0	14.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	9.6	7.6	7.8	13.2	9.2	9.8	10.7	8.0	8.2
Resettlement Area	21.0	21.3	21.2	23.0	24.5	24.3	21.7	22.2	22.2
Urban Council Area	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Administrative Centres (Districts)	2.9	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.1	1.1	1.2
Growth point, Other Urban Area	3.2	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.1	2.2	3.1	1.9	1.9
< 15	14.8	17.7	17.6	16.7	17.4	17.4	15.7	17.6	17.5
15 - 17	15.8	15.2	15.2	16.0	14.8	14.8	15.9	15.0	15.0
18 - 24	12.9	10.0	10.1	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.1	11.2	11.3
25 - 34	13.3	9.6	9.7	13.5	12.0	12.1	13.3	10.2	10.4
35 - 59	13.5	10.3	10.6	15.0	13.3	13.5	14.2	11.3	11.6
60 - 64	15.9	13.5	14.0	16.9	15.5	15.9	16.4	14.3	14.8
65 +	17.1	14.8	15.6	17.6	16.3	16.8	17.3	15.4	16.2
Not stated	23.1	15.6	17.2	25.5	21.4	22.9	24.6	18.1	20.0
Total	14.9	10.5	11.0	16.1	13.4	13.9	15.5	11.5	12.0

Across the districts, among the households headed by a person with disability, the proportion whose main water source was more than 1 kilometre away was highest in Mwenezi (42 percent) and Binga (41 percent) and Gokwe North (40 percent), and lowest in Zvishavane Urban, Redcliff, Plumtree, Gwanda Urban, Victoria Falls, Kariba Urban, Chegutu Urban, Mvurwi and Rusape where there were no households with a water source which was more than 1 km (Table 11.35 below). For proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.47*.

Table 11.35: Proportion of Households whose Main Water Source is at Least 1km away by Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Mwenezi	41.5	42.1	42.0	42.3	46.5	46.0	41.8	43.8	43.6
Binga	40.1	39.4	39.5	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.5	40.0	40.1
Gokwe North	40.7	40.2	40.2	39.7	40.0	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.1
Bulilima	37.9	34.1	34.8	38.5	37.5	37.7	38.3	36.0	36.5
Nkayi	37.5	34.9	35.3	39.1	35.2	35.9	38.3	35.0	35.5
Mberengwa	35.1	33.5	33.7	37.3	36.5	36.7	36.2	34.8	35.0
Mangwe	35.0	30.2	31.2	35.7	33.6	34.1	35.4	32.0	32.8
Chivi	34.1	31.1	31.6	35.9	32.1	32.9	35.0	31.5	32.2
Matobo	33.1	30.4	30.9	36.0	33.4	34.1	34.7	31.7	32.4
Chiredzi	33.4	23.9	24.6	32.8	30.7	31.0	33.2	26.1	26.7
Bottom Ten Districts									
Kwekwe Urban	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Rusape	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Mvurwi	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Chegutu Urban	-	1.1	1.1	-	0.4	0.3	-	0.9	0.8
Kariba Urban	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Victoria Falls	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1
Gwanda Urban	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
Plumtree	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	0.4
Redcliff	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
Zvishavane Urban	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Total	14.9	10.5	11.0	16.1	13.4	13.9	15.5	11.5	12.0

Trends in Distance to the Main Water Source

The proportion of households whose main water source was more than one kilometre away increased from 10 percent in 2002 to 12 percent in 2012, with no notable differences between households headed by persons with disability and those headed by persons without disability (Table 11.36). Among households headed by a person with disability, the proportion whose main water source was more than 1 kilometre away slightly increased from 15 percent in 2002 to 16 percent in 2012. This increase was observed in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces (except Mashonaland West (where it remained static at 12 percent), Matabeleland North (where it declined from 29 percent to 28 percent) and Midlands (where it declined from 22 percent in 2002 to 20 percent in 2012). The increase in this proportion was highest in one of the least urbanised and poorest province of Masvingo (from 17 percent in 2002 to 27 percent in 2012). These changes were much smaller when compared with those of households headed by persons without disability.

Table 11.36: Proportion of Households whose main water source is at least 1km away by Disability Status of Head of Household, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	18.0	15.3	15.5	19.7	18.1	18.3
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bulawayo	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manicaland	6.9	6.1	6.1	10.8	9.1	9.3
Mashonaland Central	16.5	12.9	13.1	17.1	14.2	14.7
Mashonaland East	10.0	7.2	7.4	10.0	8.0	8.3
Mashonaland West	12.2	9.2	9.3	11.9	10.6	10.8
Matabeleland North	28.5	24.2	24.5	27.9	24.0	24.7
Matabeleland South	27.8	23.3	23.8	30.8	22.1	23.3
Midlands	21.7	17.3	17.6	19.8	18.6	18.8
Masvingo	17.3	15.1	15.2	26.7	22.9	23.3
Harare	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
State land	5.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4
Communal Land	19.0	17.6	17.7	20.4	19.2	19.4
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	14.1	13.4	13.5	15.3	14.0	14.2
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	7.8	5.4	5.5	10.7	8.0	8.2
Resettlement Area	20.9	20.7	20.7	21.7	22.2	22.2
Urban Council Area	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Administrative Centres (Districts)	11.7	3.2	3.5	2.1	1.1	1.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	1.5	0.9	0.9	3.1	1.9	1.9
Total	15.0	9.6	9.9	15.5	11.5	12.0

11.4. Sanitation

Toilet facilities are important for disease control and health improvement and the information obtained from them can be used to measure sanitation level of the household. This chapter looks at households with access to safe sanitation as well as those without a toilet facility. Since independence, Zimbabwe has had a two-pillar strategy to improve sanitation services, namely, firstly, the use of standardized technologies (essentially full water-borne systems in urban areas and, the ventilated improved latrine in rural areas), and secondly, subsidies to cover the capital costs of these services (GoZ/UNCT, 2014). The Zimbabwe MDG target for sanitation is to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe basic sanitation (GoZ/UNDP, 2004). The indicator for this goal and target is “proportion of people with access to improved sanitation (safety and dignity)”.

11.4.1 Access to Safe Sanitation

In the 2012, households with access to a flush, Blair/ ventilated pit latrine or pit toilet facility were defined as having access to safe sanitation.

Overall, sixty-eight percent of the households in the country had access to safe sanitation in 2012, with this proportion being lower among households headed by persons with disability (62 percent) than households headed by persons without disability (69 percent) (Table 11.37). This pattern was the same across place of residence, provinces, land use sectors and age and sex of head of household. Among households headed by a person with disability, there were very small or no differentials in this proportion among male and female headed households. This was also the case

in both rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces, land use sectors and age groups. Notable differentials were observed in the administrative centres, where among households headed by a person with disability, 79 percent of female headed households had access to safe sanitation compared to 66 percent of male headed households. The differentials were slightly higher in urban areas (3 percentage point difference) than in rural areas (1 percentage point difference).

Across the provinces, the differentials were highest in Matabeleland North (7 percentage point difference), Matabeleland South and Mashonaland West (both 5 percentage point difference) and lowest in the Midlands (1 percentage point difference). Across land use sectors, the differential was highest in the administrative centres (12 percentage point difference). There were no differentials in the communal and resettlement areas. Across age groups, there were slightly more households headed by a person with a disability with access to safe sanitation among households headed by children less than 15 years old (59 percent compared to those headed by a person with no disability (58 percent). This was also the case for households headed by persons aged 15-17 years. The differentials were highest among the youth age group of 25-34 years (7 percentage point difference) and 18-24 years (5 percentage point difference).

Among households headed by persons with disability, the proportion with access to safe sanitation was higher in urban areas (90 percent) than rural areas (54 percent). Across the provinces, it was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (93 percent) and Harare (92 percent) and lowest in the least urbanized and some of the poorest provinces of Matabeleland North (28 percent) and Masvingo (45 percent). This pattern mirrored that of households without an older person.

Table 11.37: Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Sanitation by Sex and Disability Status of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Head of Household								
	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	53.1	55.1	54.9	53.9	54.8	54.6	53.5	55.0	54.8
Urban	89.6	92.7	92.5	91.0	93.3	93.1	90.2	92.8	92.6
Bulawayo	92.3	94.3	94.2	94.1	95.2	95.0	93.2	94.6	94.5
Manicaland	67.8	71.1	70.7	68.8	71.1	70.7	68.3	71.1	70.7
Mashonaland Central	67.0	71.2	70.6	67.8	72.5	71.5	67.3	71.5	70.9
Mashonaland East	66.8	70.5	70.0	67.4	70.4	69.9	67.1	70.5	70.0
Mashonaland West	58.9	64.1	63.5	60.5	65.9	64.8	59.5	64.6	63.9
Matabeleland North	28.9	36.2	35.1	26.2	30.6	29.7	27.6	34.1	33.0
Matabeleland South	50.8	56.2	55.6	51.7	54.6	54.1	51.3	55.5	54.9
Midlands	52.1	54.3	54.0	54.2	55.4	55.2	53.1	54.7	54.5
Masvingo	44.7	50.0	49.5	46.2	47.4	47.2	45.4	49.0	48.6
Harare	92.3	94.9	94.7	92.6	95.2	94.9	92.4	95.0	94.8
State land	71.3	74.8	74.6	73.6	78.6	78.1	72.0	75.7	75.4
Communal Land	52.5	53.5	53.4	53.7	54.5	54.3	53.1	53.9	53.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	65.1	67.8	67.5	64.0	67.6	67.0	64.7	67.8	67.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	58.8	62.0	61.8	58.9	60.7	60.5	58.8	61.7	61.5
Resettlement Area	49.7	50.6	50.5	50.3	48.8	49.0	49.9	50.1	50.1
Urban Council Area	90.2	93.1	92.9	91.5	93.8	93.5	90.7	93.3	93.1
Administrative Centres (Districts)	66.1	82.6	81.4	78.9	84.8	84.2	70.5	83.2	82.2
Growth point, Other Urban Area	77.4	81.4	81.1	77.5	84.0	83.4	77.5	82.2	81.9
< 15	59.4	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.3	58.4	59.1	58.5	58.5
15 - 17	66.1	66.4	66.3	66.6	65.0	65.1	66.4	65.7	65.7
18 - 24	66.1	71.9	71.7	64.9	67.4	67.3	65.6	70.1	70.0
25 - 34	62.2	71.8	71.4	64.3	68.7	68.5	62.9	70.9	70.6
35 - 59	62.7	70.5	69.7	63.3	67.8	67.1	63.0	69.6	68.8
60 - 64	60.6	64.9	64.0	60.8	63.7	62.9	60.7	64.4	63.5
65 +	59.9	63.8	62.5	59.8	62.0	61.1	59.9	63.1	61.8
Not stated	46.4	59.4	56.6	46.0	52.8	50.2	46.2	56.5	53.5
Total	61.6	70.3	69.3	61.7	67.0	66.1	61.6	69.2	68.2

Across the districts, among the households headed by a person with disability, the proportion with access to safe sanitation was highest in Marondera Urban and Epworth (97 percent) and Norton, Chitungwiza and Ruwa Local Board (94 percent), and lowest in Binga (16 percent), Nkayi (17 percent) and Lupane (22 percent) (Table 11.38 below). For the proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.48*.

Table 11.38: Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Sanitation by Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Marondera Urban	95.9	97.2	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.2	96.6	97.2	97.2
Epworth	96.5	97.8	97.7	96.5	97.5	97.5	96.5	97.7	97.7
Norton	93.0	95.6	95.4	96.0	97.0	96.9	94.2	96.0	95.8
Chitungwiza	93.8	96.3	96.2	94.1	96.6	96.3	93.9	96.4	96.2
Ruwa Local Board	93.6	95.0	94.9	93.1	96.4	96.1	93.5	95.3	95.2
Bulawayo	92.3	94.3	94.2	94.1	95.2	95.0	93.2	94.6	94.5
Gweru Urban	92.9	95.1	94.9	93.4	96.3	95.8	93.1	95.5	95.2
Rusape	92.3	94.6	94.3	91.5	95.9	95.2	91.9	95.1	94.7
Harare Urban	91.6	94.4	94.2	92.0	94.8	94.5	91.8	94.5	94.3
Harare Rural	91.6	92.4	92.4	91.7	92.7	92.6	91.6	92.5	92.5
Bottom Ten Districts									
Gokwe South	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.1	34.3	33.9	32.1	33.0	32.9
Bubi	33.6	32.1	32.4	27.8	29.8	29.3	31.1	31.4	31.4
Mwenezi	29.0	34.7	34.1	34.0	32.0	32.3	31.1	33.6	33.3
Chiredzi	32.0	39.8	39.2	29.6	31.8	31.5	31.0	37.3	36.7
Beitbridge Rural	29.5	36.0	35.3	27.8	33.6	33.0	28.6	34.8	34.1
Tsholotsho	28.0	29.1	28.8	29.0	31.8	31.0	28.5	30.5	29.9
Kariba	26.1	31.3	30.1	21.0	27.1	25.4	24.1	29.9	28.5
Lupane	21.9	20.3	20.5	22.0	20.4	20.7	22.0	20.3	20.6
Nkayi	16.8	16.3	16.3	17.9	18.6	18.5	17.3	17.2	17.2
Binga	16.8	19.8	19.3	14.8	16.6	16.2	15.7	18.4	17.9
Total	61.6	70.3	69.3	61.7	67.0	66.1	61.6	69.2	68.2

Trends in Access to Safe Sanitation

The proportion of households headed by a person with disability with access to safe sanitation increased from 55 percent in 2002 to 62 percent in 2012, which was much higher than that among households headed by persons without disability (from 68 percent in 2002 to 69 percent in 2012 (Table 11.39). The increases were observed in the rural areas, all the provinces (except the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare where there were declines) and in all the land use sectors (except small scale commercial farms, urban council areas and growth points and other urban areas where there were declines).

Table 11.39: Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Sanitation by Disability Status, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	47.4	51.3	51.0	53.5	55.0	54.8
Urban	92.9	95.1	95.0	90.2	92.8	92.6
Bulawayo	96.2	97.3	97.3	93.2	94.6	94.5
Manicaland	64.7	69.9	69.6	68.3	71.1	70.7
Mashonaland Central	57.5	63.1	62.8	67.3	71.5	70.9
Mashonaland East	58.1	63.7	63.3	67.1	70.5	70.0
Mashonaland West	52.1	60.6	60.1	59.5	64.6	63.9
Matabeleland North	23.6	33.5	32.7	27.6	34.1	33.0
Matabeleland South	48.1	52.2	51.7	51.3	55.5	54.9
Midlands	44.8	53.2	52.7	53.1	54.7	54.5
Masvingo	41.1	48.7	48.2	45.4	49.0	48.6
Harare	96.8	97.6	97.5	92.4	95.0	94.8
State land	62.9	70.1	69.9	72.0	75.7	75.4
Communal Land	46.3	49.1	48.8	53.1	53.9	53.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	72.9	73.5	73.4	64.7	67.8	67.3
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	53.4	59.1	58.9	58.8	61.7	61.5
Resettlement Area	44.1	42.8	42.9	49.9	50.1	50.1
Urban Council Area	93.3	95.2	95.2	90.7	93.3	93.1
Administrative Centres (Districts)	72.1	86.7	86.2	70.5	83.2	82.2
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	83.4	89.5	89.3	77.5	82.2	81.9
Total	55.0	67.8	67.1	61.6	69.2	68.2

11.4.2 Households without a Toilet Facility

Overall, twenty-four percent of the households in the country had no toilet facility in 2012, with this proportion being higher among households headed by persons with disability (30 percent) than households headed by persons without disability (23 percent) (Table 11.40). This pattern was the same across place of residence, provinces, land use sectors (with the exception of resettlement areas) and age groups (with the exception of child headed households).

Across the provinces, there were no differentials in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare. However, notable differentials were observed in Matabeleland North (where 62 percent of households headed by a person with a disability had no toilet facility compared to 55 percent of those headed by a person with no disability), Matabeleland South (40 percent compared to 36 percent) and Mashonaland Central (24 percent compared to 21 percent). Across land use sectors, the differentials were highest in the administrative centres (17 percent compared to 7 percent) and large scale commercial farming areas (24 percent compared to 18 percent). There were no differentials in the communal and urban council areas. Across age groups, the differentials were highest among households headed by youths aged 25-34 years (31 percent compared to 23 percent).

Among households headed by a person with disability, the proportion with no toilet facility was higher in rural areas (38 percent) than urban areas (2 percent). Across the provinces it was highest in the least urbanized and some of the poorest provinces of Matabeleland North (62 percent) and Masvingo (46 percent) and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (1 percent) and Harare (less than 1 percent). Across land use sectors, it was highest in communal areas (39 percent) and resettlement areas (36 percent).

Table 11.40: Proportion of Households with No Toilet Facility by Sex and Disability Status of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Head of Household								
	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	36.4	35.4	35.5	38.7	38.3	38.4	37.5	36.4	36.6
Urban	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5
Bulawayo	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
Manicaland	21.9	18.5	18.8	23.7	21.5	21.8	22.8	19.7	20.1
Mashonaland Central	23.4	20.6	20.9	24.8	20.4	21.3	24.0	20.5	21.1
Mashonaland East	25.1	22.6	22.8	26.8	24.1	24.6	25.9	23.1	23.5
Mashonaland West	29.9	27.3	27.6	31.3	26.7	27.6	30.5	27.1	27.6
Matabeleland North	58.6	51.5	52.6	65.0	60.8	61.7	61.7	55.0	56.2
Matabeleland South	37.9	34.3	34.8	41.1	38.5	39.0	39.6	36.1	36.6
Midlands	36.7	36.0	36.1	37.5	37.0	37.1	37.1	36.3	36.5
Masvingo	44.8	40.0	40.5	46.8	46.7	46.7	45.7	42.7	43.0
Harare	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
State land	11.3	8.5	8.6	11.7	7.9	8.2	11.4	8.3	8.5
Communal Land	38.5	39.5	39.4	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.2	39.7	39.6
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	21.9	21.6	21.6	23.9	23.0	23.2	22.7	22.0	22.1
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	24.1	17.7	18.3	24.1	19.0	19.7	24.1	18.0	18.6
Resettlement Area	37.5	39.5	39.3	40.2	43.1	42.7	38.5	40.6	40.3
Urban Council Area	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	19.9	7.6	8.4	11.6	5.9	6.4	17.0	7.1	7.9
Growth point, Other Urban Area	8.4	4.9	5.1	9.9	5.7	6.1	9.0	5.1	5.4
< 15	35.6	37.5	37.4	35.5	37.3	37.2	35.5	37.4	37.3
15 - 17	30.7	29.9	30.0	29.7	31.2	31.1	30.2	30.5	30.5
18 - 24	27.1	21.7	21.9	29.7	28.1	28.2	28.1	24.2	24.4
25 - 34	31.1	22.1	22.5	29.5	26.0	26.1	30.6	23.2	23.5
35 - 59	27.3	20.5	21.2	28.5	25.0	25.5	27.8	22.0	22.7
60 - 64	26.9	22.4	23.3	30.3	27.5	28.3	28.6	24.5	25.5
65 +	29.2	24.7	26.3	33.6	30.8	32.0	31.3	27.2	28.8
Not stated	45.1	29.3	32.6	48.4	39.2	42.7	47.2	33.6	37.6
Total	28.4	21.7	22.4	30.9	26.6	27.3	29.6	23.3	24.1

Across the districts, among the households headed by a person with disability, the proportion with no toilet facility was highest in Binga (77 percent), Nkayi (72 percent) and Lupane (68 percent),

and lowest in Marondera Urban (0.1 percent) and Harare Urban (0.3 percent) (Table 11.41 below). For the proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.49*.

Table 11.41: Proportion of Households with No Toilet Facility by Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Binga	73.9	74.1	74.1	79.6	79.0	79.2	76.8	76.3	76.4
Nkayi	70.7	72.5	72.2	73.3	73.1	73.1	71.9	72.7	72.6
Lupane	66.2	69.9	69.3	69.6	72.4	71.8	67.8	70.8	70.3
Kariba	63.9	58.1	59.4	72.8	65.8	67.8	67.3	60.5	62.2
Beitbridge Rural	63.0	54.8	55.7	67.1	61.4	62.0	65.1	58.1	58.9
Tsholotsho	60.4	61.8	61.5	63.8	62.2	62.6	62.2	62.0	62.1
Gokwe South	56.0	58.7	58.4	59.3	58.6	58.7	57.4	58.7	58.5
Chiredzi	54.2	40.1	41.2	60.9	57.0	57.4	56.9	45.5	46.5
Mwenezi	56.1	54.2	54.4	57.0	60.9	60.5	56.5	56.9	56.8
Zaka	55.9	54.6	54.7	56.8	57.2	57.2	56.4	55.8	55.9
Bottom Ten Districts									
Chegutu Urban	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.5
Ruwa Local Board	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.0
Norton	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1
Mutare Urban	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3
Epworth	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Gweru Urban	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Rusape	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chitungwiza	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Harare Urban	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Marondera Urban	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	28.4	21.7	22.4	30.9	26.6	27.3	29.6	23.3	24.1

Trends in Households without a Toilet Facility

The proportion of households headed by persons with disability with no toilet facility notably declined from 42 percent in 2002 to 30 percent in 2012, with the decline being much higher among households headed by persons without disability (from 28 percent in 2002 to 23 percent in 2012) (Table 11.42). The declines were observed in rural areas, all the provinces (except Harare where the proportion remained static) and the land use sectors (except urban council areas where there was a slight increase from 1 percent in 2002 to 2 percent in 2012). In both time periods, the proportion of households with no toilet facility was higher among households headed by a person with disability than among those headed by persons without disability. This pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas, as well as across the provinces and land use sectors (except small scale commercial farms).

Table 11.42: Proportion of Households with no Toilet Facility by Disability Status of Head of Household, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	49.9	43.8	44.2	37.5	36.4	36.6
Urban	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.5
Bulawayo	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Manicaland	31.5	24.5	24.9	22.8	19.7	20.1
Mashonaland Central	39.1	32.3	32.7	24.0	20.5	21.1
Mashonaland East	39.3	31.8	32.4	25.9	23.1	23.5
Mashonaland West	42.9	32.5	33.1	30.5	27.1	27.6
Matabeleland North	73.3	59.6	60.7	61.7	55.0	56.2
Matabeleland South	50.2	44.1	44.8	39.6	36.1	36.6
Midlands	52.0	41.5	42.1	37.1	36.3	36.5
Masvingo	55.5	45.7	46.3	45.7	42.7	43.0
Harare	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
State land	16.8	8.9	9.1	11.4	8.3	8.5
Communal Land	52.3	49.4	49.6	39.2	39.7	39.6
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	25.3	23.4	23.6	22.7	22.0	22.1
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	32.6	25.0	25.3	24.1	18.0	18.6
Resettlement Area	53.3	53.3	53.3	38.5	40.6	40.3
Urban Council Area	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.3
Administrative Centres (Districts)	18.4	7.2	7.7	17.0	7.1	7.9
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	10.9	4.7	4.9	9.0	5.1	5.4
Total	41.8	27.6	28.3	29.6	23.3	24.1

11.5. Source of Energy for Cooking

Zimbabwe's National Energy Policy encourages energy sector decentralisation, rural electrification and the adoption of renewable energy resources. The main sources of energy used in Zimbabwe are coal, wood fuel, electricity, and petroleum fuels. This chapter looks at households which use wood, electricity and solid fuels as energy for cooking. The policy and programme context for the provision of energy is discussed in detail in the 2012 Zimbabwe Population Census Living Conditions Thematic Report.

11.5.1 Wood

Overall, sixty-three percent of the households in the country use wood as energy for cooking in 2012, with this proportion being higher among households headed by persons with disability (74 percent) than households headed by persons without disability (61 percent) (Table 11.43). This pattern was observed across place of residence, provinces (except Harare and Bulawayo), land use sectors and age groups. The pattern was also observed in both male and female headed households. Across place of residence, the differentials were only observed in the rural areas where the proportion was 91 percent among households headed by a person with a disability compared to 88 percent for those headed by a person with no disability.

Across the provinces, the differentials were highest in the least urbanized (except Mashonaland West) and poorest (except Mashonaland East) provinces of Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Mashonaland East. Across land use sectors, the differentials were highest in the administrative centres (49 percent compared to 40 percent) and on state land (50 percent compared to 41 percent). Across age groups, the differentials were highest among households headed by youths aged 25-34 years (69 percent compared to 57 percent) and lowest among child headed households.

Notable gender differentials were observed where among households headed by a person with disability, the proportion which uses wood as energy for cooking was higher among female headed households (77 percent) than male headed households (71 percent).

Among the households headed by persons with disability, the proportion which used wood for cooking was higher in rural areas (91 percent) than in urban areas (16 percent). Across the provinces, it was highest in the least urbanized and some of the poorest provinces of Mashonaland Central (90 percent) and Matabeleland South (88 percent), and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (6 percent) and Harare (13 percent). Across land use sectors, it was highest in communal areas (92 percent) and lowest in urban council areas (15 percent). This pattern mirrored that of households headed by persons without disability.

Table 11.43: Proportion of Households Using Wood as Energy for Cooking by Sex and Disability Status of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Head of Household								
	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	88.6	86.2	86.5	92.9	91.1	91.4	90.6	88.0	88.4
Urban	17.2	15.9	16.0	15.2	15.0	15.0	16.3	15.7	15.7
Bulawayo	6.8	6.5	6.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.1
Manicaland	84.6	77.4	78.2	88.3	84.9	85.4	86.4	80.5	81.2
Mashonaland Central	88.3	82.5	83.3	91.4	85.2	86.5	89.6	83.3	84.3
Mashonaland East	85.5	76.5	77.5	89.5	81.7	83.0	87.3	78.3	79.5
Mashonaland West	75.0	67.7	68.5	77.8	68.6	70.3	76.0	67.9	69.0
Matabeleland North	82.4	72.6	74.1	89.3	83.6	84.8	85.7	76.6	78.3
Matabeleland South	84.6	72.7	74.2	90.5	83.1	84.4	87.7	77.2	78.7
Midlands	73.5	67.4	68.3	77.8	72.6	73.7	75.5	69.3	70.3
Masvingo	85.3	78.7	79.3	89.1	85.8	86.2	87.0	81.6	82.1
Harare	14.0	14.1	14.1	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.9	13.5	13.5
State land	48.2	39.3	39.9	53.7	44.5	45.5	50.0	40.5	41.2
Communal Land	90.9	90.4	90.5	94.2	93.4	93.5	92.6	91.7	91.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	80.9	77.5	77.9	86.4	83.7	84.2	83.1	79.4	79.9
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	82.2	78.7	79.0	86.0	80.5	81.2	83.4	79.1	79.5
Resettlement Area	87.8	89.6	89.4	91.1	91.6	91.5	89.0	90.2	90.0
Urban Council Area	16.0	15.0	15.0	13.6	13.5	13.5	15.0	14.6	14.6
Administrative Centres (Districts)	49.1	38.6	39.3	47.6	42.7	43.1	48.6	39.7	40.4
Growth point, Other Urban Area	47.4	38.6	39.2	59.1	47.7	48.8	52.4	41.6	42.3
< 15	85.9	83.9	84.0	82.6	80.6	80.6	84.3	82.2	82.3
15 - 17	82.1	80.3	80.4	73.9	74.9	74.8	78.1	77.7	77.7
18 - 24	71.0	61.2	61.6	68.1	64.7	64.9	69.9	62.6	62.8
25 - 34	69.1	54.8	55.4	66.7	60.8	61.1	68.3	56.5	57.0
35 - 59	66.4	55.5	56.6	71.3	65.9	66.7	68.6	59.0	60.1
60 - 64	71.7	65.3	66.6	78.0	75.7	76.3	74.9	69.6	70.8
65 +	80.0	74.3	76.3	83.7	81.5	82.4	81.8	77.3	79.0
Not stated	81.0	62.0	66.0	89.0	79.6	83.2	86.2	69.7	74.6
Total	72.1	57.9	59.4	76.6	66.9	68.5	74.1	60.9	62.6

Across the districts, among the households headed by a person with disability, the proportion which use wood as energy for cooking was highest in Mudzi, Buhera and Rushinga (95 percent), and lowest in Bulawayo and Harare Urban (6 percent) (Table 11.44 below). For the proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.50*.

Table 11.44: Proportion of Households Using Wood as Energy for Cooking by Disability Status and Sex of Head of Household and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Mudzi	94.3	91.2	91.6	96.6	94.0	94.4	95.4	92.4	92.9
Buhera	92.9	91.5	91.7	96.3	95.2	95.3	94.8	93.2	93.5
Rushinga	93.4	92.4	92.6	95.9	93.5	94.1	94.5	92.8	93.1
Beitbridge Rural	93.7	89.7	90.2	94.8	94.9	94.8	94.2	92.3	92.5
Bikita	92.5	91.0	91.1	95.8	94.9	95.0	94.1	92.8	92.9
UMP	93.0	93.2	93.1	95.0	93.5	93.8	93.9	93.3	93.4
Mbire	92.8	94.1	93.9	95.4	95.3	95.3	93.8	94.4	94.3
Mutare Rural	92.5	91.9	91.9	95.0	93.5	93.7	93.7	92.6	92.7
Binga	91.4	92.1	92.0	95.9	95.8	95.8	93.6	93.7	93.7
Hwedza	91.8	90.1	90.4	95.0	91.9	92.9	93.4	90.7	91.4
Bottom Ten Districts									
Kariba Urban	17.8	13.8	14.3	19.9	14.3	15.2	18.5	13.9	14.5
Kwekwe Urban	18.5	20.2	20.0	14.8	18.7	18.0	16.9	19.8	19.4
Ruwa Local Board	17.9	18.9	18.8	13.3	14.3	14.2	16.6	17.9	17.9
Masvingo Urban	15.4	14.0	14.1	12.8	11.3	11.5	14.2	13.1	13.2
Chiredzi Urban	15.5	14.7	14.8	12.4	11.1	11.2	14.0	13.6	13.6
Gweru Urban	9.8	10.6	10.5	9.5	8.9	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.0
Chitungwiza	7.9	6.1	6.2	8.4	6.0	6.3	8.1	6.1	6.2
Hwange Urban	6.2	3.4	3.6	9.4	5.0	5.5	7.2	3.7	4.1
Harare Urban	7.0	6.6	6.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.2	6.2	6.2
Bulawayo	6.8	6.5	6.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.1
Total	72.1	57.9	59.4	76.6	66.9	68.5	74.1	60.9	62.6

Trends in Use of Wood as Energy for Cooking

The proportion of households headed by persons with disability which used wood as energy for cooking declined from 84 percent in 2002 to 74 percent in 2012, which was much larger than the decline among households headed by persons without disability (from 63 percent in 2002 to 61 percent in 2012) (Table 11.45). However, the proportion of households using wood remained higher among those headed by persons with disability compared with those headed by persons without disability. This pattern was observed in both the rural and urban areas as well as across the provinces (except Harare where there was an increase from 12 percent in 2002 to 13 percent in 2012) and land use sectors. It is important to note that across the provinces, the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare actually experienced increases in the proportion of households which used wood for cooking. Across the land use sectors, the decline was greatest in administrative centres (from 80 percent to 49 percent) and lowest in urban council areas (from 16 percent to 15 percent).

Table 11.45: Proportion of Households Which Use Wood as Energy for Cooking by Disability Status, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	97.5	93.9	94.2	90.6	88.0	88.4
Urban	17.9	11.0	11.1	16.3	15.7	15.7
Bulawayo	6.8	3.9	4.0	6.1	6.1	6.1
Manicaland	92.7	83.5	84.0	86.4	80.5	81.2
Mashonaland Central	95.7	87.6	88.1	89.6	83.3	84.3
Mashonaland East	95.4	86.2	86.9	87.3	78.3	79.5
Mashonaland West	87.1	73.5	74.3	76.0	67.9	69.0
Matabeleland North	95.2	83.4	84.3	85.7	76.6	78.3
Matabeleland South	94.4	85.4	86.4	87.7	77.2	78.7
Midlands	90.2	73.1	74.2	75.5	69.3	70.3
Masvingo	95.6	87.3	87.7	87.0	81.6	82.1
Harare	11.7	7.3	7.4	12.9	13.5	13.5
State land	61.7	49.1	49.4	50.0	40.5	41.2
Communal Land	98.7	97.4	97.5	92.6	91.7	91.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	94.6	90.9	91.1	83.1	79.4	79.9
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	90.9	88.3	88.3	83.4	79.1	79.5
Resettlement Area	98.2	97.0	97.1	89.0	90.2	90.0
Urban Council Area	16.4	10.1	10.2	15.0	14.6	14.6
Administrative Centres (Districts)	79.9	54.1	55.0	48.6	39.7	40.4
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	59.5	43.8	44.3	52.4	41.6	42.3
Total	84.2	62.6	63.8	74.1	60.9	62.6

11.5.2 Electricity

Overall, thirty-two percent of the households in the country have access to and use electricity as energy for cooking, with this proportion being lower among households with a person with disability (21 percent) than households without a person with disability (35 percent) (Table 11.46). This was observed in the rural areas as well as across the provinces (except the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare) and land use sectors (except urban council areas). In the urban areas, as well as in Harare and urban council areas, the proportion of households which used electricity for cooking was higher among households with a person with disability than among households without a person with disability. Gender differentials were also observed. Among households with a person with disability, the proportion with access to and using electricity as energy for cooking was higher among male headed households (23 percent) than female headed households (19 percent). This was the case in the rural areas as well as across the provinces (except the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare where the proportion was higher among female headed households) and land use sectors (except urban council areas where the proportion was higher among female headed households).

Table 11.46: Proportion of Households with Access to and Using Electricity as Energy for Cooking by Presence of a Person with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	4.2	8.6	7.6	2.3	4.9	4.2	3.4	7.2	6.3
Urban	77.7	77.7	77.7	81.0	80.1	80.2	78.9	78.3	78.4
Bulawayo	92.9	92.3	92.4	94.5	93.7	93.9	93.6	92.8	92.9
Manicaland	11.5	20.0	18.3	8.4	12.8	11.8	10.1	17.1	15.6
Mashonaland Central	6.1	13.9	12.0	4.5	11.5	9.3	5.5	13.2	11.1
Mashonaland East	9.8	18.1	16.5	7.3	14.3	12.5	8.7	16.8	15.1
Mashonaland West	19.0	28.0	26.0	18.2	27.8	25.1	18.7	27.9	25.8
Matabeleland North	8.9	23.4	19.6	4.7	12.6	10.1	7.1	19.4	15.9
Matabeleland South	7.3	22.9	19.7	4.0	12.7	10.5	5.6	18.6	15.6
Midlands	19.5	29.0	26.7	16.9	24.1	22.0	18.4	27.3	24.9
Masvingo	8.1	17.6	15.9	6.6	11.4	10.5	7.5	15.1	13.7
Harare	75.9	74.6	74.7	80.9	78.7	79.1	77.6	75.6	75.8
State land	48.5	54.7	53.9	42.8	51.2	49.8	46.9	53.9	52.9
Communal Land	1.6	3.8	3.2	1.1	2.6	2.2	1.4	3.3	2.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	11.8	17.9	16.6	6.8	11.6	10.4	10.1	16.1	14.7
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	14.2	18.8	18.1	10.6	17.0	15.6	13.2	18.4	17.5
Resettlement Area	3.0	4.9	4.5	2.1	3.5	3.2	2.7	4.5	4.1
Urban Council Area	78.8	78.5	78.5	82.7	81.5	81.7	80.2	79.3	79.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	53.0	59.7	58.8	50.6	55.4	54.7	52.2	58.5	57.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	48.6	58.1	56.9	35.6	48.7	46.8	43.7	55.1	53.6
Total	22.6	37.3	34.5	19.3	29.5	27.0	21.3	34.7	31.9

It is also important to note that among households with a person with disability, the proportion which used electricity was larger in urban areas (78 percent) than rural areas (4 percent). Across the provinces, the proportion was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo (93 percent) and Harare (76 percent) and lowest in the least urbanised and some of the poorest provinces of Mashonaland Central (6 percent), Matabeleland South (7 percent) and Masvingo (8 percent).

Across the districts, among the households with a person with disability, the proportion which use electricity as energy for cooking was highest in Bulawayo (94 percent) and Hwange Urban (93 percent) and Harare Urban (84 percent) and lowest in Mbire (0.2 percent) and Gokwe South (0.3 percent) (Table 11.47 below). For the proportions in all the other districts, see *Appendix A1.51*.

Table 11.47: Proportion of Households with Access to and Using Electricity as Energy for Cooking by Presence of a Person, with Disability, Sex of Head of Household and Selected District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Top Ten Districts									
Bulawayo	92.9	92.3	92.4	94.5	93.7	93.9	93.6	92.8	92.9
Hwange Urban	95.2	96.7	96.5	89.6	94.7	93.7	93.5	96.3	95.8
Harare Urban	87.6	87.7	87.6	90.6	90.2	90.3	88.7	88.3	88.3
Gweru Urban	87.8	86.8	87.0	89.1	88.5	88.6	88.3	87.3	87.5
Masvingo Urban	84.9	84.8	84.8	87.1	87.4	87.3	85.8	85.7	85.7
Chiredzi Urban	82.1	85.0	84.8	89.8	88.4	88.6	85.3	86.1	86.0
Kwekwe Urban	80.0	78.9	79.1	83.3	80.1	80.9	81.3	79.3	79.7
Kariba Urban	81.1	86.0	85.0	79.2	85.7	84.1	80.5	85.9	84.8
Chitungwiza	79.5	80.6	80.5	82.2	81.3	81.4	80.5	80.8	80.8
Norton	75.6	76.3	76.2	81.0	80.8	80.9	77.4	77.5	77.5
Bottom Ten Districts									
Buhera	1.7	5.1	4.3	0.7	2.5	2.1	1.2	3.8	3.2
Chivi	1.1	6.7	5.0	1.1	5.3	4.0	1.1	6.1	4.6
Bulilima	1.9	3.7	3.2	0.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.6	2.1
Mudzi	1.1	5.3	4.3	0.9	3.3	2.7	1.0	4.5	3.6
Gokwe North	0.9	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.6
Tsholotsho	1.0	3.9	2.7	0.5	2.2	1.5	0.7	3.0	2.1
Nkayi	0.4	2.6	2.1	0.8	2.5	2.0	0.6	2.6	2.0
Mangwe	0.5	2.1	1.6	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.3
Gokwe South	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7
Mbire	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.0
Total	22.6	37.3	34.5	19.3	29.5	27.0	21.3	34.7	31.9

Trends in Use of Electricity for Cooking

Overall, the proportion of households which used electricity as energy for cooking in the country declined from 38 percent in 2002 to 32 percent in 2012, with the proportion remaining stagnant at 21 percent among households with a person with disability (Table 11.48). In both time periods, the proportion of households which used electricity for cooking was lower among households with a person with disability than households without a person with disability.

Among the households with a person with disability, the decline in the proportion which used electricity for cooking was higher in rural areas (from 7 percent to 3 percent) than urban areas (from 82 percent to 79 percent). Across the provinces, the decline in the proportion was highest in Mashonaland Central (from 12 percent to 6 percent), and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo.

Table 11.48: Proportion of Households Which Use Electricity as Energy for Cooking by Presence of a Person with Disability, Year and Background Characteristics, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	2002			2012		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Rural	7.2	12.2	11.5	3.4	7.2	6.3
Urban	82.2	85.4	85.2	78.9	78.3	78.4
Bulawayo	94.5	95.9	95.8	93.6	92.8	92.9
Manicaland	13.6	23.3	22.3	10.1	17.1	15.6
Mashonaland Central	11.7	20.2	19.2	5.5	13.2	11.1
Mashonaland East	9.5	20.0	18.5	8.7	16.8	15.1
Mashonaland West	21.5	35.2	33.6	18.7	27.9	25.8
Matabeleland North	7.8	20.6	18.5	7.1	19.4	15.9
Matabeleland South	8.5	18.7	16.6	5.6	18.6	15.6
Midlands	15.6	32.7	30.5	18.4	27.3	24.9
Masvingo	9.2	18.3	17.2	7.5	15.1	13.7
Harare	79.1	82.3	82.1	77.6	75.6	75.8
State land	50.0	56.2	55.8	46.9	53.9	52.9
Communal Land	4.5	6.5	6.2	1.4	3.3	2.8
Small Scale Commercial Farming Area	15.9	20.3	19.7	10.1	16.1	14.7
Large Scale Commercial Farming Area	22.9	25.6	25.4	13.2	18.4	17.5
Resettlement Area	7.6	9.1	8.9	2.7	4.5	4.1
Urban Council Area	83.3	86.1	85.9	80.2	79.3	79.4
Administrative Centres (Districts)	41.5	55.2	54.3	52.2	58.5	57.7
Growth Point and Other Urban Area	45.3	58.3	57.5	43.7	55.1	53.6
Total	21.1	40.6	38.4	21.3	34.7	31.9

12. Discussion of Results

12.1. Demographic Characteristics and Distribution of the Population with Disability

The geographical distribution of the population of persons with disability generally followed that of the population without disability. However, persons with disability were over-represented in the rural areas where disability prevalence was also higher, indicating a possible movement of persons with disability from urban to rural areas in search of cheaper cost of living. The shrinking of the share of population with disability living in communal areas and a corresponding increase in their share in resettlement areas might be reflective of the Fast Track Land Reform Programme from which persons with disability seem to also have benefitted.

The lower sex ratio for persons with disability compared with that of persons without disability might be suggesting a higher mortality of males than females among persons with disability than among persons without disability. The population pyramid for persons with disability has a narrow base, which is different from that of persons without disability which has a broad base, probably reflecting lower fertility of the former population group. A much larger proportion of persons with disability (24 percent) were older persons (65 years and above), which was six times as high as the proportion among persons without disability (4 percent), showing that disability has an age dimension which needs to be looked at in the quest of meeting the needs, including human rights, of older persons. There were striking differences in the age-sex structure of the population with disability between persons of African origin and those of European origin, and it is not clear why. Most of the persons with disability who were of African origin were in the 15-64 year age group (59 percent) followed by those in the 65+ age group (24 percent). In contrast, most of those of European origin were in the 65+ age group (58 percent), followed by those in the 15-64 year age group (40 percent).

It is not clear why there were fewer persons with disability who were in the "never married" (17 percent) and "married" (53 percent) categories while there were more in the "divorced" category (24 percent), compared with persons without disability.

The more than doubling of the prevalence between 2002 and 2012 could be due to improvements in the collection of data on disability since the definitions essentially remained the same in the two census periods. It is not clear why the prevalence was highest in Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North and lowest in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo.

Disability prevalence steadily increased with age, for both males and females, and this could be due to the dominance of disability types which are associated with age, namely, difficulty seeing and difficulty moving. There was no difference in disability prevalence by sex before age 40, but differences started to emerge and widen thereafter, with the prevalence being higher among females than males. The higher disability prevalence among females beyond age 40 could be due to the higher mortality among males than females. Disability prevalence among persons age 75+ was about eleven times as high as that among persons below age 25, and again, this could be due

to the fact that the most common types of disability were difficulty seeing and difficulty moving, which mostly affect older people.

Disability prevalence was highest among persons of European origin, probably due to the the relatively larger proportion of the population of European origin age 65 years and above (23 percent), compared with the population of African origin (4 percent).

12.2. Types of Disability

The higher proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty moving in rural areas and among females could be due to the longer distances people walk in rural areas than in urban areas. Women also walk longer distances fetching wood as well as water for drinking and cooking, which are reproductive roles which women play in Zimbabwe. The provinces of Matabeleland South and Masvingo which have the highest proportions of persons with this type of disability are also among the most sparsely populated in the country. The higher proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty seeing in urban areas could be due to the frequency of reading which is higher in urban areas compared with the latter. It is not clear why this type of disability was higher among females. The increasing proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty seeing with age is biological; eye sight deteriorates with age. However, it is not clear why it should be higher among females.

The proportion of persons with disability who had difficulty speaking was higher among males than females, and was highest in children age 0-4, after which it decreased with age. However, it is not clear why the proportion was consistently higher among males than females even after this age until age 75+ when parity is observed. The higher prevalence of difficulty speaking among children age 0-4 could be due to delay in children to start to speak. Difficulty learning affected more males than females, and the reasons for this are not clear.

Strange behaviour/ mental illness affected more males than females after age 20, and increased with age reaching a peak at the age group 25-39. There is not much difference in the prevalence of strage behaviour/ mental illness between males and females before the age of 20. These results are consistent with newspaper reports which have reported a sharp increase in cases of mental illness due to substance abuse among youths. Albinism generally declined with age and equally affected males and females, probably indicating high mortality of persons with albinism.

12.3. Household Characteristics

It is not clear why the average size of households headed by persons with disability was much smaller while the proportion of female-headed households was much higher than households headed by persons without disability.

12.4. Education

The proportions of persons who have ever been to school or who were currently attending various levels of education (except primary level) among persons with disability, though slightly lower, were not very different from those of persons without disability, probably showing equal opportunities which have been afforded persons with disability in the education sector. However, the difference in literacy rate was quite large. The proportion of persons with disability currently attending or whose highest level of education was primary school was also higher than that of persons without disability, which might be reflective of the many years that persons with disability spend at primary level of education (perhaps, through repeats) than those without disability.

The low proportions of persons with disability whose highest level of education was “tertiary” in rural areas as well as in some of the poorest provinces of Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South, and across the poorest land use sectors of communal and resettlement areas shows the absence of tertiary level education facilities for persons with disabilities in these areas.

12.5. Activity Status of Persons with Disability

A lower proportion of persons with disability age 15 years and above were economically active, paid employees or unemployed, compared with persons without disability. The lower unemployment rate among persons with disability probably reflects a situation where a relatively large proportion might have given up on finding a formal job. There was an unduly higher proportion of economically active persons with disability who were own account workers compared with those without disability. In contrast, a higher proportion of females were unemployed/ looking for work. Even though there was an improvement in the labour force participation and paid employment of persons with disability between the two census periods, the proportions remained lower than those without disability. There were no differences in proportions which were employers or unpaid family members.

The higher proportions of persons with a disability who were not economically active suggests limited opportunities for persons with disability to participate in the labour force. There seems to be some barriers for this population group which the Government needs to seriously look into with the aim of ensuring equality in labour market participation. The higher proportions in urban areas compared to those in rural areas suggests limited opportunities in the latter due to company closures and a general steep decline in the formal economy. In the rural areas, persons with a disability could engage in agriculture, which they actually do (Zimstat and UNFPA, 2015)⁹. It might also be reflective of the challenges that this population group still faces in trying to eke a living.

⁹ Zimstat and UNFPA (2015), “2012 Zimbabwe Population Census: Labour Force Characteristics Thematic Report”, Harare, Zimbabwe

12.6. Vulnerability of Persons with Disability

A higher proportion of households with a person with disability did not have a member who was economically active or a paid employee compared with those without disability. Most of the heads of households in which persons with disability lived were own account workers or unpaid family workers. These results show that households living with a person with disability were more vulnerable to income shocks than those with persons without disability. Female-headed households were even worse.

12.7. Fertility

The total fertility rate for women with a disability (3.1) was much lower than that for women without disability (3.8), and this could be due to the lower proportion of women with disability who marry compared with their counterparts.

12.8. Characteristics of Households Headed by Persons with Disability

A higher proportion of households in rural areas and those headed by females lived with a person with disability, and the proportion more than doubled between the two census periods, and this was consistent with the doubling in the disability prevalence. It is not clear why these results should be like this.

12.9. Living Conditions of Persons with a Disability

Tenure Status of Households Headed by Persons with Disability

There were more owners or purchasers and fewer lodgers, tenants, and those living in tied accommodation among households with a person with disability compared with households with persons without disability. This could be a reflection of society's attitude where households are unwilling to stay with persons with disability as lodgers.

Dwelling Types of Households Headed by Persons with Disability

A lower proportion of households with persons with a disability lived in modern types of dwellings compared with households with persons without disability. The notable increase in the proportion of households which lived in modern type of dwelling units in 2012 can be attributed to the successful implementation of Government's national housing policies since independence whose thrust have been "provision of accommodation which offers decency and security of tenure to its dwellers". However, a lot still needs to be done to improve the dwelling conditions of this population group.

Access to Electricity for Households Headed by Persons with Disability

A lower proportion of households with a person with disability had access to electricity in rural areas and the least urbanised provinces compared with households without persons with disability.

There was near parity access in urban areas and the predominantly urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo. Access increased between the two census periods. The results point to the need for greater attention to increasing access to electricity in rural areas.

Access to Safe Water for Households Headed by Persons with Disability

Access to safe water was lower among households with persons with disability compared with households with persons without disability, with the differentials being notably large in Matabeleland South and large scale commercial farms, but small in Harare and Bulawayo. There was a decline in access to safe water between the two census periods, with the decline being highest on large-scale commercial farms.

Distance to Main Water Source for Households Headed by Persons with Disability

A higher proportion of households with a person with disability had a main water source which was more than 1km away compared with households with persons without disability, with the differentials being highest on large scale commercial farming areas and in Matabeleland South, Masvingo, Matabeleland North and Mashonaland Central provinces, which are some of the poorest provinces in the country. There was parity or near parity in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo. There was a deterioration between the two census periods.

Access to Sanitation for Households Headed by Persons with Disability

A lower proportion of households with a person with disability had access to safe sanitation compared with households with persons without a disability, with the differentials being highest in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Mashonaland West, and lowest in the Midlands. There was an improvement in safe sanitation between the two census periods.

Households with no Toilet Facilities for Households Headed by Persons with Disability

A higher proportion of households with a person with disability had no toilet facility compared with households with persons without disability, with no differentials in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare but notable differentials on large scale commercial farming areas and in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Mashonaland Central, which are some of the poorest provinces in the country. Fewer households had no toilet facility in 2012 than in 2002, showing an improvement in sanitation.

Energy for Cooking for Households Headed by Persons with a Disability

Wood

A higher proportion of households with a person with disability used wood as energy for cooking compared with households with persons without disability, with the differentials being highest in the least urbanised and poorest provinces of Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Mashonaland East. Fewer households used wood for cooking in 2012 than in 2002.

Electricity

A lower proportion of households with a person with disability used electricity for cooking in rural areas compared with households with persons without disability, with the reverse being true in urban areas. Use of electricity was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare, and lowest in the least urbanised and some of the poorest provinces of Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland South and Masvingo. There was a decline in use of electricity for cooking between the two census periods for households without persons with disability, but the situation remained unchanged for those with persons with disability.

13. Key Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

The following are the key findings of this report and the conclusions and recommendations therefrom.

13.1. Demographic Characteristics of Persons with Disability

There were 817,643 persons with a disability who were enumerated during the 2012 census, most of whom lived in rural areas (77 percent), with no variation across the sexes. This pattern has not changed since 2002 and was different from that of the rest of the population where the proportion living in rural areas was not as high. The share of persons with a disability has declined in communal areas and large scale commercial farms while it has increased in resettlement areas. Most of the persons with a disability were females across all the background characteristics of place of residence, province, district and land use sector (except state land, large scale commercial farms and administrative centres) and disability status, and this has been the case since 2002. In some provinces, the proportion of females was as high as 57 percent (Bulawayo) while in some districts it was as high as 61 percent (Bulilima). Persons with a disability constituted 6 percent of the total population of 13,061,139 persons in 2012, which was more than double what it was in 2002 (3 percent). The proportion of persons with a disability was as high as 8 percent in some provinces such as Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North (and as high as 13 percent in some districts such as Kariba Rural. These results point to the need for programmes for persons with a disability to be more targeted in geographical areas, including resettlement areas, where most of them are found.

13.2. Types of Disability

The most common type of disability in 2012 was difficulty seeing (42 percent), followed by disability moving (36 percent) while the least common was albinism (1 percent) and totally blind and deaf (2 percent). This pattern was generally observed in the urban areas as well as across the provinces and land use sectors. In the rural areas, the most common type was difficulty moving, though the difference with difficulty seeing was very small. This shows a structural shift in types of disability between 2002 and 2012. The most common type of disability in 2002 was difficulty moving (32 percent), followed by difficulty seeing (... percent). However, both of these types of disabilities have remained the most dominant in the country, with both accounting for about 60 percent and 78 percent, in 2002 and 2012 respectively. There were more males than females who had mental illness, chronic fits, difficulty learning, and difficulty speaking. On the other hand, lack of feeling, difficulty hearing, difficulty seeing, total blindness and difficulty moving were experienced by a higher proportion of women compared to men. Albinism and deafness affected the same proportions of males and females. Twenty-three percent of persons with disability had multiple disability.

13.3. Household Characteristics of Persons with Disability

There were 382,452 private households living with persons with disability in 2012 with a population of 809,293 persons. This gives an average household size of 2.1 for households headed by persons with disability, which was much smaller than that of households headed by persons without disability (4.2). Forty-six percent of households with persons with disability were headed by females, which was much higher than that of households with persons without disability (35

percent). Most household members living with disability were related to the head of household, which was also the case for households with persons without disability.

13.4. Education of Persons with Disability

There was a structural shift in the highest level of education of persons with disability between 2002 and 2012. The proportion of persons with disability whose highest level of education was secondary increased from 17 percent in 2002 to 25 percent in 2012, while the proportion with no education declined from 30 percent in 2002 to 23 percent in 2012. A similar structural shift was observed for persons without disability. This shows the progress that is being made in increasing levels of education of both persons with disability and those without.

The proportions of persons who have ever been to school or who were currently attending various levels of education (except primary level) among persons with disability, though slightly lower, were not very different from those of persons without disability. There were low proportions of persons with disability whose highest level of education was “tertiary” in rural areas as well as in some of the poorest provinces of Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South, and across the poorest land use sectors of communal and resettlement areas. All the education indicators improved for both persons with disability and those without between the two census periods, showing the good progress that has been made in increasing levels of education in the country.

13.5. Activity Status of Persons with Disability

Fifty-eight percent of persons with disability aged 15 years and above were *economically active* in 2012, which was much lower than that of persons without disability (68 percent), and a slight increase from 2002 (57 percent). The proportion was higher among males (67 percent) than females (52 percent), and twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas. Twenty-one percent of the economically active persons with disability were *paid employees* (a slight increase from 2002); less than 1 percent were *employers* (little change since 2002; 63 percent were *own account workers* (slight increase from 2002); 9 percent were *unpaid family workers* (double what it was in 2002); and about 7 percent were *looking for work/unemployed* (same as in 2002). Five percent of children with disability aged 10-14 were economically active, of whom 13 percent were paid employees. About two-in-five persons with a disability (41 percent) were *not economically active* in 2012, which was a slight decline from 2002 (43 percent). This proportion was higher in urban areas (46 percent) than rural areas (39 percent). It was also much higher than that of persons without disability (32 percent). The proportion was higher among females (48 percent) than males (33 percent).

The observed disparities in the proportion of persons with a disability who are employers call for concrete policies and measures by Government to ensure equal opportunities for men and women and for those living in both rural and urban areas. With a conducive policy environment, persons with a disability could utilize their work experience and knowledge to start their own business enterprises.

The somewhat higher proportions of populations which are not economically active among persons with a disability is reflective of the challenges that this population group faces in trying to eke a living. The Government should look into the possible barriers which might be inhibiting this population group from participating as members of the labour force. Full implementation of the current economic turn-around policies and strategies as encapsulated in the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim-Asset) will also go a long way in opening and widening opportunities for persons with disability, particularly those living in urban areas who are most affected.

13.6. Vulnerability of Persons with Disability

Households living with a person with disability were more vulnerable to income shocks than those without a person with disability. The shocks include households which did not have an economically active member, paid employee or whose heads were not economically active. These findings show that there is need for social welfare programmes that target households in which persons with disability live. This will go a long way in improving the social and income security of persons with disability.

13.7. Fertility

The TFR for women with a disability was 3.1, which was much lower than that of women without disability, while there was no difference in the median age at first live birth.

13.8. Characteristics of Households Headed by Persons with Disability

Thirteen percent of the households in 2012 were headed by a person with disability, with this proportion being higher in rural areas than urban areas, and among female headed households than male headed households. A higher proportion of households in rural areas and those headed by females lived with a person with disability, and the proportion more than doubled between the two census periods, and this was consistent with the doubling in the disability prevalence. Apparently, the provinces and districts with the highest proportions of households with a person with disability are the same as those which were already poor (ZIMSTAT, 2013), thus increasing their vulnerabilities to poverty.

13.9. Tenure Status

Among households headed by a person with disability in 2012, 75 percent were owners or purchasers (down from 81 percent in 2002); 2 percent were tenants (virtually unchanged from 2002); 8 percent were lodgers (slightly up from 7 percent in 2002); 8 percent lived in tied accommodation (down from 15 percent in 2002); and 3 percent lived in other tenure status. The proportions for owners/ purchasers was higher than for households with persons without disability while they were smaller for tenants, lodgers and those living in tied accommodation and other tenure status. Given Zimbabwe's national housing policies' vision since independence of "every household having access to permanent residential structures with secure tenure" and of "home ownership" as opposed to "rental accommodation", these results show that great strides have been made towards achieving this vision among households with a person with disability. However, the decline in the proportion of households with persons with disability which were owners/purchasers since 2002, calls for close monitoring of the tenure status of households with persons with disability to avoid a reversal of the current positive situation.

13.10. Dwelling Types

Thirty-two percent of households headed by persons with disability in the country lived in traditional type of dwelling units in 2012, down from 45 percent in 2002, which was much higher than the proportion of households headed by persons without disability (24 percent). Conversely, the proportion of households with persons with disability who lived in modern types of dwelling units was smaller (28 percent, up from 21 percent in 2002) than that of households with persons without disability (46 percent). Overall, the results show that there has been a structural shift and an improvement in the type of dwellings occupied by households headed by persons with disability, especially in the rural areas. In 2002, the dominant type of dwelling was traditional dwellings (45 percent) but in 2012 this had shifted to mixed dwellings (39 percent). Given the country's housing policy of "decent and secure" accommodation as well as in order to meet the set housing goals and targets, including those for the MDGs, there is need among other things for leveraging sustainable financial and human resources through public-private partnerships, including housing delivery schemes; and for strengthening housing-delivery initiatives by local authorities and CBOs.

13.11. Access to Electricity

Households with a person with disability have less access to electricity (29 percent) than those without a person with disability (42 percent), even though their access has improved over time. Female headed households were, and have since 2002 been worse than their male counterparts. Given the country's energy policy thrust of "universal access to a portfolio of modern energy services to meet light, heat and power needs", these results mean that this objective is yet to be achieved for the country, let alone for households with persons with disability. Therefore, the Government's electrification programme, especially in the rural areas where most of the persons with a disability live, has to be better targeted if it has to make an impact in improving the conditions of persons with disability.

13.12. Safe Water

Sixty-nine percent of households headed by persons with disability (slightly down from 70 percent in 2002) had access to safe water, while 16 percent (slightly up from 15 percent in 2002) had a main water source which was more than 1 kilometre away. The proportion for access to safe water was lower while that for distance to a water source was higher in comparison with households headed by persons without disability (76 percent and 12 percent, respectively).

These results show a slight deterioration in access to safe water since 2002. This means that a lot still remains to be done, particularly for households living with a person with disability. There is need for the Government to address the factors that have constrained this sector. Some of the measures, which must be sensitive to the needs of persons with disability, that could be implemented include rehabilitating existing water infrastructure facilities in both rural and urban areas; investing in new water infrastructure, especially in the urban areas where the population has grown beyond the capacity of the current infrastructure, and in the resettlement areas which now constitute 13 percent of the total population, up from just 7 percent in 2002; adopting low effective water systems especially for rural water supply; accelerating the implementation of the Community Based Management (CBM) model in the provision and maintenance of water

infrastructure, especially in the rural areas; and advocating for the adoption of appropriate / low-cost technologies in the water sector.¹⁰

13.13. Safe Sanitation

A lower proportion of households headed by persons with disability had access to safe sanitation (62 percent) compared with households with persons without disability (69 percent), with the differentials being highest in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Mashonaland West, and lowest in the Midlands. There was an improvement in safe sanitation between 2002 and 2012. Conversely, a higher proportion of households with persons with disability had no toilet facility in 2012 (30 percent, down from 42 percent in 2002) than households headed by persons without disability (23 percent, down from 28 percent in 2002). These results show that progress has been made in improving safe sanitation for both households with persons with disability and those without. However, a lot still remains to be done. There is need, among other things for scaling up the demand-driven sanitation programme which was adopted by the Government in late 2013.¹¹

13.14. Source of Energy for Cooking

A higher proportion of households headed by persons with disability (74 percent, down from 84 percent in 2002) used wood as energy for cooking compared with households headed by persons without disability (61 percent, down from 63 percent in 2002). The differentials were highest in the least urbanised and poorest provinces of Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Mashonaland East. Fewer households used wood for cooking in 2012 than in 2002. A lower proportion of households headed by persons with disability used electricity for cooking (21 percent, the same as in 2002) compared with households headed by persons without disability (35 percent). The reverse was true in urban areas. Use of electricity was highest in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare, and lowest in the least urbanised and some of the poorest provinces of Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland South and Masvingo. There was a decline in use of electricity for cooking between the two census periods for households without persons with disability, but the situation remained unchanged for those with persons with disability.

This excessive use of wood is not environmentally sustainable and the smoke from the wood compromises the health of persons with disability. While there could be several reasons for not using electricity for cooking, the most apparent one is lack of access. The Government should re-capitalise the Rural Electrification Agency in order for it to meet its statutory obligations of electrifying the entire country. In addition, in order to reduce over reliance on wood, there is need, among things, for implementation of measures which are sensitive to the needs of persons with disability. The measures include investing in the development of renewable energy resources (solar, wind biogas) and support afforestation programmes as well as improving collaboration among the various stakeholders, including Government Ministries and Departments, Parastatals, local authorities and traditional leaders for better enforcement of existing and proposed regulations against the destruction of natural forests.

¹⁰ These recommendations are discussed in detail in the “Living Conditions Census Thematic Report” produced by Zimstat and UNFPA (2016).

¹¹ These recommendations are discussed in detail in the “Living Conditions Census Thematic Report” produced by Zimstat and UNFPA (2015).

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15. Appendices

Appendix A1.1: Percent Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Persons with Disability Population			Percent Across			Percent Down		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	43.3	56.7	100.0	3.5	4.0	3.8
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	42.3	57.7	100.0	1.8	2.1	1.9
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	45.0	55.0	100.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	43.2	56.8	100.0	2.2	2.5	2.4
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	44.4	55.6	100.0	2.9	3.1	3.0
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	46.8	53.2	100.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	45.7	54.3	100.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	46.6	53.4	100.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	44.0	56.0	100.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Rusape	883	1173	2056	42.9	57.1	100.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	43.6	56.4	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	49.2	50.8	100.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	50.0	50.0	100.0	1.6	1.4	1.5
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	47.2	52.8	100.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	49.5	50.5	100.0	1.8	1.6	1.7
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	44.7	55.3	100.0	2.5	2.6	2.6
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	46.3	53.7	100.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	48.0	52.0	100.0	1.6	1.5	1.5
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	48.7	51.3	100.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	47.8	52.2	100.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Mvurwi	203	243	446	45.5	54.5	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	42.1	57.9	100.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	47.2	52.8	100.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	42.1	57.9	100.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	51.4	48.6	100.0	0.5	0.4	0.5
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	45.9	54.1	100.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	45.4	54.6	100.0	1.7	1.8	1.8
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	47.2	52.8	100.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Seke	3462	3368	6830	50.7	49.3	100.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
UMP	4321	5053	9374	46.1	53.9	100.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	43.9	56.1	100.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	47.8	52.2	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	46.7	53.3	100.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	48.9	51.1	100.0	3.3	3.0	3.1
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	47.9	52.1	100.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	49.8	50.2	100.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	52.7	47.3	100.0	1.4	1.1	1.2
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	50.5	49.5	100.0	2.1	1.8	1.9
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	49.0	51.0	100.0	1.5	1.3	1.4
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	48.0	52.0	100.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	47.5	52.5	100.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	45.5	54.5	100.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	51.4	48.6	100.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Norton	1921	2239	4160	46.2	53.8	100.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Karoi	743	824	1567	47.4	52.6	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.2

Continued ...

Background characteristics	Persons with Disability Population			Percent Across			Percent Down		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	43.2	56.8	100.0	1.5	1.6	1.6
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	48.7	51.3	100.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	43.9	56.1	100.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	44.6	55.4	100.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	47.5	52.5	100.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	43.1	56.9	100.0	1.5	1.7	1.6
Umguza	3833	3533	7366	52.0	48.0	100.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	48.4	51.6	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	52.0	48.0	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	46.8	53.2	100.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	39.5	60.5	100.0	0.8	1.1	1.0
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	42.8	57.2	100.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	47.4	52.6	100.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	50.7	49.3	100.0	0.5	0.4	0.5
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	42.1	57.9	100.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	52.3	47.7	100.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	43.3	56.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	48.2	51.8	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plumtree	308	381	689	44.7	55.3	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	43.2	56.8	100.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	45.9	54.1	100.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	46.7	53.3	100.0	2.6	2.5	2.6
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	46.4	53.6	100.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	45.6	54.4	100.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	44.0	56.0	100.0	1.6	1.7	1.6
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	44.6	55.4	100.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	45.2	54.8	100.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	43.2	56.8	100.0	1.4	1.6	1.5
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	43.8	56.2	100.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	44.9	55.1	100.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	47.7	52.3	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	48.0	52.0	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	52.8	47.2	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	46.4	53.6	100.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	45.9	54.1	100.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	42.2	57.8	100.0	1.6	1.9	1.7
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	44.3	55.7	100.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	46.7	53.3	100.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	46.8	53.2	100.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	44.6	55.4	100.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	44.2	55.8	100.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	43.4	56.6	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	51.5	48.5	100.0	0.5	0.4	0.5
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	47.3	52.7	100.0	7.2	6.8	7.0
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	46.2	53.8	100.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	50.4	49.6	100.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total	377074	440569	817643	46.1	53.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix A1.2: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Total Population			Population of Persons with Disability			Proportion (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	303346	349991	653337	13290	17423	30713	4.4	5.0	4.7
Buhera	114106	131772	245878	6640	9071	15711	5.8	6.9	6.4
Chimanimani	64745	70195	134940	3805	4655	8460	5.9	6.6	6.3
Chipinge Rural	138159	160682	298841	8371	10997	19368	6.1	6.8	6.5
Makoni	133362	138978	272340	10812	13536	24348	8.1	9.7	8.9
Mutare Rural	125850	136274	262124	6343	7212	13555	5.0	5.3	5.2
Mutasa	79548	89199	168747	4444	5287	9731	5.6	5.9	5.8
Nyanga	60461	66138	126599	3639	4167	7806	6.0	6.3	6.2
Mutare Urban	88630	98991	187621	3557	4518	8075	4.0	4.6	4.3
Rusape	14305	16011	30316	883	1173	2056	6.2	7.3	6.8
Chipinge Urban	11531	13761	25292	452	584	1036	3.9	4.2	4.1
Bindura	62520	62699	125219	4436	4574	9010	7.1	7.3	7.2
Centenary	61160	61631	122791	5996	5988	11984	9.8	9.7	9.8
Guruve	60490	63551	124041	4393	4916	9309	7.3	7.7	7.5
Mazowe	116255	117195	233450	6806	6947	13753	5.9	5.9	5.9
Mount Darwin	103203	109522	212725	9421	11655	21076	9.1	10.6	9.9
Rushinga	35504	38536	74040	3332	3859	7191	9.4	10.0	9.7
Shamva	61360	62290	123650	5937	6424	12361	9.7	10.3	10.0
Mbire	40604	41776	82380	3889	4099	7988	9.6	9.8	9.7
Bindura Urban	21026	22649	43675	948	1035	1983	4.5	4.6	4.5
Mvurwi	5018	5531	10549	203	243	446	4.0	4.4	4.2
Chikomba	58014	62972	120986	3935	5415	9350	6.8	8.6	7.7
Goromonzi	111326	113661	224987	7371	8246	15617	6.6	7.3	6.9
Hwedza	34643	36325	70968	3200	4407	7607	9.2	12.1	10.7
Marondera	58955	58030	116985	2023	1909	3932	3.4	3.3	3.4
Mudzi	63385	69867	133252	4688	5521	10209	7.4	7.9	7.7
Murehwa	94269	105338	199607	6565	7885	14450	7.0	7.5	7.2
Mutoko	70978	75149	146127	4387	4907	9294	6.2	6.5	6.4
Seke	50298	50458	100756	3462	3368	6830	6.9	6.7	6.8
UMP	54188	58423	112611	4321	5053	9374	8.0	8.6	8.3
Marondera Urban	28980	33018	61998	1027	1314	2341	3.5	4.0	3.8
Ruwa Local Board	26745	29933	56678	926	1012	1938	3.5	3.4	3.4
Chegutu	76989	76666	153655	5664	6465	12129	7.4	8.4	7.9
Hurungwe	164711	164486	329197	12515	13088	25603	7.6	8.0	7.8
Mhondoro Ngezi	54284	50058	104342	2304	2505	4809	4.2	5.0	4.6
Kariba	20549	20820	41369	2656	2677	5333	12.9	12.9	12.9
Makonde	77492	76048	153540	5200	4674	9874	6.7	6.1	6.4
Zvimba	132165	130855	263020	7980	7826	15806	6.0	6.0	6.0
Sanyati	57326	55571	112897	5582	5817	11399	9.7	10.5	10.1
Chinhoyi	36815	41114	77929	1761	1904	3665	4.8	4.6	4.7
Kadoma	44430	48039	92469	2640	2916	5556	5.9	6.1	6.0
Chegutu Urban	23974	26616	50590	1233	1479	2712	5.1	5.6	5.4
Kariba Urban	13169	13282	26451	948	895	1843	7.2	6.7	7.0
Norton	32382	35209	67591	1921	2239	4160	5.9	6.4	6.2
Karoi	13189	15417	28606	743	824	1567	5.6	5.3	5.5

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Background characteristics	Total Population			Population of Persons with Disability			Proportion (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	63736	75356	139092	5497	7215	12712	8.6	9.6	9.1
Bubi	31680	30203	61883	2669	2809	5478	8.4	9.3	8.9
Hwange	30687	31983	62670	2541	3243	5784	8.3	10.1	9.2
Lupane	47809	52352	100161	3260	4053	7313	6.8	7.7	7.3
Nkayi	52088	57047	109135	3428	3788	7216	6.6	6.6	6.6
Tsholotsho	52930	62189	115119	5661	7476	13137	10.7	12.0	11.4
Umguza	47091	42596	89687	3833	3533	7366	8.1	8.3	8.2
Hwange Urban	18501	19021	37522	872	930	1802	4.7	4.9	4.8
Victoria Falls	16254	17494	33748	421	389	810	2.6	2.2	2.4
Beitbridge Rural	37410	42673	80083	2006	2284	4290	5.4	5.4	5.4
Bulilima	41808	48753	90561	3152	4825	7977	7.5	9.9	8.8
Mangwe	31159	35059	66218	2605	3478	6083	8.4	9.9	9.2
Gwanda	55853	59925	115778	3958	4389	8347	7.1	7.3	7.2
Insiza	49338	50995	100333	1880	1828	3708	3.8	3.6	3.7
Matobo	44918	49022	93940	3852	5287	9139	8.6	10.8	9.7
Umzingwane	31194	31796	62990	1445	1320	2765	4.6	4.2	4.4
Gwanda Urban	9494	10733	20227	153	200	353	1.6	1.9	1.7
Beitbridge Urban	20432	21705	42137	413	443	856	2.0	2.0	2.0
Plumtree	5361	6265	11626	308	381	689	5.7	6.1	5.9
Chirumhanzu	38309	42042	80351	3777	4968	8745	9.9	11.8	10.9
Gokwe North	116467	123885	240352	7506	8837	16343	6.4	7.1	6.8
Gokwe South	147726	158256	305982	9812	11221	21033	6.6	7.1	6.9
Gweru	45239	46567	91806	4636	5351	9987	10.2	11.5	10.9
Kwekwe	86698	88029	174727	7532	8984	16516	8.7	10.2	9.5
Mberengwa	86764	98993	185757	5936	7549	13485	6.8	7.6	7.3
Shurugwi	37696	39874	77570	3580	4445	8025	9.5	11.1	10.3
Zvishavane	34694	37819	72513	2554	3091	5645	7.4	8.2	7.8
Gweru Urban	73504	84361	157865	5238	6885	12123	7.1	8.2	7.7
Kwekwe Urban	48265	52635	100900	2673	3427	6100	5.5	6.5	6.0
Redcliff	17175	18754	35929	1276	1563	2839	7.4	8.3	7.9
Zvishavane Urban	21495	23735	45230	702	770	1472	3.3	3.2	3.3
Gokwe Town	10914	13140	24054	511	554	1065	4.7	4.2	4.4
Shurugwi Urban	11066	10839	21905	543	486	1029	4.9	4.5	4.7
Bikita	73803	88553	162356	3131	3617	6748	4.2	4.1	4.2
Chiredzi	132879	142880	275759	6076	7152	13228	4.6	5.0	4.8
Chivi	75879	90170	166049	5965	8160	14125	7.9	9.0	8.5
Gutu	94480	108603	203083	4660	5868	10528	4.9	5.4	5.2
Masvingo	99271	111944	211215	4430	5046	9476	4.5	4.5	4.5
Mwenezi	77372	89621	166993	4238	4823	9061	5.5	5.4	5.4
Zaka	82353	98948	181301	4156	5166	9322	5.0	5.2	5.1
Masvingo Urban	40336	47550	87886	1453	1834	3287	3.6	3.9	3.7
Chiredzi Urban	14376	16072	30448	398	519	917	2.8	3.2	3.0
Harare Rural	56418	57181	113599	2022	1902	3924	3.6	3.3	3.5
Harare Urban	716595	768636	1485231	27031	30162	57193	3.8	3.9	3.9
Chitungwiza	168600	188240	356840	6122	7140	13262	3.6	3.8	3.7
Epworth	83983	83479	167462	2513	2469	4982	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total	6280539	6780700	13061239	377074	440569	817643	6.0	6.5	6.3

Appendix A1.3: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Moving by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Number of Persons with Disability			Number of Persons with Difficulty Moving			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	3545	5443	8988	26.7	31.2	29.3
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	2467	4247	6714	37.2	46.8	42.7
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	1350	2147	3497	35.5	46.1	41.3
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	2930	5351	8281	35.0	48.7	42.8
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	3463	5586	9049	32.0	41.3	37.2
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	1950	2851	4801	30.7	39.5	35.4
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	1362	2100	3462	30.6	39.7	35.6
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	1120	1558	2678	30.8	37.4	34.3
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	894	1348	2242	25.1	29.8	27.8
Rusape	883	1173	2056	215	367	582	24.3	31.3	28.3
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	102	151	253	22.6	25.9	24.4
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	1153	1617	2770	26.0	35.4	30.7
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	2003	2540	4543	33.4	42.4	37.9
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	1233	1784	3017	28.1	36.3	32.4
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	1682	2165	3847	24.7	31.2	28.0
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	3238	5248	8486	34.4	45.0	40.3
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	1048	1533	2581	31.5	39.7	35.9
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	1879	2766	4645	31.6	43.1	37.6
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	1378	1822	3200	35.4	44.4	40.1
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	255	292	547	26.9	28.2	27.6
Mvurwi	203	243	446	63	57	120	31.0	23.5	26.9
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	1425	2722	4147	36.2	50.3	44.4
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	2113	3249	5362	28.7	39.4	34.3
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	1248	2345	3593	39.0	53.2	47.2
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	602	647	1249	29.8	33.9	31.8
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	1622	2560	4182	34.6	46.4	41.0
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	1910	3004	4914	29.1	38.1	34.0
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	1407	2147	3554	32.1	43.8	38.2
Seke	3462	3368	6830	871	1074	1945	25.2	31.9	28.5
UMP	4321	5053	9374	1666	2386	4052	38.6	47.2	43.2
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	284	385	669	27.7	29.3	28.6
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	191	237	428	20.6	23.4	22.1
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	2419	3276	5695	42.7	50.7	47.0
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	4966	6473	11439	39.7	49.5	44.7
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	856	1188	2044	37.2	47.4	42.5
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	851	965	1816	32.0	36.0	34.1
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	1688	1789	3477	32.5	38.3	35.2
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	2442	2918	5360	30.6	37.3	33.9
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	2093	2735	4828	37.5	47.0	42.4
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	382	439	821	21.7	23.1	22.4
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	453	553	1006	17.2	19.0	18.1
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	238	279	517	19.3	18.9	19.1
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	187	221	408	19.7	24.7	22.1
Norton	1921	2239	4160	465	546	1011	24.2	24.4	24.3
Karoi	743	824	1567	226	258	484	30.4	31.3	30.9

Continued...

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Moving			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	1753	3008	4761	31.9	41.7	37.5
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	676	1057	1733	25.3	37.6	31.6
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	940	1652	2592	37.0	50.9	44.8
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	1110	1768	2878	34.0	43.6	39.4
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	1018	1383	2401	29.7	36.5	33.3
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	1805	3393	5198	31.9	45.4	39.6
Umguza	3833	3533	7366	1316	1307	2623	34.3	37.0	35.6
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	228	289	517	26.1	31.1	28.7
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	134	119	253	31.8	30.6	31.2
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	606	999	1605	30.2	43.7	37.4
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	1124	2350	3474	35.7	48.7	43.6
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	828	1515	2343	31.8	43.6	38.5
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	1222	1792	3014	30.9	40.8	36.1
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	552	702	1254	29.4	38.4	33.8
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	1336	2680	4016	34.7	50.7	43.9
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	448	474	922	31.0	35.9	33.3
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	44	66	110	28.8	33.0	31.2
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	107	127	234	25.9	28.7	27.3
Plumtree	308	381	689	104	117	221	33.8	30.7	32.1
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	1146	1843	2989	30.3	37.1	34.2
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	2616	4144	6760	34.9	46.9	41.4
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	3450	4801	8251	35.2	42.8	39.2
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	1070	1227	2297	23.1	22.9	23.0
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	2389	4091	6480	31.7	45.5	39.2
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	1929	3086	5015	32.5	40.9	37.2
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	1179	1816	2995	32.9	40.9	37.3
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	891	1264	2155	34.9	40.9	38.2
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	1099	1637	2736	21.0	23.8	22.6
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	635	959	1594	23.8	28.0	26.1
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	217	329	546	17.0	21.0	19.2
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	249	242	491	35.5	31.4	33.4
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	150	180	330	29.4	32.5	31.0
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	136	117	253	25.0	24.1	24.6
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	932	1285	2217	29.8	35.5	32.9
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	2068	3064	5132	34.0	42.8	38.8
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	2354	4047	6401	39.5	49.6	45.3
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	1630	2568	4198	35.0	43.8	39.9
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	1526	2141	3667	34.4	42.4	38.7
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	1473	2012	3485	34.8	41.7	38.5
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	1437	2173	3610	34.6	42.1	38.7
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	387	536	923	26.6	29.2	28.1
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	116	184	300	29.1	35.5	32.7
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	579	581	1160	28.6	30.5	29.6
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	7069	9608	16677	26.2	31.9	29.2
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	1662	2276	3938	27.1	31.9	29.7
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	714	773	1487	28.4	31.3	29.8
Total	377074	440569	817643	118389	175151	293540	31.4	39.8	35.9

Appendix A1.4: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability who were Totally Blind by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons who were Totally Blind			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	307	481	788	2.3	2.8	2.6
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	237	273	510	3.6	3.0	3.2
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	78	77	155	2.0	1.7	1.8
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	180	215	395	2.2	2.0	2.0
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	198	223	421	1.8	1.6	1.7
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	171	189	360	2.7	2.6	2.7
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	103	102	205	2.3	1.9	2.1
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	84	71	155	2.3	1.7	2.0
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	86	92	178	2.4	2.0	2.2
Rusape	883	1173	2056	14	21	35	1.6	1.8	1.7
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	4	9	13	0.9	1.5	1.3
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	75	68	143	1.7	1.5	1.6
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	94	112	206	1.6	1.9	1.7
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	61	91	152	1.4	1.9	1.6
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	73	101	174	1.1	1.5	1.3
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	165	213	378	1.8	1.8	1.8
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	55	50	105	1.7	1.3	1.5
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	51	80	131	0.9	1.2	1.1
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	74	96	170	1.9	2.3	2.1
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	13	28	41	1.4	2.7	2.1
Mvurwi	203	243	446	2	3	5	1.0	1.2	1.1
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	127	154	281	3.2	2.8	3.0
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	101	122	223	1.4	1.5	1.4
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	61	81	142	1.9	1.8	1.9
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	36	47	83	1.8	2.5	2.1
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	121	160	281	2.6	2.9	2.8
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	117	145	262	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	113	138	251	2.6	2.8	2.7
Seke	3462	3368	6830	53	61	114	1.5	1.8	1.7
UMP	4321	5053	9374	99	109	208	2.3	2.2	2.2
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	27	13	40	2.6	1.0	1.7
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	17	18	35	1.8	1.8	1.8
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	106	121	227	1.9	1.9	1.9
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	264	298	562	2.1	2.3	2.2
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	57	53	110	2.5	2.1	2.3
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	63	64	127	2.4	2.4	2.4
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	105	94	199	2.0	2.0	2.0
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	133	143	276	1.7	1.8	1.7
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	100	94	194	1.8	1.6	1.7
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	33	24	57	1.9	1.3	1.6
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	34	43	77	1.3	1.5	1.4
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	24	21	45	1.9	1.4	1.7
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	13	13	26	1.4	1.5	1.4
Norton	1921	2239	4160	25	29	54	1.3	1.3	1.3
Karoi	743	824	1567	16	17	33	2.2	2.1	2.1

Continued...

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons who were Totally Blind			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	187	261	448	3.4	3.6	3.5
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	48	58	106	1.8	2.1	1.9
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	86	113	199	3.4	3.5	3.4
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	89	136	225	2.7	3.4	3.1
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	105	130	235	3.1	3.4	3.3
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	143	193	336	2.5	2.6	2.6
Umguza	3833	3533	7366	71	90	161	1.9	2.5	2.2
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	14	13	27	1.6	1.4	1.5
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	16	7	23	3.8	1.8	2.8
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	64	69	133	3.2	3.0	3.1
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	80	147	227	2.5	3.0	2.8
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	72	102	174	2.8	2.9	2.9
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	128	150	278	3.2	3.4	3.3
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	66	67	133	3.5	3.7	3.6
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	133	160	293	3.5	3.0	3.2
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	34	23	57	2.4	1.7	2.1
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	8	7	15	5.2	3.5	4.2
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	18	17	35	4.4	3.8	4.1
Plumtree	308	381	689	2	6	8	0.6	1.6	1.2
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	80	93	173	2.1	1.9	2.0
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	186	262	448	2.5	3.0	2.7
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	228	312	540	2.3	2.8	2.6
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	91	104	195	2.0	1.9	2.0
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	141	167	308	1.9	1.9	1.9
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	167	204	371	2.8	2.7	2.8
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	70	76	146	2.0	1.7	1.8
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	93	93	186	3.6	3.0	3.3
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	70	96	166	1.3	1.4	1.4
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	32	55	87	1.2	1.6	1.4
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	12	9	21	0.9	0.6	0.7
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	10	13	23	1.4	1.7	1.6
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	5	4	9	1.0	0.7	0.8
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	7	9	16	1.3	1.9	1.6
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	97	120	217	3.1	3.3	3.2
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	143	160	303	2.4	2.2	2.3
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	200	260	460	3.4	3.2	3.3
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	124	140	264	2.7	2.4	2.5
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	181	172	353	4.1	3.4	3.7
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	140	162	302	3.3	3.4	3.3
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	139	160	299	3.3	3.1	3.2
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	33	47	80	2.3	2.6	2.4
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	13	11	24	3.3	2.1	2.6
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	50	49	99	2.5	2.6	2.5
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	479	505	984	1.8	1.7	1.7
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	118	140	258	1.9	2.0	1.9
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	50	54	104	2.0	2.2	2.1
Total	377074	440569	817643	8293	9883	18176	2.2	2.2	2.2

Appendix A1.5: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Seeing by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Seeing			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	6180	9679	15859	46.5	55.6	51.6
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	1984	3273	5257	29.9	36.1	33.5
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	1265	1869	3134	33.2	40.2	37.0
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	2832	4251	7083	33.8	38.7	36.6
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	3757	5327	9084	34.7	39.4	37.3
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	1808	2635	4443	28.5	36.5	32.8
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	1442	1893	3335	32.4	35.8	34.3
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	1321	1822	3143	36.3	43.7	40.3
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	1593	2412	4005	44.8	53.4	49.6
Rusape	883	1173	2056	465	700	1165	52.7	59.7	56.7
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	189	283	472	41.8	48.5	45.6
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	1396	1784	3180	31.5	39.0	35.3
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	1890	2038	3928	31.5	34.0	32.8
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	1238	1592	2830	28.2	32.4	30.4
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	2042	2432	4474	30.0	35.0	32.5
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	3492	4926	8418	37.1	42.3	39.9
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	1006	1393	2399	30.2	36.1	33.4
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	1782	2385	4167	30.0	37.1	33.7
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	1229	1371	2600	31.6	33.4	32.5
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	370	442	812	39.0	42.7	40.9
Mvurwi	203	243	446	79	103	182	38.9	42.4	40.8
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	1425	2287	3712	36.2	42.2	39.7
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	2632	3537	6169	35.7	42.9	39.5
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	1222	1940	3162	38.2	44.0	41.6
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	480	551	1031	23.7	28.9	26.2
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	1462	1999	3461	31.2	36.2	33.9
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	2250	3355	5605	34.3	42.5	38.8
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	1550	1978	3528	35.3	40.3	38.0
Seke	3462	3368	6830	1129	1359	2488	32.6	40.4	36.4
UMP	4321	5053	9374	1574	2067	3641	36.4	40.9	38.8
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	399	634	1033	38.9	48.2	44.1
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	471	532	1003	50.9	52.6	51.8
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	2095	2805	4900	37.0	43.4	40.4
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	4185	4815	9000	33.4	36.8	35.2
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	784	1011	1795	34.0	40.4	37.3
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	815	888	1703	30.7	33.2	31.9
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	1713	1656	3369	32.9	35.4	34.1
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	2949	3231	6180	37.0	41.3	39.1
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	2120	2477	4597	38.0	42.6	40.3
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	883	1087	1970	50.1	57.1	53.8
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	1336	1766	3102	50.6	60.6	55.8
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	623	906	1529	50.5	61.3	56.4
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	571	529	1100	60.2	59.1	59.7
Norton	1921	2239	4160	1060	1464	2524	55.2	65.4	60.7
Karoi	743	824	1567	286	397	683	38.5	48.2	43.6

Continued...

Background characteristics	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Seeing			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	2017	3039	5056	36.7	42.1	39.8
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	1059	1375	2434	39.7	48.9	44.4
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	1086	1532	2618	42.7	47.2	45.3
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	1156	1752	2908	35.5	43.2	39.8
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	1072	1583	2655	31.3	41.8	36.8
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	1948	3553	5501	34.4	47.5	41.9
Umguza	3833	3533	7366	1477	1620	3097	38.5	45.9	42.0
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	492	566	1058	56.4	60.9	58.7
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	136	167	303	32.3	42.9	37.4
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	644	873	1517	32.1	38.2	35.4
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	1067	2296	3363	33.9	47.6	42.2
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	870	1577	2447	33.4	45.3	40.2
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	1262	1662	2924	31.9	37.9	35.0
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	442	535	977	23.5	29.3	26.3
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	1613	2610	4223	41.9	49.4	46.2
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	365	424	789	25.3	32.1	28.5
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	40	79	119	26.1	39.5	33.7
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	149	184	333	36.1	41.5	38.9
Plumtree	308	381	689	134	196	330	43.5	51.4	47.9
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	1601	2704	4305	42.4	54.4	49.2
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	2765	3330	6095	36.8	37.7	37.3
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	3372	4354	7726	34.4	38.8	36.7
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	2025	3045	5070	43.7	56.9	50.8
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	2871	4157	7028	38.1	46.3	42.6
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	2130	3201	5331	35.9	42.4	39.5
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	1480	2301	3781	41.3	51.8	47.1
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	913	1340	2253	35.7	43.4	39.9
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	3108	4585	7693	59.3	66.6	63.5
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	1476	2144	3620	55.2	62.6	59.3
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	745	990	1735	58.4	63.3	61.1
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	230	342	572	32.8	44.4	38.9
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	219	273	492	42.9	49.3	46.2
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	239	275	514	44.0	56.6	50.0
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	795	1121	1916	25.4	31.0	28.4
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	1938	2445	4383	31.9	34.2	33.1
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	1953	3254	5207	32.7	39.9	36.9
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	1318	2083	3401	28.3	35.5	32.3
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	1391	1789	3180	31.4	35.5	33.6
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	1325	1702	3027	31.3	35.3	33.4
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	1088	1609	2697	26.2	31.1	28.9
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	613	941	1554	42.2	51.3	47.3
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	159	257	416	39.9	49.5	45.4
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	650	687	1337	32.1	36.1	34.1
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	11628	15527	27155	43.0	51.5	47.5
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	2482	3497	5979	40.5	49.0	45.1
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	903	1045	1948	35.9	42.3	39.1
Total	377074	440569	817643	137820	190502	328322	36.5	43.2	40.2

Appendix A1.6: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Speaking by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Speaking			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	1265	1064	2329	9.5	6.1	7.6
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	676	570	1246	10.2	6.3	7.9
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	434	318	752	11.4	6.8	8.9
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	886	684	1570	10.6	6.2	8.1
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	985	775	1760	9.1	5.7	7.2
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	709	538	1247	11.2	7.5	9.2
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	495	370	865	11.1	7.0	8.9
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	443	320	763	12.2	7.7	9.8
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	453	312	765	12.7	6.9	9.5
Rusape	883	1173	2056	92	63	155	10.4	5.4	7.5
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	45	35	80	10.0	6.0	7.7
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	521	274	795	11.7	6.0	8.8
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	725	417	1142	12.1	7.0	9.5
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	418	255	673	9.5	5.2	7.2
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	676	443	1119	9.9	6.4	8.1
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	785	577	1362	8.3	5.0	6.5
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	304	243	547	9.1	6.3	7.6
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	1160	551	1711	19.5	8.6	13.8
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	388	226	614	10.0	5.5	7.7
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	106	70	176	11.2	6.8	8.9
Mvurwi	203	243	446	29	15	44	14.3	6.2	9.9
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	386	350	736	9.8	6.5	7.9
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	780	464	1244	10.6	5.6	8.0
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	264	233	497	8.3	5.3	6.5
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	239	191	430	11.8	10.0	10.9
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	685	367	1052	14.6	6.6	10.3
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	882	634	1516	13.4	8.0	10.5
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	499	351	850	11.4	7.2	9.1
Seke	3462	3368	6830	604	348	952	17.4	10.3	13.9
UMP	4321	5053	9374	483	299	782	11.2	5.9	8.3
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	145	87	232	14.1	6.6	9.9
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	96	77	173	10.4	7.6	8.9
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	384	323	707	6.8	5.0	5.8
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	1259	841	2100	10.1	6.4	8.2
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	231	165	396	10.0	6.6	8.2
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	272	133	405	10.2	5.0	7.6
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	549	366	915	10.6	7.8	9.3
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	855	560	1415	10.7	7.2	9.0
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	644	376	1020	11.5	6.5	8.9
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	167	118	285	9.5	6.2	7.8
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	293	159	452	11.1	5.5	8.1
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	123	96	219	10.0	6.5	8.1
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	63	49	112	6.6	5.5	6.1
Norton	1921	2239	4160	203	119	322	10.6	5.3	7.7
Karoi	743	824	1567	98	56	154	13.2	6.8	9.8

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District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Speaking			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	599	448	1047	10.9	6.2	8.2
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	351	192	543	13.2	6.8	9.9
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	179	185	364	7.0	5.7	6.3
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	333	247	580	10.2	6.1	7.9
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	381	275	656	11.1	7.3	9.1
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	688	474	1162	12.2	6.3	8.8
Umguzu	3833	3533	7366	315	228	543	8.2	6.5	7.4
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	66	56	122	7.6	6.0	6.8
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	48	23	71	11.4	5.9	8.8
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	176	166	342	8.8	7.3	8.0
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	371	256	627	11.8	5.3	7.9
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	375	234	609	14.4	6.7	10.0
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	444	304	748	11.2	6.9	9.0
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	228	180	408	12.1	9.8	11.0
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	383	314	697	9.9	5.9	7.6
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	165	115	280	11.4	8.7	10.1
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	30	23	53	19.6	11.5	15.0
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	56	31	87	13.6	7.0	10.2
Plumtree	308	381	689	35	18	53	11.4	4.7	7.7
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	461	324	785	12.2	6.5	9.0
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	697	532	1229	9.3	6.0	7.5
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	918	681	1599	9.4	6.1	7.6
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	463	303	766	10.0	5.7	7.7
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	771	541	1312	10.2	6.0	7.9
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	674	526	1200	11.4	7.0	8.9
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	314	262	576	8.8	5.9	7.2
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	209	190	399	8.2	6.1	7.1
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	528	387	915	10.1	5.6	7.5
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	287	233	520	10.7	6.8	8.5
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	107	91	198	8.4	5.8	7.0
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	82	70	152	11.7	9.1	10.3
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	51	31	82	10.0	5.6	7.7
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	61	22	83	11.2	4.5	8.1
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	443	295	738	14.1	8.2	10.9
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	631	507	1138	10.4	7.1	8.6
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	591	478	1069	9.9	5.9	7.6
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	532	399	931	11.4	6.8	8.8
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	451	325	776	10.2	6.4	8.2
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	474	345	819	11.2	7.2	9.0
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	415	330	745	10.0	6.4	8.0
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	176	156	332	12.1	8.5	10.1
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	42	38	80	10.6	7.3	8.7
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	266	170	436	13.2	8.9	11.1
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	3363	2223	5586	12.4	7.4	9.8
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	811	550	1361	13.2	7.7	10.3
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	295	214	509	11.7	8.7	10.2
Total	377074	440569	817643	41135	28874	70009	10.9	6.6	8.6

Appendix A1.7: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability who were Deaf by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons who were Deaf			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	336	368	704	2.5	2.1	2.3
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	194	220	414	2.9	2.4	2.6
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	75	92	167	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	208	216	424	2.5	2.0	2.2
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	223	239	462	2.1	1.8	1.9
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	162	160	322	2.6	2.2	2.4
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	119	107	226	2.7	2.0	2.3
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	84	80	164	2.3	1.9	2.1
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	105	87	192	3.0	1.9	2.4
Rusape	883	1173	2056	13	21	34	1.5	1.8	1.7
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	11	10	21	2.4	1.7	2.0
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	116	82	198	2.6	1.8	2.2
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	125	96	221	2.1	1.6	1.8
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	60	60	120	1.4	1.2	1.3
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	138	134	272	2.0	1.9	2.0
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	167	185	352	1.8	1.6	1.7
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	63	69	132	1.9	1.8	1.8
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	90	84	174	1.5	1.3	1.4
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	52	68	120	1.3	1.7	1.5
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	20	22	42	2.1	2.1	2.1
Mvurwi	203	243	446	6	7	13	3.0	2.9	2.9
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	107	134	241	2.7	2.5	2.6
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	144	141	285	2.0	1.7	1.8
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	40	67	107	1.3	1.5	1.4
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	67	69	136	3.3	3.6	3.5
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	102	99	201	2.2	1.8	2.0
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	141	163	304	2.1	2.1	2.1
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	79	103	182	1.8	2.1	2.0
Seke	3462	3368	6830	67	58	125	1.9	1.7	1.8
UMP	4321	5053	9374	107	90	197	2.5	1.8	2.1
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	27	22	49	2.6	1.7	2.1
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	24	25	49	2.6	2.5	2.5
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	111	101	212	2.0	1.6	1.7
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	258	282	540	2.1	2.2	2.1
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	64	60	124	2.8	2.4	2.6
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	54	57	111	2.0	2.1	2.1
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	121	104	225	2.3	2.2	2.3
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	172	171	343	2.2	2.2	2.2
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	101	100	201	1.8	1.7	1.8
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	24	38	62	1.4	2.0	1.7
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	41	39	80	1.6	1.3	1.4
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	24	23	47	1.9	1.6	1.7
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	12	14	26	1.3	1.6	1.4
Norton	1921	2239	4160	45	32	77	2.3	1.4	1.9
Karoi	743	824	1567	11	13	24	1.5	1.6	1.5

Continued...

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons who were Deaf			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	129	141	270	2.3	2.0	2.1
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	52	43	95	1.9	1.5	1.7
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	67	60	127	2.6	1.9	2.2
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	103	116	219	3.2	2.9	3.0
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	108	120	228	3.2	3.2	3.2
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	145	205	350	2.6	2.7	2.7
Umguza	3833	3533	7366	64	73	137	1.7	2.1	1.9
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	14	18	32	1.6	1.9	1.8
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	15	8	23	3.6	2.1	2.8
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	52	51	103	2.6	2.2	2.4
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	88	140	228	2.8	2.9	2.9
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	54	69	123	2.1	2.0	2.0
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	125	140	265	3.2	3.2	3.2
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	67	66	133	3.6	3.6	3.6
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	84	103	187	2.2	1.9	2.0
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	45	35	80	3.1	2.7	2.9
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	9	7	16	5.9	3.5	4.5
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	33	16	49	8.0	3.6	5.7
Plumtree	308	381	689	-	4	4	-	1.0	0.6
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	82	83	165	2.2	1.7	1.9
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	163	190	353	2.2	2.2	2.2
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	196	255	451	2.0	2.3	2.1
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	86	91	177	1.9	1.7	1.8
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	163	147	310	2.2	1.6	1.9
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	139	162	301	2.3	2.1	2.2
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	74	67	141	2.1	1.5	1.8
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	54	72	126	2.1	2.3	2.2
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	80	77	157	1.5	1.1	1.3
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	53	70	123	2.0	2.0	2.0
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	16	18	34	1.3	1.2	1.2
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	24	27	51	3.4	3.5	3.5
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	9	9	18	1.8	1.6	1.7
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	13	10	23	2.4	2.1	2.2
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	96	100	196	3.1	2.8	2.9
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	202	196	398	3.3	2.7	3.0
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	198	233	431	3.3	2.9	3.1
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	130	165	295	2.8	2.8	2.8
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	181	145	326	4.1	2.9	3.4
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	131	114	245	3.1	2.4	2.7
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	127	145	272	3.1	2.8	2.9
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	37	47	84	2.5	2.6	2.6
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	5	9	14	1.3	1.7	1.5
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	59	43	102	2.9	2.3	2.6
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	715	700	1415	2.6	2.3	2.5
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	154	159	313	2.5	2.2	2.4
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	74	73	147	2.9	3.0	3.0
Total	377074	440569	817643	8825	9234	18059	2.3	2.1	2.2

Appendix A1.8: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Hearing by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Hearing			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	1424	2041	3465	10.7	11.7	11.3
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	1007	1462	2469	15.2	16.1	15.7
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	615	821	1436	16.2	17.6	17.0
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	1292	1815	3107	15.4	16.5	16.0
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	1803	2450	4253	16.7	18.1	17.5
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	987	1283	2270	15.6	17.8	16.7
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	684	915	1599	15.4	17.3	16.4
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	577	854	1431	15.9	20.5	18.3
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	393	489	882	11.0	10.8	10.9
Rusape	883	1173	2056	86	125	211	9.7	10.7	10.3
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	55	93	148	12.2	15.9	14.3
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	707	748	1455	15.9	16.4	16.1
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	932	989	1921	15.5	16.5	16.0
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	598	687	1285	13.6	14.0	13.8
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	1115	1177	2292	16.4	16.9	16.7
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	1527	1982	3509	16.2	17.0	16.6
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	553	633	1186	16.6	16.4	16.5
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	824	1081	1905	13.9	16.8	15.4
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	624	673	1297	16.0	16.4	16.2
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	101	129	230	10.7	12.5	11.6
Mvurwi	203	243	446	27	34	61	13.3	14.0	13.7
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	597	829	1426	15.2	15.3	15.3
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	1064	1249	2313	14.4	15.1	14.8
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	482	673	1155	15.1	15.3	15.2
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	285	288	573	14.1	15.1	14.6
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	687	849	1536	14.7	15.4	15.0
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	930	1248	2178	14.2	15.8	15.1
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	669	838	1507	15.2	17.1	16.2
Seke	3462	3368	6830	449	511	960	13.0	15.2	14.1
UMP	4321	5053	9374	679	908	1587	15.7	18.0	16.9
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	99	120	219	9.6	9.1	9.4
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	87	103	190	9.4	10.2	9.8
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	778	932	1710	13.7	14.4	14.1
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	1754	1980	3734	14.0	15.1	14.6
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	378	386	764	16.4	15.4	15.9
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	479	597	1076	18.0	22.3	20.2
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	756	677	1433	14.5	14.5	14.5
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	1122	1235	2357	14.1	15.8	14.9
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	883	1020	1903	15.8	17.5	16.7
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	172	211	383	9.8	11.1	10.5
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	362	360	722	13.7	12.3	13.0
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	153	170	323	12.4	11.5	11.9
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	101	119	220	10.7	13.3	11.9
Norton	1921	2239	4160	205	257	462	10.7	11.5	11.1
Karoi	743	824	1567	101	118	219	13.6	14.3	14.0

Continued...

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty Hearing			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	1085	1547	2632	19.7	21.4	20.7
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	505	621	1126	18.9	22.1	20.6
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	435	669	1104	17.1	20.6	19.1
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	644	972	1616	19.8	24.0	22.1
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	640	909	1549	18.7	24.0	21.5
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	1105	1747	2852	19.5	23.4	21.7
Umguzu	3833	3533	7366	691	691	1382	18.0	19.6	18.8
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	86	86	172	9.9	9.2	9.5
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	53	64	117	12.6	16.5	14.4
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	373	477	850	18.6	20.9	19.8
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	589	1044	1633	18.7	21.6	20.5
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	455	769	1224	17.5	22.1	20.1
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	662	785	1447	16.7	17.9	17.3
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	241	268	509	12.8	14.7	13.7
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	629	1074	1703	16.3	20.3	18.6
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	169	211	380	11.7	16.0	13.7
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	18	24	42	11.8	12.0	11.9
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	45	66	111	10.9	14.9	13.0
Plumtree	308	381	689	30	66	96	9.7	17.3	13.9
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	663	1061	1724	17.6	21.4	19.7
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	1193	1466	2659	15.9	16.6	16.3
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	1541	2025	3566	15.7	18.0	17.0
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	813	1165	1978	17.5	21.8	19.8
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	1263	1678	2941	16.8	18.7	17.8
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	965	1372	2337	16.3	18.2	17.3
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	644	916	1560	18.0	20.6	19.4
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	445	593	1038	17.4	19.2	18.4
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	497	687	1184	9.5	10.0	9.8
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	256	375	631	9.6	10.9	10.3
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	136	177	313	10.7	11.3	11.0
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	109	104	213	15.5	13.5	14.5
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	63	84	147	12.3	15.2	13.8
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	65	63	128	12.0	13.0	12.4
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	470	587	1057	15.0	16.2	15.7
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	941	1093	2034	15.5	15.3	15.4
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	964	1306	2270	16.2	16.0	16.1
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	619	808	1427	13.3	13.8	13.6
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	525	726	1251	11.9	14.4	13.2
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	706	892	1598	16.7	18.5	17.6
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	587	716	1303	14.1	13.9	14.0
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	153	196	349	10.5	10.7	10.6
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	42	58	100	10.6	11.2	10.9
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	293	288	581	14.5	15.1	14.8
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	2991	3492	6483	11.1	11.6	11.3
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	593	754	1347	9.7	10.6	10.2
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	355	363	718	14.1	14.7	14.4
Total	377074	440569	817643	55550	71294	126844	14.7	16.2	15.5

Appendix A1.9: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Difficulty Learning by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty learning			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	1061	935	1996	8.0	5.4	6.5
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	930	891	1821	14.0	9.8	11.6
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	477	471	948	12.5	10.1	11.2
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	957	905	1862	11.4	8.2	9.6
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	1750	1816	3566	16.2	13.4	14.6
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	1196	993	2189	18.9	13.8	16.1
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	721	619	1340	16.2	11.7	13.8
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	513	477	990	14.1	11.4	12.7
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	484	447	931	13.6	9.9	11.5
Rusape	883	1173	2056	61	100	161	6.9	8.5	7.8
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	66	63	129	14.6	10.8	12.5
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	871	669	1540	19.6	14.6	17.1
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	1184	1010	2194	19.7	16.9	18.3
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	871	681	1552	19.8	13.9	16.7
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	1318	1082	2400	19.4	15.6	17.5
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	1524	1610	3134	16.2	13.8	14.9
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	486	416	902	14.6	10.8	12.5
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	1030	934	1964	17.3	14.5	15.9
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	441	415	856	11.3	10.1	10.7
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	172	171	343	18.1	16.5	17.3
Mvurwi	203	243	446	36	38	74	17.7	15.6	16.6
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	499	470	969	12.7	8.7	10.4
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	1059	871	1930	14.4	10.6	12.4
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	440	321	761	13.8	7.3	10.0
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	334	255	589	16.5	13.4	15.0
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	578	509	1087	12.3	9.2	10.6
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	881	740	1621	13.4	9.4	11.2
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	483	395	878	11.0	8.0	9.4
Seke	3462	3368	6830	618	524	1142	17.9	15.6	16.7
UMP	4321	5053	9374	384	403	787	8.9	8.0	8.4
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	106	94	200	10.3	7.2	8.5
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	92	68	160	9.9	6.7	8.3
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	641	515	1156	11.3	8.0	9.5
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	1879	1547	3426	15.0	11.8	13.4
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	257	199	456	11.2	7.9	9.5
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	430	385	815	16.2	14.4	15.3
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	794	643	1437	15.3	13.8	14.6
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	1037	872	1909	13.0	11.1	12.1
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	748	614	1362	13.4	10.6	11.9
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	210	187	397	11.9	9.8	10.8
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	366	388	754	13.9	13.3	13.6
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	126	118	244	10.2	8.0	9.0
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	77	56	133	8.1	6.3	7.2
Norton	1921	2239	4160	148	101	249	7.7	4.5	6.0
Karoi	743	824	1567	100	105	205	13.5	12.7	13.1

Continued...

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Difficulty learning			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	574	567	1141	10.4	7.9	9.0
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	444	377	821	16.6	13.4	15.0
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	251	235	486	9.9	7.2	8.4
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	389	343	732	11.9	8.5	10.0
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	605	470	1075	17.6	12.4	14.9
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	1136	949	2085	20.1	12.7	15.9
Umguza	3833	3533	7366	510	401	911	13.3	11.4	12.4
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	50	55	105	5.7	5.9	5.8
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	55	33	88	13.1	8.5	10.9
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	221	146	367	11.0	6.4	8.6
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	335	330	665	10.6	6.8	8.3
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	387	275	662	14.9	7.9	10.9
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	642	461	1103	16.2	10.5	13.2
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	261	171	432	13.9	9.4	11.7
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	423	334	757	11.0	6.3	8.3
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	166	110	276	11.5	8.3	10.0
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	17	9	26	11.1	4.5	7.4
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	24	19	43	5.8	4.3	5.0
Plumtree	308	381	689	25	24	49	8.1	6.3	7.1
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	579	521	1100	15.3	10.5	12.6
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	622	553	1175	8.3	6.3	7.2
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	1078	893	1971	11.0	8.0	9.4
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	884	817	1701	19.1	15.3	17.0
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	1101	919	2020	14.6	10.2	12.2
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	668	593	1261	11.3	7.9	9.4
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	625	618	1243	17.5	13.9	15.5
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	287	246	533	11.2	8.0	9.4
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	485	535	1020	9.3	7.8	8.4
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	208	221	429	7.8	6.4	7.0
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	146	176	322	11.4	11.3	11.3
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	68	73	141	9.7	9.5	9.6
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	62	27	89	12.1	4.9	8.4
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	75	43	118	13.8	8.8	11.5
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	429	342	771	13.7	9.5	11.4
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	614	544	1158	10.1	7.6	8.8
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	648	594	1242	10.9	7.3	8.8
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	569	494	1063	12.2	8.4	10.1
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	509	347	856	11.5	6.9	9.0
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	503	443	946	11.9	9.2	10.4
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	523	499	1022	12.6	9.7	11.0
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	127	140	267	8.7	7.6	8.1
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	27	20	47	6.8	3.9	5.1
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	282	291	573	13.9	15.3	14.6
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	2879	2448	5327	10.7	8.1	9.3
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	668	635	1303	10.9	8.9	9.8
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	225	177	402	9.0	7.2	8.1
Total	377074	440569	817643	49842	43641	93483	13.2	9.9	11.4

Appendix A1.10: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	820	771	1591	6.2	4.4	5.2
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	354	345	699	5.3	3.8	4.4
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	152	132	284	4.0	2.8	3.4
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	466	501	967	5.6	4.6	5.0
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	548	473	1021	5.1	3.5	4.2
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	334	266	600	5.3	3.7	4.4
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	247	195	442	5.6	3.7	4.5
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	311	197	508	8.5	4.7	6.5
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	161	114	275	4.5	2.5	3.4
Rusape	883	1173	2056	35	34	69	4.0	2.9	3.4
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	18	24	42	4.0	4.1	4.1
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	231	188	419	5.2	4.1	4.7
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	313	247	560	5.2	4.1	4.7
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	264	276	540	6.0	5.6	5.8
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	422	334	756	6.2	4.8	5.5
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	569	508	1077	6.0	4.4	5.1
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	296	222	518	8.9	5.8	7.2
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	287	213	500	4.8	3.3	4.0
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	318	247	565	8.2	6.0	7.1
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	59	48	107	6.2	4.6	5.4
Mvurwi	203	243	446	12	16	28	5.9	6.6	6.3
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	212	192	404	5.4	3.5	4.3
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	404	305	709	5.5	3.7	4.5
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	130	116	246	4.1	2.6	3.2
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	174	143	317	8.6	7.5	8.1
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	289	247	536	6.2	4.5	5.3
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	336	270	606	5.1	3.4	4.2
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	336	249	585	7.7	5.1	6.3
Seke	3462	3368	6830	155	123	278	4.5	3.7	4.1
UMP	4321	5053	9374	243	200	443	5.6	4.0	4.7
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	59	48	107	5.7	3.7	4.6
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	50	51	101	5.4	5.0	5.2
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	195	160	355	3.4	2.5	2.9
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	555	396	951	4.4	3.0	3.7
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	114	95	209	4.9	3.8	4.3
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	264	242	506	9.9	9.0	9.5
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	264	159	423	5.1	3.4	4.3
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	391	280	671	4.9	3.6	4.2
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	177	150	327	3.2	2.6	2.9
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	48	51	99	2.7	2.7	2.7
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	110	78	188	4.2	2.7	3.4
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	41	43	84	3.3	2.9	3.1
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	21	20	41	2.2	2.2	2.2
Norton	1921	2239	4160	56	69	125	2.9	3.1	3.0
Karoi	743	824	1567	25	23	48	3.4	2.8	3.1

Continued...

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Chronic Fits/ Epilepsy			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	408	357	765	7.4	4.9	6.0
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	208	167	375	7.8	5.9	6.8
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	137	141	278	5.4	4.3	4.8
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	285	218	503	8.7	5.4	6.9
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	303	225	528	8.8	5.9	7.3
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	341	253	594	6.0	3.4	4.5
Umguza	3833	3533	7366	241	143	384	6.3	4.0	5.2
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	38	28	66	4.4	3.0	3.7
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	43	21	64	10.2	5.4	7.9
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	123	80	203	6.1	3.5	4.7
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	214	180	394	6.8	3.7	4.9
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	176	141	317	6.8	4.1	5.2
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	285	214	499	7.2	4.9	6.0
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	139	106	245	7.4	5.8	6.6
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	238	178	416	6.2	3.4	4.6
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	132	99	231	9.1	7.5	8.4
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	5	15	20	3.3	7.5	5.7
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	37	23	60	9.0	5.2	7.0
Plumtree	308	381	689	20	18	38	6.5	4.7	5.5
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	168	155	323	4.4	3.1	3.7
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	383	348	731	5.1	3.9	4.5
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	662	551	1213	6.7	4.9	5.8
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	227	158	385	4.9	3.0	3.9
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	360	293	653	4.8	3.3	4.0
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	307	233	540	5.2	3.1	4.0
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	129	125	254	3.6	2.8	3.2
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	128	108	236	5.0	3.5	4.2
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	151	156	307	2.9	2.3	2.5
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	97	118	215	3.6	3.4	3.5
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	36	37	73	2.8	2.4	2.6
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	38	35	73	5.4	4.5	5.0
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	17	15	32	3.3	2.7	3.0
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	23	15	38	4.2	3.1	3.7
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	203	137	340	6.5	3.8	5.0
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	404	369	773	6.6	5.2	5.8
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	333	290	623	5.6	3.6	4.4
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	274	253	527	5.9	4.3	5.0
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	233	205	438	5.3	4.1	4.6
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	237	234	471	5.6	4.9	5.2
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	276	234	510	6.6	4.5	5.5
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	69	61	130	4.7	3.3	4.0
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	14	18	32	3.5	3.5	3.5
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	140	100	240	6.9	5.3	6.1
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	1463	1176	2639	5.4	3.9	4.6
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	353	284	637	5.8	4.0	4.8
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	177	149	326	7.0	6.0	6.5
Total	377074	440569	817643	21141	17525	38666	5.6	4.0	4.7

Appendix A1.1.1: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Strange Behaviour by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Strange Behaviour			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	1192	814	2006	9.0	4.7	6.5
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	691	675	1366	10.4	7.4	8.7
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	489	371	860	12.9	8.0	10.2
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	845	652	1497	10.1	5.9	7.7
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	1282	1009	2291	11.9	7.5	9.4
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	865	622	1487	13.6	8.6	11.0
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	615	490	1105	13.8	9.3	11.4
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	445	369	814	12.2	8.9	10.4
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	263	224	487	7.4	5.0	6.0
Rusape	883	1173	2056	66	51	117	7.5	4.3	5.7
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	58	47	105	12.8	8.0	10.1
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	519	393	912	11.7	8.6	10.1
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	645	497	1142	10.8	8.3	9.5
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	484	345	829	11.0	7.0	8.9
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	946	675	1621	13.9	9.7	11.8
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	954	703	1657	10.1	6.0	7.9
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	356	274	630	10.7	7.1	8.8
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	419	293	712	7.1	4.6	5.8
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	364	249	613	9.4	6.1	7.7
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	68	62	130	7.2	6.0	6.6
Mvurwi	203	243	446	24	22	46	11.8	9.1	10.3
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	405	380	785	10.3	7.0	8.4
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	778	513	1291	10.6	6.2	8.3
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	327	239	566	10.2	5.4	7.4
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	293	268	561	14.5	14.0	14.3
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	442	371	813	9.4	6.7	8.0
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	664	504	1168	10.1	6.4	8.1
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	435	345	780	9.9	7.0	8.4
Seke	3462	3368	6830	361	289	650	10.4	8.6	9.5
UMP	4321	5053	9374	390	296	686	9.0	5.9	7.3
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	93	63	156	9.1	4.8	6.7
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	63	46	109	6.8	4.5	5.6
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	480	336	816	8.5	5.2	6.7
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	1314	912	2226	10.5	7.0	8.7
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	214	146	360	9.3	5.8	7.5
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	239	213	452	9.0	8.0	8.5
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	507	342	849	9.8	7.3	8.6
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	758	512	1270	9.5	6.5	8.0
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	378	274	652	6.8	4.7	5.7
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	116	70	186	6.6	3.7	5.1
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	139	85	224	5.3	2.9	4.0
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	98	79	177	7.9	5.3	6.5
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	37	20	57	3.9	2.2	3.1
Norton	1921	2239	4160	92	59	151	4.8	2.6	3.6
Karoi	743	824	1567	35	27	62	4.7	3.3	4.0

Continued...

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Strange Behaviour			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	424	377	801	7.7	5.2	6.3
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	229	163	392	8.6	5.8	7.2
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	236	177	413	9.3	5.5	7.1
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	287	219	506	8.8	5.4	6.9
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	380	241	621	11.1	6.4	8.6
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	589	413	1002	10.4	5.5	7.6
Umguzu	3833	3533	7366	378	247	625	9.9	7.0	8.5
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	35	28	63	4.0	3.0	3.5
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	40	20	60	9.5	5.1	7.4
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	283	172	455	14.1	7.5	10.6
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	389	291	680	12.3	6.0	8.5
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	263	227	490	10.1	6.5	8.1
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	451	341	792	11.4	7.8	9.5
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	254	180	434	13.5	9.8	11.7
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	409	285	694	10.6	5.4	7.6
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	183	125	308	12.7	9.5	11.1
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	9	12	21	5.9	6.0	5.9
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	22	17	39	5.3	3.8	4.6
Plumtree	308	381	689	19	14	33	6.2	3.7	4.8
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	318	254	572	8.4	5.1	6.5
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	484	421	905	6.4	4.8	5.5
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	769	583	1352	7.8	5.2	6.4
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	362	258	620	7.8	4.8	6.2
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	581	378	959	7.7	4.2	5.8
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	494	454	948	8.3	6.0	7.0
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	368	320	688	10.3	7.2	8.6
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	231	216	447	9.0	7.0	7.9
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	267	212	479	5.1	3.1	4.0
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	119	90	209	4.5	2.6	3.4
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	48	61	109	3.8	3.9	3.8
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	38	33	71	5.4	4.3	4.8
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	16	21	37	3.1	3.8	3.5
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	36	20	56	6.6	4.1	5.4
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	411	379	790	13.1	10.5	11.7
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	543	436	979	8.9	6.1	7.4
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	587	484	1071	9.8	5.9	7.6
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	592	465	1057	12.7	7.9	10.0
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	516	388	904	11.6	7.7	9.5
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	364	273	637	8.6	5.7	7.0
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	554	473	1027	13.3	9.2	11.0
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	106	96	202	7.3	5.2	6.1
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	22	20	42	5.5	3.9	4.6
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	138	100	238	6.8	5.3	6.1
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	2219	1494	3713	8.2	5.0	6.5
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	544	415	959	8.9	5.8	7.2
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	206	135	341	8.2	5.5	6.8
Total	377074	440569	817643	36061	27254	63315	9.6	6.2	7.7

Appendix A1.12: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Lack of Feeling by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Lack of Feeling			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	461	639	1100	3.5	3.7	3.6
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	256	511	767	3.9	5.6	4.9
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	160	296	456	4.2	6.4	5.4
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	255	350	605	3.0	3.2	3.1
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	1039	2184	3223	9.6	16.1	13.2
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	137	226	363	2.2	3.1	2.7
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	287	497	784	6.5	9.4	8.1
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	56	56	112	1.5	1.3	1.4
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	103	195	298	2.9	4.3	3.7
Rusape	883	1173	2056	51	95	146	5.8	8.1	7.1
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	7	7	14	1.5	1.2	1.4
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	361	542	903	8.1	11.8	10.0
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	200	282	482	3.3	4.7	4.0
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	256	470	726	5.8	9.6	7.8
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	359	640	999	5.3	9.2	7.3
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	302	508	810	3.2	4.4	3.8
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	355	648	1003	10.7	16.8	13.9
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	271	557	828	4.6	8.7	6.7
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	358	569	927	9.2	13.9	11.6
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	75	134	209	7.9	12.9	10.5
Mvurwi	203	243	446	5	17	22	2.5	7.0	4.9
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	152	259	411	3.9	4.8	4.4
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	453	823	1276	6.1	10.0	8.2
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	352	694	1046	11.0	15.7	13.8
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	86	113	199	4.3	5.9	5.1
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	234	383	617	5.0	6.9	6.0
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	266	467	733	4.1	5.9	5.1
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	76	118	194	1.7	2.4	2.1
Seke	3462	3368	6830	154	235	389	4.4	7.0	5.7
UMP	4321	5053	9374	111	147	258	2.6	2.9	2.8
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	76	144	220	7.4	11.0	9.4
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	43	58	101	4.6	5.7	5.2
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	117	145	262	2.1	2.2	2.2
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	141	186	327	1.1	1.4	1.3
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	49	76	125	2.1	3.0	2.6
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	46	41	87	1.7	1.5	1.6
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	56	44	100	1.1	0.9	1.0
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	168	228	396	2.1	2.9	2.5
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	49	44	93	0.9	0.8	0.8
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	13	11	24	0.7	0.6	0.7
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	14	8	22	0.5	0.3	0.4
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	25	40	65	2.0	2.7	2.4
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	3	2	5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Norton	1921	2239	4160	15	5	20	0.8	0.2	0.5
Karoi	743	824	1567	2	4	6	0.3	0.5	0.4

Continued...

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Lack of Feeling			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	156	203	359	2.8	2.8	2.8
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	20	13	33	0.7	0.5	0.6
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	83	95	178	3.3	2.9	3.1
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	72	109	181	2.2	2.7	2.5
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	95	87	182	2.8	2.3	2.5
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	73	80	153	1.3	1.1	1.2
Umguza	3833	3533	7366	121	156	277	3.2	4.4	3.8
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	23	25	48	2.6	2.7	2.7
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	8	9	17	1.9	2.3	2.1
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	80	73	153	4.0	3.2	3.6
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	111	149	260	3.5	3.1	3.3
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	51	65	116	2.0	1.9	1.9
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	113	94	207	2.9	2.1	2.5
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	94	88	182	5.0	4.8	4.9
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	142	185	327	3.7	3.5	3.6
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	59	46	105	4.1	3.5	3.8
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	4	6	10	2.6	3.0	2.8
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	17	19	36	4.1	4.3	4.2
Plumtree	308	381	689	12	13	25	3.9	3.4	3.6
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	33	35	68	0.9	0.7	0.8
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	258	343	601	3.4	3.9	3.7
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	136	168	304	1.4	1.5	1.4
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	30	29	59	0.6	0.5	0.6
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	136	171	307	1.8	1.9	1.9
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	91	130	221	1.5	1.7	1.6
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	40	65	105	1.1	1.5	1.3
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	40	41	81	1.6	1.3	1.4
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	53	47	100	1.0	0.7	0.8
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	54	65	119	2.0	1.9	2.0
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	18	22	40	1.4	1.4	1.4
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	11	14	25	1.6	1.8	1.7
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	5	6	11	1.0	1.1	1.0
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	8	7	15	1.5	1.4	1.5
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	64	72	136	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	311	430	741	5.1	6.0	5.6
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	126	172	298	2.1	2.1	2.1
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	168	249	417	3.6	4.2	4.0
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	121	128	249	2.7	2.5	2.6
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	79	112	191	1.9	2.3	2.1
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	176	305	481	4.2	5.9	5.2
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	46	89	135	3.2	4.9	4.1
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	5	21	26	1.3	4.0	2.8
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	73	58	131	3.6	3.0	3.3
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	653	856	1509	2.4	2.8	2.6
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	145	210	355	2.4	2.9	2.7
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	73	69	142	2.9	2.8	2.9
Total	377074	440569	817643	12342	19127	31469	3.3	4.3	3.8

Appendix A1.13: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Albinism by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Albinism			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	126	138	264	0.9	0.8	0.9
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	52	62	114	0.8	0.7	0.7
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	34	38	72	0.9	0.8	0.9
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	71	77	148	0.8	0.7	0.8
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	59	48	107	0.5	0.4	0.4
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	50	69	119	0.8	1.0	0.9
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	50	45	95	1.1	0.9	1.0
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	23	24	47	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	59	46	105	1.7	1.0	1.3
Rusape	883	1173	2056	12	15	27	1.4	1.3	1.3
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	8	4	12	1.8	0.7	1.2
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	31	21	52	0.7	0.5	0.6
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	19	23	42	0.3	0.4	0.4
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	15	14	29	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	37	34	71	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	31	39	70	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	9	9	18	0.3	0.2	0.3
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	26	31	57	0.4	0.5	0.5
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	9	9	18	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	11	12	23	1.2	1.2	1.2
Mvurwi	203	243	446	1	2	3	0.5	0.8	0.7
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	20	19	39	0.5	0.4	0.4
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	53	54	107	0.7	0.7	0.7
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	15	13	28	0.5	0.3	0.4
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	23	26	49	1.1	1.4	1.2
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	20	31	51	0.4	0.6	0.5
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	27	45	72	0.4	0.6	0.5
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	14	24	38	0.3	0.5	0.4
Seke	3462	3368	6830	31	25	56	0.9	0.7	0.8
UMP	4321	5053	9374	12	22	34	0.3	0.4	0.4
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	19	13	32	1.9	1.0	1.4
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	15	13	28	1.6	1.3	1.4
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	19	23	42	0.3	0.4	0.3
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	72	57	129	0.6	0.4	0.5
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	16	18	34	0.7	0.7	0.7
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	13	10	23	0.5	0.4	0.4
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	26	25	51	0.5	0.5	0.5
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	57	43	100	0.7	0.5	0.6
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	22	17	39	0.4	0.3	0.3
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	14	14	28	0.8	0.7	0.8
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	18	11	29	0.7	0.4	0.5
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	7	5	12	0.6	0.3	0.4
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	2	4	6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Norton	1921	2239	4160	13	7	20	0.7	0.3	0.5
Karoi	743	824	1567	6	3	9	0.8	0.4	0.6

Continued...

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Albinism			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	33	32	65	0.6	0.4	0.5
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	11	4	15	0.4	0.1	0.3
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	12	14	26	0.5	0.4	0.4
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	21	19	40	0.6	0.5	0.5
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	26	20	46	0.8	0.5	0.6
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	17	23	40	0.3	0.3	0.3
Umguza	3833	3533	7366	19	19	38	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	6	3	9	0.7	0.3	0.5
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	18	10	28	4.3	2.6	3.5
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	13	10	23	0.6	0.4	0.5
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	11	19	30	0.3	0.4	0.4
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	3	7	10	0.1	0.2	0.2
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	36	17	53	0.9	0.4	0.6
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	16	21	37	0.9	1.1	1.0
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	23	13	36	0.6	0.2	0.4
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	11	1	12	0.8	0.1	0.4
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	2	2	4	1.3	1.0	1.1
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	9	2	11	2.2	0.5	1.3
Plumtree	308	381	689	-	1	1	-	0.3	0.1
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	22	13	35	0.6	0.3	0.4
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	21	30	51	0.3	0.3	0.3
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	46	60	106	0.5	0.5	0.5
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	22	21	43	0.5	0.4	0.4
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	47	35	82	0.6	0.4	0.5
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	23	30	53	0.4	0.4	0.4
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	15	14	29	0.4	0.3	0.4
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	11	5	16	0.4	0.2	0.3
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	47	44	91	0.9	0.6	0.8
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	31	18	49	1.2	0.5	0.8
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	6	7	13	0.5	0.4	0.5
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	4	7	11	0.6	0.9	0.7
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	3	2	5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	8	4	12	1.5	0.8	1.2
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	35	33	68	1.1	0.9	1.0
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	64	67	131	1.1	0.9	1.0
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	52	46	98	0.9	0.6	0.7
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	40	56	96	0.9	1.0	0.9
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	49	32	81	1.1	0.6	0.9
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	24	29	53	0.6	0.6	0.6
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	47	44	91	1.1	0.9	1.0
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	24	19	43	1.7	1.0	1.3
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	2	2	4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	32	27	59	1.6	1.4	1.5
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	320	298	618	1.2	1.0	1.1
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	76	70	146	1.2	1.0	1.1
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	40	37	77	1.6	1.5	1.5
Total	377074	440569	817643	2665	2569	5234	0.7	0.6	0.6

Appendix A1.14: Number and Proportion of Persons with Disability who had Multiple Disability by Sex and District, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Multiple Disability			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13290	17423	30713	2295	3586	5881	17.3	20.6	19.1
Buhera	6640	9071	15711	1475	2454	3929	22.2	27.1	25.0
Chimanimani	3805	4655	8460	867	1325	2192	22.8	28.5	25.9
Chipinge Rural	8371	10997	19368	1785	2891	4676	21.3	26.3	24.1
Makoni	10812	13536	24348	2827	4330	7157	26.1	32.0	29.4
Mutare Rural	6343	7212	13555	1356	1797	3153	21.4	24.9	23.3
Mutasa	4444	5287	9731	1086	1431	2517	24.4	27.1	25.9
Nyanga	3639	4167	7806	839	1116	1955	23.1	26.8	25.0
Mutare Urban	3557	4518	8075	652	854	1506	18.3	18.9	18.7
Rusape	883	1173	2056	142	272	414	16.1	23.2	20.1
Chipinge Urban	452	584	1036	78	101	179	17.3	17.3	17.3
Bindura	4436	4574	9010	1022	1226	2248	23.0	26.8	25.0
Centenary	5996	5988	11984	1449	1577	3026	24.2	26.3	25.3
Guruve	4393	4916	9309	778	973	1751	17.7	19.8	18.8
Mazowe	6806	6947	13753	1363	1593	2956	20.0	22.9	21.5
Mount Darwin	9421	11655	21076	2336	3396	5732	24.8	29.1	27.2
Rushinga	3332	3859	7191	792	1107	1899	23.8	28.7	26.4
Shamva	5937	6424	12361	1330	1779	3109	22.4	27.7	25.2
Mbire	3889	4099	7988	950	1149	2099	24.4	28.0	26.3
Bindura Urban	948	1035	1983	184	234	418	19.4	22.6	21.1
Mvurwi	203	243	446	52	43	95	25.6	17.7	21.3
Chikomba	3935	5415	9350	993	1671	2664	25.2	30.9	28.5
Goromonzi	7371	8246	15617	1551	2201	3752	21.0	26.7	24.0
Hwedza	3200	4407	7607	891	1547	2438	27.8	35.1	32.0
Marondera	2023	1909	3932	417	435	852	20.6	22.8	21.7
Mudzi	4688	5521	10209	1080	1427	2507	23.0	25.8	24.6
Murehwa	6565	7885	14450	1290	1928	3218	19.6	24.5	22.3
Mutoko	4387	4907	9294	916	1297	2213	20.9	26.4	23.8
Seke	3462	3368	6830	686	838	1524	19.8	24.9	22.3
UMP	4321	5053	9374	996	1378	2374	23.1	27.3	25.3
Marondera Urban	1027	1314	2341	176	234	410	17.1	17.8	17.5
Ruwa Local Board	926	1012	1938	130	137	267	14.0	13.5	13.8
Chegutu	5664	6465	12129	1231	1708	2939	21.7	26.4	24.2
Hurungwe	12515	13088	25603	2867	3268	6135	22.9	25.0	24.0
Mhondoro Ngezi	2304	2505	4809	491	621	1112	21.3	24.8	23.1
Kariba	2656	2677	5333	603	645	1248	22.7	24.1	23.4
Makonde	5200	4674	9874	937	896	1833	18.0	19.2	18.6
Zvimba	7980	7826	15806	1439	1669	3108	18.0	21.3	19.7
Sanyati	5582	5817	11399	1229	1492	2721	22.0	25.6	23.9
Chinhoyi	1761	1904	3665	216	247	463	12.3	13.0	12.6
Kadoma	2640	2916	5556	374	440	814	14.2	15.1	14.7
Chegutu Urban	1233	1479	2712	166	208	374	13.5	14.1	13.8
Kariba Urban	948	895	1843	99	129	228	10.4	14.4	12.4
Norton	1921	2239	4160	263	341	604	13.7	15.2	14.5
Karoi	743	824	1567	117	146	263	15.7	17.7	16.8

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District	Population of Persons with Disability			Population of Persons with Multiple Disability			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	5497	7215	12712	1287	1992	3279	23.4	27.6	25.8
Bubi	2669	2809	5478	635	891	1526	23.8	31.7	27.9
Hwange	2541	3243	5784	697	1163	1860	27.4	35.9	32.2
Lupane	3260	4053	7313	839	1259	2098	25.7	31.1	28.7
Nkayi	3428	3788	7216	870	1132	2002	25.4	29.9	27.7
Tsholotsho	5661	7476	13137	1634	2643	4277	28.9	35.4	32.6
Umguzu	3833	3533	7366	947	1012	1959	24.7	28.6	26.6
Hwange Urban	872	930	1802	118	190	308	13.5	20.4	17.1
Victoria Falls	421	389	810	75	68	143	17.8	17.5	17.7
Beitbridge Rural	2006	2284	4290	436	600	1036	21.7	26.3	24.1
Bulilima	3152	4825	7977	838	1675	2513	26.6	34.7	31.5
Mangwe	2605	3478	6083	660	1100	1760	25.3	31.6	28.9
Gwanda	3958	4389	8347	929	1129	2058	23.5	25.7	24.7
Insiza	1880	1828	3708	344	370	714	18.3	20.2	19.3
Matobo	3852	5287	9139	1067	1872	2939	27.7	35.4	32.2
Umzingwane	1445	1320	2765	234	237	471	16.2	18.0	17.0
Gwanda Urban	153	200	353	22	29	51	14.4	14.5	14.4
Beitbridge Urban	413	443	856	60	56	116	14.5	12.6	13.6
Plumtree	308	381	689	54	72	126	17.5	18.9	18.3
Chirumhanzu	3777	4968	8745	925	1509	2434	24.5	30.4	27.8
Gokwe North	7506	8837	16343	1396	2086	3482	18.6	23.6	21.3
Gokwe South	9812	11221	21033	1868	2521	4389	19.0	22.5	20.9
Gweru	4636	5351	9987	1010	1392	2402	21.8	26.0	24.1
Kwekwe	7532	8984	16516	1614	2581	4195	21.4	28.7	25.4
Mberengwa	5936	7549	13485	1146	1781	2927	19.3	23.6	21.7
Shurugwi	3580	4445	8025	939	1447	2386	26.2	32.6	29.7
Zvishavane	2554	3091	5645	558	808	1366	21.8	26.1	24.2
Gweru Urban	5238	6885	12123	777	1140	1917	14.8	16.6	15.8
Kwekwe Urban	2673	3427	6100	396	630	1026	14.8	18.4	16.8
Redcliff	1276	1563	2839	163	278	441	12.8	17.8	15.5
Zvishavane Urban	702	770	1472	91	136	227	13.0	17.7	15.4
Gokwe Town	511	554	1065	71	84	155	13.9	15.2	14.6
Shurugwi Urban	543	486	1029	73	72	145	13.4	14.8	14.1
Bikita	3131	3617	6748	536	596	1132	17.1	16.5	16.8
Chiredzi	6076	7152	13228	1130	1504	2634	18.6	21.0	19.9
Chivi	5965	8160	14125	1342	2125	3467	22.5	26.0	24.5
Gutu	4660	5868	10528	898	1254	2152	19.3	21.4	20.4
Masvingo	4430	5046	9476	809	1007	1816	18.3	20.0	19.2
Mwenezi	4238	4823	9061	822	1065	1887	19.4	22.1	20.8
Zaka	4156	5166	9322	808	1048	1856	19.4	20.3	19.9
Masvingo Urban	1453	1834	3287	212	324	536	14.6	17.7	16.3
Chiredzi Urban	398	519	917	41	90	131	10.3	17.3	14.3
Harare Rural	2022	1902	3924	318	338	656	15.7	17.8	16.7
Harare Urban	27031	30162	57193	4245	5651	9896	15.7	18.7	17.3
Chitungwiza	6122	7140	13262	961	1316	2277	15.7	18.4	17.2
Epworth	2513	2469	4982	369	409	778	14.7	16.6	15.6
Total	377074	440569	817643	78080	108819	186899	20.7	24.7	22.9

Appendix A1.15: Percent Distribution of Private Households by Disability Status, Sex and Household Size, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Household Size	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(a) Bulawayo						
1	16.4	16.5	16.4	15.2	14.3	14.9
2	14.8	16.1	15.5	14.2	16.7	15.1
3	14.9	17.5	16.2	17.2	19.4	18.0
4	14.7	15.0	14.9	17.0	17.6	17.2
5	12.6	12.2	12.4	14.2	12.4	13.6
6	10.0	8.9	9.5	9.5	8.2	9.0
7	6.6	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.0	5.5
8+	10.0	8.6	9.3	7.0	6.5	6.8
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7532	7356	14888	98532	51925	150457
(b) Manicaland						
1	13.2	15.7	14.4	12.5	10.2	11.6
2	11.9	17.4	14.6	10.6	16.3	13.0
3	13.3	17.4	15.3	16.0	19.7	17.5
4	14.5	15.5	15.0	17.5	18.5	17.9
5	14.4	11.7	13.0	15.4	13.9	14.8
6	11.4	8.8	10.1	11.5	9.1	10.5
7	8.2	5.5	6.9	7.2	5.5	6.5
8+	13.1	8.1	10.6	9.3	6.8	8.3
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	26471	26751	53222	212218	144642	356860
(c) Mashonaland Central						
1	10.8	16.2	13.1	9.4	11.1	9.9
2	10.3	16.9	13.1	9.7	16.0	11.6
3	13.3	17.1	14.9	17.1	19.7	17.8
4	15.9	15.2	15.6	19.5	18.2	19.1
5	15.5	12.2	14.1	16.8	13.5	15.8
6	12.5	8.6	10.8	11.5	8.8	10.7
7	8.4	5.7	7.3	7.1	5.4	6.6
8+	13.2	8.1	11.1	9.0	7.2	8.5
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	24376	17905	42281	155701	65941	221642
(d) Mashonaland East						
1	14.8	18.6	16.5	13.0	12.1	12.7
2	13.5	18.8	15.9	11.8	17.3	13.7
3	13.9	17.5	15.6	17.3	20.0	18.3
4	15.1	14.7	14.9	18.1	18.2	18.1
5	13.8	11.0	12.5	15.2	12.8	14.4
6	10.5	7.5	9.1	10.5	8.2	9.7
7	7.2	4.9	6.1	6.3	4.9	5.8
8+	11.2	7.1	9.3	7.8	6.4	7.3
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	23877	20431	44308	186075	96442	282517
(e) Mashonaland West						
1	11.8	13.8	12.6	10.4	12.0	10.8
2	10.2	16.3	12.5	10.8	16.9	12.4
3	13.4	17.2	14.9	17.4	19.7	18.0
4	15.3	15.6	15.4	18.8	17.3	18.4
5	14.7	12.5	13.8	15.7	12.8	14.9
6	11.7	9.2	10.8	11.0	8.4	10.3
7	8.5	5.8	7.5	6.8	5.3	6.4
8+	14.3	9.5	12.5	9.2	7.5	8.7
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	29651	18451	48102	217945	79176	297121

Continued...

Household Size	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(f) Matabeleland North						
1	13.7	13.1	13.4	12.4	9.0	11.1
2	11.0	14.8	12.8	10.4	14.4	11.9
3	11.4	15.6	13.4	15.2	18.2	16.3
4	12.6	14.8	13.7	16.6	17.7	17.0
5	13.0	12.7	12.9	14.5	14.5	14.5
6	11.5	9.7	10.6	11.0	9.9	10.6
7	8.8	7.1	8.0	7.5	6.4	7.1
8+	17.9	12.2	15.2	12.4	9.9	11.5
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	15109	13762	28871	83060	48981	132041
(g) Matabeleland South						
1	16.8	10.9	13.7	16.7	9.8	13.8
2	11.1	14.4	12.8	12.7	13.5	13.0
3	11.1	16.3	13.8	14.6	17.5	15.9
4	12.5	15.7	14.2	14.7	17.6	16.0
5	12.0	13.1	12.6	13.0	14.3	13.6
6	9.9	10.1	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.8
7	8.1	7.3	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.7
8+	18.4	12.1	15.1	11.9	10.5	11.3
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10219	11361	21580	75961	57334	133295
(h) Midlands						
1	11.0	12.6	11.7	10.2	9.5	9.9
2	10.4	15.5	12.8	10.4	14.9	12.0
3	12.8	16.8	14.7	16.3	19.0	17.3
4	14.5	15.3	14.9	17.8	18.2	18.0
5	13.9	12.7	13.4	15.4	13.9	14.9
6	11.7	9.5	10.7	11.5	9.5	10.8
7	9.0	6.3	7.8	7.4	6.1	6.9
8+	16.7	11.3	14.2	11.0	9.0	10.3
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	31116	27526	58642	193658	107272	300930
(i) Masvingo						
1	10.0	13.3	11.5	11.4	10.5	11.0
2	9.7	15.9	12.6	10.2	16.1	12.6
3	11.9	17.3	14.4	15.0	20.0	17.0
4	15.0	16.3	15.6	16.9	18.3	17.4
5	15.0	12.6	13.9	15.6	13.9	14.9
6	12.7	9.2	11.1	12.1	8.9	10.8
7	9.3	5.9	7.7	7.7	5.2	6.7
8+	16.5	9.3	13.2	11.2	7.1	9.5
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	19183	16400	35583	181143	121427	302570
(j) Harare						
1	13.0	15.8	14.1	12.4	17.0	13.5
2	13.7	15.6	14.4	13.6	17.9	14.7
3	15.1	16.5	15.7	18.9	19.8	19.1
4	16.2	15.1	15.8	18.9	16.4	18.3
5	14.0	12.0	13.2	14.8	11.3	14.0
6	10.4	8.7	9.7	9.5	7.1	8.9
7	6.9	5.9	6.5	5.4	4.3	5.1
8+	10.6	10.4	10.5	6.5	6.2	6.4
Total: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	21037	13938	34975	375828	123303	499131

Appendix A1.16: Percent Distribution of Private Households by Disability Status, Sex and Age Group, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Age Group	With disability				Without disability			
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Male	Female	Total	Number
(a) Bulawayo								
<15	78.6	21.4	100.0	14	43.7	56.3	100.0	341
15 - 19	42.4	57.6	100.0	125	45.7	54.3	100.0	3788
20 - 24	53.5	46.5	100.0	273	59.8	40.2	100.0	12247
25 - 29	61.7	38.3	100.0	569	68.8	31.2	100.0	21344
30 - 34	61.8	38.2	100.0	718	71.1	28.9	100.0	22903
35 - 39	58.6	41.4	100.0	827	69.3	30.7	100.0	20604
40 - 44	53.8	46.2	100.0	1078	68.0	32.0	100.0	17605
45 - 49	49.9	50.1	100.0	1372	63.2	36.8	100.0	13115
50 - 54	50.0	50.0	100.0	1827	62.4	37.6	100.0	12481
55 - 59	52.7	47.3	100.0	1822	64.0	36.0	100.0	9976
60 - 64	50.4	49.6	100.0	1465	63.2	36.8	100.0	6522
65 - 69	46.5	53.5	100.0	1296	58.3	41.7	100.0	4078
70 - 74	41.8	58.2	100.0	1234	55.6	44.4	100.0	2604
75+	46.3	53.7	100.0	2256	58.5	41.5	100.0	2787
NS	33.3	66.7	100.0	12	67.7	32.3	100.0	62
Total	50.6	49.4	100.0	14888	65.5	34.5	100.0	150457
(b) Manicaland								
<15	43.5	56.5	100.0	108	49.6	50.4	100.0	2656
15 - 19	53.1	46.9	100.0	512	50.9	49.1	100.0	12798
20 - 24	57.7	42.3	100.0	1098	54.5	45.5	100.0	29603
25 - 29	62.0	38.0	100.0	1978	63.8	36.2	100.0	49125
30 - 34	62.7	37.3	100.0	2702	65.7	34.3	100.0	52021
35 - 39	58.7	41.3	100.0	3145	64.8	35.2	100.0	48611
40 - 44	55.8	44.2	100.0	3510	64.4	35.6	100.0	36892
45 - 49	50.3	49.7	100.0	3687	59.9	40.1	100.0	24593
50 - 54	43.3	56.7	100.0	4857	49.4	50.6	100.0	25313
55 - 59	45.8	54.2	100.0	4818	52.6	47.4	100.0	20406
60 - 64	44.4	55.6	100.0	5297	52.2	47.8	100.0	17824
65 - 69	46.8	53.2	100.0	4920	54.0	46.0	100.0	12980
70 - 74	47.6	52.4	100.0	5427	55.7	44.3	100.0	10465
75+	48.4	51.6	100.0	11028	54.4	45.6	100.0	13303
NS	37.8	62.2	100.0	135	49.8	50.2	100.0	259
Total	49.7	50.3	100.0	53222	59.5	40.5	100.0	356849
(c) Mashonaland Central								
<15	53.4	46.6	100.0	58	49.8	50.2	100.0	607
15 - 19	50.9	49.1	100.0	346	53.7	46.3	100.0	4877
20 - 24	68.1	31.9	100.0	1170	68.4	31.6	100.0	19042
25 - 29	72.9	27.1	100.0	2235	76.4	23.6	100.0	35810
30 - 34	71.6	28.4	100.0	2740	76.7	23.3	100.0	36244
35 - 39	67.3	32.7	100.0	3292	74.2	25.8	100.0	33527
40 - 44	63.9	36.1	100.0	3325	74.2	25.8	100.0	23837
45 - 49	59.0	41.0	100.0	2956	68.3	31.7	100.0	14376
50 - 54	48.5	51.5	100.0	3981	58.9	41.1	100.0	13734
55 - 59	51.5	48.5	100.0	3709	60.0	40.0	100.0	11128
60 - 64	49.4	50.6	100.0	4280	61.1	38.9	100.0	9973
65 - 69	54.9	45.1	100.0	3484	61.9	38.1	100.0	6608
70 - 74	54.6	45.4	100.0	3637	62.3	37.7	100.0	5304
75+	55.0	45.0	100.0	6902	60.6	39.4	100.0	6359
NS	32.5	67.5	100.0	166	56.1	43.9	100.0	214
Total	57.7	42.3	100.0	42281	70.2	29.8	100.0	221640
(d) Mashonaland East								
<15	55.3	44.7	100.0	94	51.0	49.0	100.0	1836
15 - 19	56.7	43.3	100.0	439	59.1	40.9	100.0	9250
20 - 24	66.1	33.9	100.0	894	66.0	34.0	100.0	23065
25 - 29	71.7	28.3	100.0	1622	72.1	27.9	100.0	39954
30 - 34	68.9	31.1	100.0	2157	72.4	27.6	100.0	41802
35 - 39	64.5	35.5	100.0	2696	69.7	30.3	100.0	38479
40 - 44	59.9	40.1	100.0	2848	69.7	30.3	100.0	30344
45 - 49	53.6	46.4	100.0	2958	64.9	35.1	100.0	20290
50 - 54	48.3	51.7	100.0	3890	55.8	44.2	100.0	19047
55 - 59	50.2	49.8	100.0	3915	57.2	42.8	100.0	15830
60 - 64	47.4	52.6	100.0	4336	56.4	43.6	100.0	13197
65 - 69	50.2	49.8	100.0	3980	59.3	40.7	100.0	9774
70 - 74	50.7	49.3	100.0	4551	59.3	40.7	100.0	8092
75+	51.6	48.4	100.0	9752	56.7	43.3	100.0	11219
NS	34.3	65.7	100.0	175	47.8	52.2	100.0	335
Total	53.9	46.1	100.0	44307	65.9	34.1	100.0	282514

Continued...

Age Group	With disability				Without disability			
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Male	Female	Total	Number
(e) Mashonaland West								
<15	60.4	39.6	100.0	53	51.0	49.0	100.0	887
15 - 19	54.2	45.8	100.0	371	54.9	45.1	100.0	6496
20 - 24	64.8	35.2	100.0	1200	71.0	29.0	100.0	25332
25 - 29	75.0	25.0	100.0	2659	78.3	21.7	100.0	48432
30 - 34	73.4	26.6	100.0	3395	78.4	21.6	100.0	51081
35 - 39	69.0	31.0	100.0	4010	77.1	22.9	100.0	45648
40 - 44	67.3	32.7	100.0	4268	77.1	22.9	100.0	33232
45 - 49	60.1	39.9	100.0	4115	71.8	28.2	100.0	20207
50 - 54	55.2	44.8	100.0	4874	64.2	35.8	100.0	17706
55 - 59	57.1	42.9	100.0	4558	66.4	33.6	100.0	14511
60 - 64	56.3	43.7	100.0	4513	64.4	35.6	100.0	11785
65 - 69	56.4	43.6	100.0	3779	64.9	35.1	100.0	7652
70 - 74	59.3	40.7	100.0	3724	65.4	34.6	100.0	6398
75+	59.0	41.0	100.0	6518	63.8	36.2	100.0	7538
NS	43.1	56.9	100.0	65	59.7	40.3	100.0	216
Total	61.6	38.4	100.0	48102	73.4	26.6	100.0	297121
(f) Matabeleland North								
<15	48.5	51.5	100.0	33	52.7	47.3	100.0	630
15 - 19	54.4	45.6	100.0	182	51.0	49.0	100.0	3773
20 - 24	61.7	38.3	100.0	402	57.5	42.5	100.0	9565
25 - 29	65.2	34.8	100.0	792	66.7	33.3	100.0	16609
30 - 34	64.5	35.5	100.0	1080	68.8	31.2	100.0	18060
35 - 39	63.9	36.1	100.0	1425	67.2	32.8	100.0	17487
40 - 44	58.7	41.3	100.0	1625	67.3	32.7	100.0	13784
45 - 49	52.8	47.2	100.0	1946	62.2	37.8	100.0	10596
50 - 54	48.1	51.9	100.0	2817	56.1	43.9	100.0	11408
55 - 59	51.2	48.8	100.0	2928	60.0	40.0	100.0	9364
60 - 64	50.3	49.7	100.0	2902	59.4	40.6	100.0	6958
65 - 69	47.6	52.4	100.0	2919	57.5	42.5	100.0	5269
70 - 74	51.0	49.0	100.0	3009	59.5	40.5	100.0	3652
75+	50.4	49.6	100.0	6630	57.3	42.7	100.0	4553
NS	34.3	65.7	100.0	181	62.5	37.5	100.0	333
Total	52.3	47.7	100.0	28871	62.9	37.1	100.0	132041
(g) Matabeleland South								
<15	45.5	54.5	100.0	33	50.4	49.6	100.0	891
15 - 19	59.2	40.8	100.0	130	53.7	46.3	100.0	5506
20 - 24	54.7	45.3	100.0	267	55.8	44.2	100.0	10534
25 - 29	60.8	39.2	100.0	464	61.7	38.3	100.0	15575
30 - 34	63.2	36.8	100.0	677	63.4	36.6	100.0	16317
35 - 39	59.6	40.4	100.0	809	60.6	39.4	100.0	15009
40 - 44	52.3	47.7	100.0	1042	59.0	41.0	100.0	12672
45 - 49	46.9	53.1	100.0	1302	55.0	45.0	100.0	10124
50 - 54	45.9	54.1	100.0	1862	51.4	48.6	100.0	11159
55 - 59	45.6	54.4	100.0	2000	53.2	46.8	100.0	9852
60 - 64	44.7	55.3	100.0	2079	52.9	47.1	100.0	7602
65 - 69	45.0	55.0	100.0	2276	53.5	46.5	100.0	5993
70 - 74	45.7	54.3	100.0	2436	54.6	45.4	100.0	4830
75+	45.3	54.7	100.0	6126	51.7	48.3	100.0	7124
NS	29.9	70.1	100.0	77	44.9	55.1	100.0	107
Total	47.4	52.6	100.0	21580	57.0	43.0	100.0	133295
(h) Midlands								
<15	50.0	50.0	100.0	74	48.5	51.5	100.0	1435
15 - 19	50.6	49.4	100.0	496	49.1	50.9	100.0	8826
20 - 24	55.8	44.2	100.0	1188	57.5	42.5	100.0	25734
25 - 29	64.0	36.0	100.0	2252	67.5	32.5	100.0	44783
30 - 34	66.6	33.4	100.0	3052	70.1	29.9	100.0	48033
35 - 39	62.3	37.7	100.0	3537	69.2	30.8	100.0	43665
40 - 44	57.2	42.8	100.0	4378	68.8	31.2	100.0	33046
45 - 49	52.8	47.2	100.0	4575	62.9	37.1	100.0	20442
50 - 54	49.1	50.9	100.0	5802	56.8	43.2	100.0	20218
55 - 59	50.9	49.1	100.0	5944	59.8	40.2	100.0	16884
60 - 64	48.6	51.4	100.0	5543	59.1	40.9	100.0	12925
65 - 69	47.6	52.4	100.0	5476	59.7	40.3	100.0	9649
70 - 74	51.2	48.8	100.0	5389	60.8	39.2	100.0	6704
75+	52.0	48.0	100.0	10596	59.0	41.0	100.0	8019
NS	33.8	66.2	100.0	340	53.8	46.2	100.0	563
Total	53.1	46.9	100.0	58642	64.4	35.6	100.0	300926

Continued...

Age Group	With disability				Without disability			
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Male	Female	Total	Number
(i) Masvingo								
<15	47.7	52.3	100.0	88	45.7	54.3	100.0	2621
15 - 19	50.3	49.7	100.0	320	49.1	50.9	100.0	10631
20 - 24	50.4	49.6	100.0	554	51.3	48.7	100.0	21303
25 - 29	61.7	38.3	100.0	1148	61.3	38.7	100.0	36829
30 - 34	64.2	35.8	100.0	1736	65.4	34.6	100.0	43322
35 - 39	61.7	38.3	100.0	2349	65.8	34.2	100.0	41810
40 - 44	58.9	41.1	100.0	2651	66.0	34.0	100.0	31446
45 - 49	51.8	48.2	100.0	2260	60.3	39.7	100.0	19694
50 - 54	47.4	52.6	100.0	3319	52.3	47.7	100.0	21689
55 - 59	51.0	49.0	100.0	3600	57.6	42.4	100.0	19831
60 - 64	51.4	48.6	100.0	3431	56.4	43.6	100.0	16087
65 - 69	51.9	48.1	100.0	3434	58.2	41.8	100.0	12100
70 - 74	54.2	45.8	100.0	3359	57.7	42.3	100.0	9784
75+	54.0	46.0	100.0	7107	53.3	46.7	100.0	14658
NS	35.7	64.3	100.0	227	48.1	51.9	100.0	763
Total	53.9	46.1	100.0	35583	59.9	40.1	100.0	302568

(h) Harare								
<15	41.7	58.3	100.0	36	46.0	54.0	100.0	795
15 - 19	48.2	51.8	100.0	218	49.5	50.5	100.0	6840
20 - 24	68.5	31.5	100.0	1034	71.6	28.4	100.0	40297
25 - 29	73.7	26.3	100.0	2274	78.5	21.5	100.0	90201
30 - 34	71.9	28.1	100.0	2975	79.4	20.6	100.0	96336
35 - 39	72.4	27.6	100.0	3364	78.4	21.6	100.0	83581
40 - 44	66.2	33.8	100.0	3606	77.7	22.3	100.0	63081
45 - 49	58.7	41.3	100.0	3359	72.4	27.6	100.0	35624
50 - 54	55.0	45.0	100.0	3714	67.7	32.3	100.0	27273
55 - 59	55.0	45.0	100.0	3582	68.8	31.2	100.0	21640
60 - 64	51.4	48.6	100.0	2986	67.1	32.9	100.0	14000
65 - 69	48.5	51.5	100.0	2389	65.3	34.7	100.0	8357
70 - 74	51.6	48.4	100.0	2164	66.3	33.7	100.0	5283
75+	54.6	45.4	100.0	3163	65.9	34.1	100.0	5142
NS	47.7	52.3	100.0	111	71.5	28.5	100.0	655
Total	60.1	39.9	100.0	34975	75.3	24.7	100.0	499105

Total								
Age Group	With disability				Without disability			
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Male	Female	Total	Number
<15	50.4	49.6	100.0	591	48.8	51.2	100.0	12699
15 - 19	52.4	47.6	100.0	3139	51.8	48.2	100.0	72785
20 - 24	61.7	38.3	100.0	8080	62.6	37.4	100.0	216722
25 - 29	68.7	31.3	100.0	15993	71.3	28.7	100.0	398662
30 - 34	68.2	31.8	100.0	21232	72.7	27.3	100.0	426119
35 - 39	64.9	35.1	100.0	25454	71.2	28.8	100.0	388421
40 - 44	60.7	39.3	100.0	28331	70.8	29.2	100.0	295939
45 - 49	54.5	45.5	100.0	28530	65.2	34.8	100.0	189061
50 - 54	49.2	50.8	100.0	36943	57.7	42.3	100.0	180028
55 - 59	51.2	48.8	100.0	36876	60.1	39.9	100.0	149422
60 - 64	49.3	50.7	100.0	36832	58.9	41.1	100.0	116873
65 - 69	49.8	50.2	100.0	33953	59.1	40.9	100.0	82460
70 - 74	51.4	48.6	100.0	34930	59.6	40.4	100.0	63116
75+	51.7	48.3	100.0	70078	57.2	42.8	100.0	80702
NS	35.7	64.3	100.0	1489	56.3	43.7	100.0	3507
Total	54.5	45.5	100.0	382451	66.5	33.5	100.0	2676516

Appendix A1.17: Proportion of Persons Age 3 Years + who have ever been to School by District, Sex and Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	91.9	89.3	90.4	93.0	93.1	93.1	92.9	92.9	92.9
Buhera	87.5	79.9	83.1	89.5	89.1	89.3	89.4	88.4	88.8
Chimanimani	87.2	75.0	80.5	91.3	88.7	89.9	91.0	87.7	89.3
Chipinge Rural	79.2	54.7	65.3	85.3	80.3	82.6	84.9	78.4	81.4
Makoni	86.5	82.0	84.0	90.5	89.5	90.0	90.1	88.7	89.4
Mutare Rural	86.2	82.8	84.4	90.1	89.8	89.9	89.9	89.4	89.6
Mutasa	84.9	78.4	81.4	91.4	89.7	90.5	91.0	89.0	90.0
Nyanga	81.8	66.0	73.4	90.7	87.3	88.9	90.1	85.9	87.9
Mutare Urban	93.9	91.9	92.8	94.5	94.3	94.4	94.5	94.2	94.4
Rusape	94.1	94.0	94.0	93.8	94.4	94.1	93.8	94.3	94.1
Chipinge Urban	91.6	78.7	84.3	92.3	91.3	91.8	92.3	90.7	91.4
Bindura	84.9	72.5	78.6	88.6	85.6	87.1	88.3	84.6	86.4
Centenary	79.9	67.0	73.4	87.0	83.2	85.1	86.3	81.5	83.9
Guruve	84.4	68.0	75.7	88.9	84.4	86.6	88.5	83.0	85.7
Mazowe	86.6	75.1	80.8	89.8	86.3	88.0	89.6	85.6	87.6
Mount Darwin	77.9	56.2	65.9	86.5	82.7	84.5	85.6	79.6	82.5
Rushinga	78.7	54.4	65.7	90.0	84.3	87.1	88.8	81.1	84.8
Shamva	86.2	70.2	77.9	89.8	86.4	88.1	89.4	84.6	87.0
Mbire	75.9	53.7	64.5	86.2	80.4	83.2	85.1	77.5	81.2
Bindura Urban	90.2	83.8	86.9	93.6	92.9	93.3	93.5	92.5	92.9
Mvurwi	89.0	86.2	87.5	94.2	94.1	94.1	93.9	93.7	93.8
Chikomba	89.7	85.7	87.4	92.4	92.0	92.2	92.2	91.4	91.8
Goromonzi	88.2	82.0	84.9	91.2	90.0	90.6	91.0	89.4	90.2
Hwedza	91.9	87.9	89.6	92.0	92.2	92.1	92.0	91.6	91.8
Marondera	88.9	84.8	86.9	92.1	90.8	91.4	92.0	90.6	91.3
Mudzi	71.6	50.0	59.9	86.2	81.2	83.5	85.0	78.5	81.6
Murehwa	87.6	83.0	85.1	90.6	89.7	90.1	90.4	89.1	89.7
Mutoko	81.4	65.6	73.0	89.7	86.8	88.2	89.1	85.2	87.1
Seke	90.8	86.3	88.6	91.6	90.9	91.2	91.5	90.5	91.0
UMP	80.6	63.4	71.3	87.9	85.2	86.5	87.2	83.1	85.1
Marondera Urban	91.6	92.3	92.0	94.1	94.2	94.2	94.0	94.2	94.1
Ruwa Local Board	93.9	93.6	93.8	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1
Chegutu	85.4	80.4	82.7	89.8	88.0	88.9	89.5	87.3	88.4
Hurungwe	80.5	62.9	71.5	87.6	83.3	85.5	87.0	81.5	84.3
Mhondoro Ngezi	87.2	83.1	85.0	91.2	89.1	90.2	91.0	88.8	89.9
Kariba	74.6	56.5	65.5	87.1	81.5	84.3	85.3	78.0	81.7
Makonde	82.6	69.9	76.6	86.9	82.6	84.8	86.6	81.8	84.2
Zvimba	87.2	77.7	82.5	90.4	87.2	88.8	90.2	86.6	88.4
Sanyati	87.0	78.3	82.6	90.0	88.2	89.1	89.7	87.1	88.4
Chinhoyi	91.4	87.1	89.1	92.2	91.3	91.8	92.2	91.1	91.6
Kadoma	91.7	87.3	89.4	93.4	92.6	93.0	93.3	92.3	92.7
Chegutu Urban	94.0	87.2	90.3	92.5	92.0	92.2	92.6	91.7	92.1
Kariba Urban	92.9	86.7	89.9	92.9	91.9	92.4	92.9	91.6	92.2
Norton	94.4	91.4	92.8	93.2	92.7	92.9	93.3	92.6	92.9
Karoi	88.8	83.8	86.2	92.5	92.0	92.2	92.3	91.5	91.9

Continued ...

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	71.6	46.8	57.5	85.0	79.7	82.1	83.7	76.3	79.7
Bubi	85.5	77.3	81.3	89.8	88.2	89.0	89.4	87.1	88.3
Hwange	75.6	58.8	66.2	89.1	85.6	87.3	87.9	82.7	85.2
Lupane	79.8	68.4	73.5	87.6	86.2	86.9	87.0	84.7	85.8
Nkayi	81.6	70.1	75.5	87.2	86.5	86.8	86.8	85.3	86.0
Tsholotsho	83.4	70.5	76.1	87.7	87.3	87.5	87.2	85.2	86.1
Umguza	88.3	81.8	85.2	91.5	90.2	90.9	91.2	89.4	90.4
Hwange Urban	93.5	88.5	90.9	95.1	94.5	94.8	95.0	94.1	94.6
Victoria Falls	92.9	89.8	91.4	94.3	93.7	94.0	94.2	93.6	93.9
Beitbridge Rural	70.5	51.3	60.3	84.3	80.1	82.0	83.5	78.4	80.8
Bulilima	79.3	69.0	73.1	86.4	85.9	86.1	85.9	84.1	84.9
Mangwe	82.8	74.5	78.1	87.8	87.3	87.5	87.3	85.9	86.6
Gwanda	86.8	79.7	83.0	90.8	89.5	90.1	90.5	88.8	89.6
Insiza	84.3	73.9	79.2	90.6	88.9	89.7	90.3	88.3	89.3
Matobo	84.8	79.7	81.8	89.6	89.8	89.7	89.2	88.6	88.9
Umzingwane	88.3	82.2	85.4	91.6	90.3	90.9	91.4	89.9	90.7
Gwanda Urban	93.2	86.8	89.6	95.1	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.0	95.0
Beitbridge Urban	92.4	88.5	90.4	94.2	93.9	94.0	94.1	93.8	94.0
Plumtree	95.3	88.9	91.7	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.3	92.9	93.1
Chirumhanzu	90.0	82.0	85.4	91.5	91.1	91.3	91.4	89.9	90.6
Gokwe North	79.9	66.9	72.9	86.7	84.4	85.5	86.2	83.0	84.6
Gokwe South	80.7	68.2	74.0	86.0	84.3	85.1	85.6	83.1	84.3
Gweru	87.9	80.1	83.7	90.0	88.7	89.3	89.7	87.6	88.7
Kwekwe	86.5	76.6	81.1	88.9	87.9	88.4	88.6	86.6	87.6
Mberengwa	84.8	69.5	76.3	89.5	87.8	88.6	89.2	86.3	87.6
Shurugwi	89.7	82.2	85.5	91.5	90.1	90.8	91.3	89.2	90.2
Zvishavane	86.4	72.3	78.7	90.0	88.3	89.1	89.7	86.9	88.2
Gweru Urban	95.9	93.5	94.5	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.5	94.3	94.4
Kwekwe Urban	93.2	90.6	91.7	93.2	93.1	93.1	93.2	92.9	93.0
Redcliff	95.2	92.2	93.5	93.0	92.8	92.9	93.2	92.8	93.0
Zvishavane Urban	93.4	87.2	90.2	94.5	94.4	94.5	94.5	94.2	94.3
Gokwe Town	91.6	87.3	89.3	92.0	92.1	92.1	92.0	91.9	91.9
Shurugwi Urban	93.3	89.8	91.6	94.1	93.3	93.7	94.1	93.1	93.6
Bikita	85.7	71.8	78.2	89.7	87.3	88.4	89.5	86.6	87.9
Chiredzi	73.8	59.1	65.8	85.9	82.4	84.1	85.3	81.1	83.1
Chivi	84.1	70.9	76.5	88.7	87.2	87.9	88.3	85.6	86.8
Gutu	90.1	86.8	88.3	91.2	91.0	91.1	91.2	90.8	91.0
Masvingo	81.6	73.1	77.0	89.5	88.2	88.8	89.1	87.5	88.2
Mwenezi	74.0	57.5	65.3	84.2	81.6	82.8	83.6	80.2	81.7
Zaka	83.9	70.0	76.2	89.4	87.3	88.2	89.1	86.3	87.6
Masvingo Urban	93.7	91.2	92.3	94.1	94.4	94.3	94.1	94.3	94.2
Chiredzi Urban	94.1	88.2	90.8	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.2	94.7	95.0
Harare Rural	92.4	86.6	89.6	91.8	90.9	91.4	91.8	90.8	91.3
Harare Urban	93.7	91.8	92.7	94.7	94.5	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.5
Chitungwiza	92.8	89.9	91.2	93.3	93.4	93.3	93.3	93.2	93.3
Epworth	89.1	83.9	86.5	91.3	90.2	90.8	91.3	90.0	90.6
Total	85.5	75.5	80.1	90.5	88.9	89.7	90.2	88.0	89.0

Appendix A1.18: Proportion of Persons Age 3-24 Years who have currently never been to School by District, Sex and Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	13.8	10.6	12.2	11.3	9.8	10.5	11.3	9.8	10.5
Buhera	14.8	14.1	14.5	13.3	12.6	12.9	13.3	12.6	13.0
Chimanimani	12.7	14.5	13.5	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.1	11.2
Chipinge Rural	19.3	18.7	19.0	16.8	15.4	16.1	16.9	15.5	16.1
Makoni	13.3	13.2	13.3	12.2	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.6	12.4
Mutare Rural	16.6	13.6	15.3	13.5	13.1	13.3	13.6	13.1	13.3
Mutasa	13.9	14.1	14.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1
Nyanga	14.2	14.9	14.5	11.9	11.5	11.7	12.0	11.6	11.8
Mutare Urban	10.3	6.8	8.5	9.1	8.2	8.6	9.2	8.2	8.6
Rusape	8.2	5.3	6.7	9.8	8.2	9.0	9.7	8.1	8.9
Chipinge Urban	13.6	17.2	15.5	11.6	9.7	10.5	11.6	9.9	10.7
Bindura	14.3	13.7	14.1	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0
Centenary	15.0	13.8	14.5	15.8	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.4	15.6
Guruve	11.6	11.4	11.5	14.0	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.2	13.5
Mazowe	13.4	14.8	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9
Mount Darwin	16.4	15.0	15.8	16.3	14.9	15.6	16.3	14.9	15.6
Rushinga	11.8	13.6	12.6	11.2	10.5	10.9	11.3	10.7	11.0
Shamva	14.0	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.8
Mbire	16.2	15.4	15.8	15.9	15.1	15.5	15.9	15.1	15.5
Bindura Urban	9.1	6.9	8.1	10.6	9.0	9.8	10.5	9.0	9.7
Mvurwi	10.4	9.3	9.8	8.8	6.4	7.4	8.8	6.4	7.5
Chikomba	14.1	13.3	13.7	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.7
Goromonzi	13.9	11.9	13.0	12.7	12.1	12.4	12.8	12.1	12.5
Hwedza	9.7	10.9	10.3	11.1	10.3	10.7	11.0	10.3	10.7
Marondera	13.8	16.6	15.0	10.9	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.6	11.3
Mudzi	18.5	17.3	18.0	15.4	14.7	15.1	15.6	14.8	15.2
Murehwa	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Mutoko	16.1	16.2	16.1	12.9	12.6	12.7	13.0	12.7	12.8
Seke	11.9	12.3	12.1	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.1	12.2
UMP	14.8	15.5	15.1	15.1	14.6	14.8	15.0	14.6	14.8
Marondera Urban	8.6	7.1	7.8	10.0	8.6	9.3	10.0	8.6	9.2
Ruwa Local Board	12.4	7.3	9.7	10.5	8.8	9.6	10.6	8.8	9.6
Chegutu	12.8	13.8	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.3	13.2
Hurungwe	14.8	14.6	14.7	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.1
Mhondoro Ngezi	17.5	14.1	16.0	12.7	13.1	12.9	12.8	13.2	13.0
Kariba	15.8	15.5	15.7	14.1	13.6	13.9	14.2	13.8	14.0
Makonde	15.5	17.0	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.4	16.2
Zvimba	12.0	13.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7
Sanyati	13.4	11.6	12.6	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.2
Chinhoyi	11.8	8.2	10.0	11.8	10.4	11.1	11.8	10.3	11.0
Kadoma	11.5	7.5	9.5	10.8	9.4	10.1	10.9	9.4	10.1
Chegutu Urban	8.6	8.2	8.4	11.9	10.0	10.9	11.8	10.0	10.8
Kariba Urban	10.6	6.9	8.7	12.1	10.8	11.4	12.0	10.7	11.3
Norton	9.4	6.9	8.2	11.5	10.7	11.1	11.4	10.6	11.0
Karoi	9.6	7.6	8.6	12.4	10.1	11.1	12.3	10.0	11.0

Continued ...

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	17.8	17.1	17.5	15.6	13.8	14.7	15.7	13.9	14.8
Bubi	14.3	10.3	12.6	13.3	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.6	13.4
Hwange	14.2	11.2	12.9	11.1	10.7	10.9	11.2	10.8	11.0
Lupane	18.5	16.1	17.4	14.5	13.8	14.2	14.7	13.8	14.3
Nkayi	17.2	16.4	16.9	15.1	14.0	14.5	15.2	14.0	14.6
Tsholotsho	12.6	11.3	12.1	13.9	12.6	13.3	13.8	12.6	13.2
Umguza	12.4	12.9	12.6	11.4	12.0	11.7	11.5	12.1	11.8
Hwange Urban	6.9	5.1	5.9	7.8	7.0	7.4	7.8	7.0	7.3
Victoria Falls	10.6	8.0	9.2	9.7	8.5	9.0	9.7	8.5	9.0
Beitbridge Rural	20.5	22.6	21.4	15.6	14.6	15.1	15.8	14.8	15.3
Bulilima	18.5	16.4	17.6	14.9	14.3	14.6	15.0	14.4	14.7
Mangwe	15.9	15.8	15.8	14.0	13.5	13.8	14.1	13.6	13.9
Gwanda	13.2	14.8	13.9	11.7	11.4	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.6
Insiza	19.9	22.9	21.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.4
Matobo	17.7	14.1	16.2	13.1	12.8	13.0	13.3	12.8	13.1
Umzingwane	16.6	14.3	15.7	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6
Gwanda Urban	6.7	13.0	9.9	8.7	7.1	7.8	8.7	7.1	7.8
Beitbridge Urban	17.0	9.2	12.8	11.9	9.6	10.7	12.0	9.6	10.7
Plumtree	8.5	7.8	8.1	11.8	10.1	10.9	11.7	10.1	10.8
Chirumhanzu	11.0	9.9	10.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Gokwe North	19.1	18.9	19.0	16.6	16.0	16.3	16.7	16.1	16.4
Gokwe South	17.9	17.3	17.6	17.1	16.0	16.6	17.1	16.1	16.6
Gweru	10.7	11.1	10.9	13.3	13.7	13.5	13.1	13.6	13.4
Kwekwe	13.1	12.4	12.8	14.8	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.5
Mberengwa	15.2	14.8	15.0	13.1	11.9	12.5	13.2	12.0	12.5
Shurugwi	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.2	12.0
Zvishavane	14.0	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.5
Gweru Urban	6.7	5.9	6.3	9.2	8.2	8.6	9.1	8.1	8.5
Kwekwe Urban	11.8	7.8	9.7	11.5	10.0	10.7	11.5	9.9	10.6
Redcliff	8.1	6.8	7.4	11.5	10.1	10.7	11.4	9.9	10.6
Zvishavane Urban	16.2	10.1	13.0	9.9	8.1	8.9	10.1	8.2	9.0
Gokwe Town	13.8	11.6	12.8	13.0	10.8	11.8	13.1	10.8	11.8
Shurugwi Urban	9.8	8.7	9.3	10.7	9.9	10.3	10.7	9.9	10.3
Bikita	14.1	14.0	14.1	12.6	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.1	12.4
Chiredzi	20.9	18.3	19.7	16.9	14.8	15.8	17.0	14.9	15.9
Chivi	16.4	15.5	16.0	13.9	12.9	13.4	14.0	13.0	13.5
Gutu	13.8	13.8	13.8	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.7
Masvingo	20.2	17.6	19.0	13.5	12.3	12.9	13.6	12.4	13.0
Mwenezi	20.4	17.2	19.0	17.4	15.7	16.5	17.5	15.7	16.6
Zaka	16.6	15.8	16.2	12.8	11.9	12.4	12.9	12.0	12.4
Masvingo Urban	12.8	10.6	11.7	10.2	8.4	9.2	10.3	8.5	9.3
Chiredzi Urban	9.1	9.5	9.3	8.1	6.8	7.4	8.1	6.9	7.4
Harare Rural	12.6	13.6	13.0	14.0	12.3	13.1	14.0	12.3	13.1
Harare Urban	10.2	8.0	9.1	9.5	8.2	8.8	9.5	8.2	8.8
Chitungwiza	11.2	9.9	10.6	11.6	9.8	10.6	11.6	9.8	10.6
Epworth	16.7	15.7	16.2	15.2	13.4	14.2	15.2	13.5	14.3
Total	14.3	13.2	13.8	13.0	12.1	12.5	13.0	12.1	12.6

Appendix A1.19: Proportion of Persons Age 3-24 Years Currently Attending School by District, Sex and Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	59.8	56.4	58.1	62.4	58.0	60.0	62.4	58.0	60.0
Buhera	65.5	61.2	63.6	70.7	66.0	68.3	70.6	65.9	68.2
Chimanimani	61.8	56.5	59.5	68.4	62.4	65.4	68.2	62.2	65.2
Chipinge Rural	56.2	52.4	54.5	64.8	59.2	61.9	64.5	59.0	61.7
Makoni	60.0	56.4	58.4	63.5	61.6	62.6	63.3	61.4	62.4
Mutare Rural	60.4	58.9	59.7	65.0	60.1	62.6	64.9	60.0	62.5
Mutasa	62.3	59.2	60.9	68.7	62.9	65.8	68.5	62.8	65.6
Nyanga	60.1	57.1	58.8	66.5	62.8	64.7	66.3	62.7	64.5
Mutare Urban	65.2	58.4	61.8	68.2	61.3	64.5	68.1	61.3	64.4
Rusape	66.7	58.2	62.4	66.4	59.3	62.5	66.4	59.3	62.5
Chipinge Urban	57.1	49.7	53.2	67.1	57.6	61.8	66.8	57.4	61.6
Bindura	55.6	54.3	55.1	57.3	54.1	55.7	57.2	54.1	55.7
Centenary	58.9	56.6	57.8	59.6	55.7	57.7	59.5	55.8	57.7
Guruve	64.9	59.6	62.7	62.2	58.3	60.3	62.4	58.4	60.4
Mazowe	60.3	56.1	58.4	58.3	54.7	56.5	58.4	54.8	56.6
Mount Darwin	55.6	53.0	54.4	57.7	56.3	57.0	57.6	56.2	56.9
Rushinga	65.8	61.2	63.8	66.9	63.4	65.1	66.8	63.3	65.1
Shamva	56.2	51.7	54.2	58.2	55.1	56.7	58.1	54.9	56.5
Mbire	55.1	53.7	54.5	59.3	55.7	57.5	59.1	55.6	57.4
Bindura Urban	66.5	50.9	59.4	64.9	58.0	61.2	64.9	57.8	61.1
Mvurwi	61.2	62.8	62.1	67.6	61.6	64.3	67.4	61.7	64.3
Chikomba	61.8	60.5	61.2	69.5	67.4	68.5	69.2	67.3	68.3
Goromonzi	57.5	55.0	56.4	60.7	57.1	58.9	60.6	57.1	58.8
Hwedza	67.0	62.8	65.2	68.7	67.6	68.1	68.6	67.4	68.0
Marondera	51.9	53.5	52.6	62.1	60.0	61.1	61.9	59.9	60.9
Mudzi	54.9	49.8	52.7	61.1	57.8	59.4	60.8	57.6	59.2
Murehwa	62.8	58.4	60.9	65.1	61.3	63.2	65.0	61.2	63.1
Mutoko	57.9	53.2	55.8	63.4	60.2	61.8	63.2	60.1	61.7
Seke	59.6	54.6	57.5	60.3	57.0	58.6	60.2	56.9	58.6
UMP	60.6	55.2	58.2	63.3	58.9	61.1	63.2	58.8	61.0
Marondera Urban	67.3	59.5	63.3	66.4	60.7	63.3	66.4	60.7	63.3
Ruwa Local Board	65.7	54.3	59.7	66.4	58.1	61.9	66.4	58.0	61.8
Chegutu	56.4	54.1	55.4	60.0	57.9	59.0	59.9	57.7	58.9
Hurungwe	58.6	55.4	57.1	60.8	56.9	58.9	60.7	56.9	58.8
Mhondoro Ngezi	53.1	54.7	53.8	56.3	56.0	56.2	56.3	56.0	56.1
Kariba	64.7	57.6	61.4	65.9	58.4	62.1	65.8	58.3	62.1
Makonde	58.9	54.3	56.9	59.6	54.9	57.3	59.6	54.9	57.3
Zvimba	62.1	57.3	60.1	60.9	56.9	58.9	60.9	56.9	59.0
Sanyati	56.0	55.6	55.8	57.0	54.8	55.9	56.9	54.8	55.9
Chinhoyi	63.3	59.1	61.2	65.2	59.2	62.0	65.2	59.2	62.0
Kadoma	61.5	53.5	57.5	63.0	56.9	59.7	62.9	56.8	59.7
Chegutu Urban	65.1	49.4	57.5	62.9	56.6	59.5	63.0	56.4	59.5
Kariba Urban	64.5	60.2	62.4	61.3	57.1	59.0	61.4	57.2	59.2
Norton	66.9	58.1	62.5	65.7	58.2	61.7	65.7	58.2	61.7
Karoi	62.3	57.4	59.9	63.9	57.3	60.2	63.8	57.3	60.2

Continued ...

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	60.7	53.8	57.6	64.8	58.9	61.8	64.6	58.7	61.6
Bubi	49.4	55.1	51.7	52.8	56.9	54.8	52.6	56.8	54.7
Hwange	54.3	57.8	55.9	61.5	62.0	61.8	61.3	61.9	61.6
Lupane	54.2	56.1	55.0	60.5	61.5	61.0	60.3	61.3	60.8
Nkayi	55.8	56.7	56.2	59.5	61.4	60.4	59.3	61.3	60.3
Tsholotsho	59.8	58.9	59.4	57.5	58.7	58.1	57.6	58.7	58.2
Umguza	51.5	56.3	53.5	50.9	57.5	54.0	50.9	57.5	54.0
Hwange Urban	61.2	59.4	60.2	62.8	59.5	61.1	62.8	59.5	61.1
Victoria Falls	61.9	61.6	61.8	64.4	57.6	60.7	64.4	57.7	60.7
Beitbridge Rural	50.2	47.0	48.8	56.4	55.8	56.1	56.2	55.6	55.9
Bulilima	47.7	52.4	49.8	53.0	56.2	54.6	52.8	56.1	54.4
Mangwe	54.3	53.9	54.2	53.1	57.8	55.4	53.2	57.6	55.3
Gwanda	61.0	59.8	60.5	62.1	64.4	63.2	62.0	64.2	63.1
Insiza	50.1	48.3	49.4	58.7	60.9	59.8	58.5	60.7	59.6
Matobo	51.6	56.9	53.9	59.1	61.7	60.4	58.9	61.5	60.2
Umzingwane	53.7	51.4	52.8	59.9	61.7	60.8	59.8	61.5	60.6
Gwanda Urban	60.0	45.7	52.7	60.5	55.4	57.7	60.5	55.3	57.6
Beitbridge Urban	54.5	48.9	51.4	50.7	46.7	48.4	50.7	46.7	48.5
Plumtree	56.1	62.6	59.9	61.3	52.2	56.1	61.1	52.5	56.3
Chirumhanzu	64.4	62.9	63.7	67.5	63.2	65.4	67.4	63.2	65.4
Gokwe North	54.8	51.7	53.4	61.1	56.7	58.9	60.9	56.6	58.7
Gokwe South	56.1	53.5	54.9	59.7	57.4	58.5	59.6	57.3	58.4
Gweru	60.3	60.2	60.3	59.1	59.6	59.4	59.2	59.7	59.4
Kwekwe	59.0	59.0	59.0	57.7	58.0	57.8	57.7	58.0	57.9
Mberengwa	61.4	57.1	59.4	67.4	64.1	65.7	67.2	63.9	65.5
Shurugwi	64.1	62.6	63.4	64.8	61.5	63.1	64.7	61.5	63.2
Zvishavane	60.8	56.1	58.8	65.2	63.4	64.3	65.0	63.2	64.1
Gweru Urban	70.3	66.5	68.3	69.8	63.1	66.2	69.8	63.2	66.2
Kwekwe Urban	63.2	55.5	59.2	63.2	57.1	59.9	63.2	57.1	59.9
Redcliff	66.7	63.6	65.1	66.9	60.1	63.3	66.9	60.3	63.4
Zvishavane Urban	62.3	52.6	57.2	64.7	57.1	60.5	64.7	57.0	60.4
Gokwe Town	59.0	55.8	57.6	63.2	54.5	58.3	63.1	54.5	58.2
Shurugwi Urban	57.5	57.1	57.3	59.7	55.8	57.7	59.7	55.9	57.7
Bikita	61.7	62.0	61.9	70.9	65.3	68.1	70.7	65.3	68.0
Chiredzi	52.5	49.3	51.0	58.5	56.2	57.3	58.4	56.0	57.1
Chivi	60.5	58.0	59.4	67.9	63.1	65.4	67.6	62.9	65.2
Gutu	63.2	59.6	61.6	69.6	66.6	68.1	69.5	66.4	68.0
Masvingo	54.2	53.5	53.9	67.2	62.8	65.0	66.9	62.6	64.8
Mwenezi	55.6	55.1	55.4	61.5	57.1	59.2	61.3	57.1	59.1
Zaka	63.7	58.8	61.4	72.6	65.5	69.0	72.3	65.4	68.8
Masvingo Urban	67.2	55.4	61.1	67.6	59.8	63.2	67.5	59.7	63.2
Chiredzi Urban	62.7	55.6	58.9	66.8	59.0	62.5	66.7	59.0	62.4
Harare Rural	57.7	52.4	55.2	57.5	52.0	54.6	57.5	52.0	54.6
Harare Urban	61.8	56.5	59.2	64.1	57.4	60.5	64.0	57.4	60.5
Chitungwiza	61.7	55.0	58.5	63.5	55.8	59.3	63.5	55.8	59.3
Epworth	49.7	43.4	46.7	54.1	48.5	51.1	54.0	48.4	51.0
Total	59.3	56.1	57.9	62.8	58.9	60.8	62.7	58.9	60.7

Appendix A1.20: Proportion of Persons Age 3-24 who Have Left School by District, Sex and Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	32.1	37.1	34.6	29.8	35.0	32.6	29.8	35.1	32.7
Buhera	24.3	28.7	26.3	19.2	24.1	21.7	19.4	24.3	21.8
Chimanimani	30.3	33.1	31.6	23.5	29.1	26.3	23.7	29.2	26.5
Chipinge Rural	32.3	36.7	34.3	24.0	30.2	27.2	24.3	30.4	27.4
Makoni	31.8	35.1	33.3	28.2	29.5	28.8	28.3	29.7	29.0
Mutare Rural	30.2	32.8	31.3	26.0	30.9	28.5	26.2	31.0	28.5
Mutasa	28.1	32.0	29.9	23.2	28.6	25.9	23.3	28.7	26.0
Nyanga	30.4	32.5	31.3	24.2	27.9	26.1	24.4	28.0	26.2
Mutare Urban	28.6	36.6	32.6	25.4	32.6	29.3	25.5	32.7	29.4
Rusape	26.9	38.6	32.8	27.4	35.1	31.6	27.4	35.2	31.6
Chipinge Urban	34.0	40.8	37.7	25.2	35.2	30.8	25.5	35.4	30.9
Bindura	36.2	37.7	36.8	33.3	36.7	35.0	33.4	36.7	35.0
Centenary	31.1	34.8	32.7	29.8	33.5	31.6	29.9	33.6	31.7
Guruve	26.3	30.8	28.2	26.8	30.9	28.8	26.8	30.9	28.8
Mazowe	29.8	33.2	31.3	31.0	34.4	32.7	31.0	34.4	32.7
Mount Darwin	33.4	36.8	35.0	30.5	32.7	31.6	30.6	32.8	31.7
Rushinga	25.7	29.4	27.4	24.3	28.2	26.3	24.4	28.3	26.3
Shamva	34.5	39.6	36.7	32.4	35.1	33.7	32.5	35.4	33.9
Mbire	35.8	36.7	36.2	31.0	34.9	33.0	31.2	35.0	33.1
Bindura Urban	29.0	44.0	35.8	27.0	34.6	31.1	27.1	34.8	31.2
Mvurwi	29.9	29.1	29.4	24.1	32.1	28.4	24.2	32.0	28.5
Chikomba	30.3	33.3	31.6	24.6	26.4	25.5	24.8	26.6	25.6
Goromonzi	33.9	36.8	35.2	30.4	34.3	32.4	30.6	34.4	32.5
Hwedza	27.1	29.9	28.3	23.8	25.2	24.5	23.9	25.4	24.7
Marondera	39.7	35.7	38.0	29.8	31.2	30.5	30.0	31.2	30.6
Mudzi	35.8	41.9	38.3	29.9	33.4	31.6	30.1	33.7	31.9
Murehwa	30.5	34.5	32.3	26.9	30.6	28.7	27.0	30.7	28.8
Mutoko	31.7	36.0	33.6	27.4	30.5	28.9	27.5	30.7	29.1
Seke	33.2	39.1	35.7	32.2	35.6	33.9	32.2	35.8	34.0
UMP	29.7	34.2	31.6	25.7	30.3	28.0	25.9	30.4	28.1
Marondera Urban	26.8	35.4	31.2	26.1	32.9	29.8	26.1	32.9	29.8
Ruwa Local Board	28.8	40.4	34.9	26.5	35.8	31.6	26.5	35.9	31.6
Chegutu	37.5	38.8	38.1	31.9	34.1	32.9	32.1	34.2	33.1
Hurungwe	31.9	35.4	33.4	28.3	32.0	30.1	28.5	32.1	30.3
Mhondoro Ngezi	36.5	37.0	36.7	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.6	35.5
Kariba	23.2	31.1	26.8	22.7	30.6	26.6	22.7	30.6	26.6
Makonde	29.7	31.9	30.7	27.7	32.3	30.0	27.8	32.3	30.0
Zvimba	29.8	32.9	31.1	29.4	33.4	31.4	29.4	33.3	31.3
Sanyati	34.3	35.7	34.9	32.1	34.5	33.3	32.2	34.5	33.4
Chinhoyi	26.2	33.9	30.1	24.9	31.6	28.5	24.9	31.7	28.5
Kadoma	30.0	41.2	35.6	28.1	35.4	32.0	28.2	35.5	32.1
Chegutu Urban	30.3	47.2	38.5	29.9	37.0	33.7	29.9	37.2	33.8
Kariba Urban	26.4	34.1	30.2	29.3	34.1	31.8	29.1	34.1	31.8
Norton	24.4	36.5	30.4	24.1	32.0	28.3	24.1	32.2	28.4
Karoi	30.0	36.9	33.4	27.0	34.8	31.4	27.1	34.8	31.4

Continued ...

Background characteristics	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	30.6	38.2	34.0	26.4	33.1	29.9	26.6	33.3	30.1
Bubi	43.6	39.7	42.0	39.4	34.7	37.1	39.6	34.9	37.4
Hwange	40.1	39.0	39.6	34.0	33.7	33.8	34.2	33.8	34.0
Lupane	36.5	35.9	36.2	31.3	31.1	31.2	31.4	31.2	31.3
Nkayi	35.0	34.3	34.7	31.3	29.9	30.6	31.4	30.0	30.7
Tsholotsho	35.3	37.2	36.1	37.0	36.1	36.6	36.9	36.2	36.5
Umguza	43.3	38.1	41.1	42.9	35.9	39.6	43.0	36.0	39.7
Hwange Urban	36.7	39.6	38.3	33.8	37.7	35.9	33.8	37.8	35.9
Victoria Falls	30.1	32.8	31.5	29.6	37.3	33.9	29.6	37.2	33.8
Beitbridge Rural	36.7	40.0	38.1	32.6	33.7	33.1	32.7	33.8	33.3
Bulilima	42.6	38.9	41.0	38.4	35.5	37.0	38.5	35.6	37.1
Mangwe	36.6	38.5	37.4	38.3	33.5	35.9	38.2	33.6	36.0
Gwanda	33.1	34.3	33.6	32.1	29.8	31.0	32.2	29.9	31.1
Insiza	37.9	37.3	37.6	33.2	30.7	32.0	33.3	30.8	32.1
Matobo	40.4	34.3	37.8	33.0	30.3	31.7	33.2	30.4	31.9
Umzingwane	37.3	38.8	37.9	32.0	30.1	31.1	32.2	30.2	31.2
Gwanda Urban	37.8	50.0	44.0	35.0	41.0	38.3	35.0	41.1	38.4
Beitbridge Urban	31.3	43.5	37.9	40.2	45.5	43.1	40.1	45.4	43.0
Plumtree	36.6	31.3	33.5	30.4	40.2	35.9	30.6	39.8	35.8
Chirumhanzu	28.6	31.1	29.7	24.9	28.9	26.9	25.1	29.0	27.0
Gokwe North	34.1	37.3	35.5	27.9	32.4	30.2	28.1	32.6	30.3
Gokwe South	35.1	37.3	36.1	30.9	33.5	32.2	31.1	33.7	32.4
Gweru	34.0	32.6	33.4	33.2	31.9	32.6	33.3	31.9	32.6
Kwekwe	32.8	33.0	32.9	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.4	32.5
Mberengwa	29.3	33.5	31.2	23.6	27.7	25.7	23.8	27.9	25.9
Shurugwi	29.2	30.6	29.8	27.5	30.2	28.8	27.6	30.2	28.9
Zvishavane	31.8	36.6	33.8	27.2	28.9	28.1	27.4	29.1	28.3
Gweru Urban	24.8	29.3	27.2	24.4	31.4	28.2	24.4	31.3	28.1
Kwekwe Urban	30.8	40.1	35.7	29.6	36.4	33.3	29.7	36.5	33.4
Redcliff	27.4	30.9	29.2	23.5	31.0	27.5	23.7	31.0	27.6
Zvishavane Urban	27.0	41.2	34.5	27.8	36.8	32.8	27.8	36.9	32.9
Gokwe Town	35.6	40.1	37.6	31.2	40.7	36.6	31.4	40.7	36.7
Shurugwi Urban	35.6	38.1	36.7	32.7	37.4	35.2	32.8	37.4	35.2
Bikita	28.3	28.8	28.5	19.5	25.1	22.3	19.7	25.2	22.5
Chiredzi	34.5	39.6	37.0	30.7	34.2	32.5	30.8	34.3	32.6
Chivi	28.8	32.5	30.4	22.8	28.0	25.5	23.0	28.2	25.6
Gutu	28.4	32.3	30.2	23.5	26.1	24.8	23.6	26.3	24.9
Masvingo	33.9	38.2	35.8	24.6	29.1	26.9	24.8	29.3	27.1
Mwenezi	31.0	33.9	32.3	26.3	31.3	28.9	26.5	31.4	29.0
Zaka	27.0	31.6	29.1	19.4	26.7	23.1	19.6	26.8	23.2
Masvingo Urban	24.3	37.5	31.1	24.8	33.7	29.8	24.8	33.8	29.8
Chiredzi Urban	32.7	38.9	36.0	27.4	35.9	32.1	27.5	36.0	32.2
Harare Rural	35.1	39.6	37.2	33.1	38.7	36.1	33.1	38.8	36.1
Harare Urban	31.9	37.8	34.8	29.3	36.5	33.2	29.4	36.5	33.2
Chitungwiza	30.6	38.1	34.2	27.5	36.5	32.4	27.6	36.5	32.4
Epworth	37.8	46.0	41.8	35.1	41.9	38.7	35.2	41.9	38.8
Total	32.0	35.6	33.6	28.5	32.7	30.6	28.6	32.8	30.7

Appendix A1.21: Literacy Rate among Adults Age 15 Years+ by District, Sex and Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	88.4	83.4	85.5	96.8	95.9	96.3	96.3	95.1	95.6
Buhera	79.4	68.4	72.8	91.4	89.1	90.1	90.3	86.9	88.4
Chimanimani	79.7	65.1	71.4	90.3	86.4	88.2	89.4	84.3	86.7
Chipinge Rural	69.6	44.5	54.7	82.7	74.5	78.1	81.4	71.3	75.6
Makoni	78.8	72.5	75.2	92.1	90.3	91.1	90.5	87.7	89.0
Mutare Rural	78.5	72.4	75.1	92.1	90.9	91.4	91.1	89.4	90.2
Mutasa	76.7	66.8	71.1	92.0	88.9	90.3	90.7	87.0	88.7
Nyanga	73.8	53.8	62.8	91.3	85.0	87.9	89.7	82.2	85.7
Mutare Urban	91.7	87.2	89.1	97.8	96.9	97.3	97.5	96.3	96.8
Rusape	91.9	88.5	89.9	97.0	97.1	97.1	96.6	96.3	96.4
Chipinge Urban	88.7	74.6	80.7	95.7	92.7	94.0	95.3	91.7	93.3
Bindura	76.4	61.8	68.7	90.5	86.0	88.2	89.1	83.4	86.2
Centenary	69.2	54.0	61.3	85.8	80.2	82.9	83.6	76.6	80.0
Gurube	75.1	53.8	63.3	89.1	81.5	85.1	87.7	78.5	82.9
Mazowe	78.8	64.1	71.1	91.3	86.0	88.6	90.4	84.2	87.3
Mount Darwin	68.1	45.2	55.1	86.9	80.7	83.7	84.4	75.1	79.5
Rushinga	68.5	42.8	54.0	89.1	80.4	84.5	86.4	74.9	80.2
Shamva	80.0	59.7	69.0	92.0	87.0	89.5	90.4	82.9	86.6
Mbire	64.0	40.6	51.7	83.7	74.5	79.0	80.9	69.5	75.0
Bindura Urban	87.4	78.4	82.5	97.0	95.1	96.0	96.4	94.1	95.2
Mvurwi	84.1	79.9	81.9	95.7	93.8	94.7	95.1	93.0	94.0
Chikomba	82.5	75.1	78.1	94.4	92.7	93.5	93.2	90.4	91.7
Goromonzi	83.3	73.6	78.0	94.2	92.1	93.1	93.2	90.2	91.7
Hwedza	84.9	78.0	80.7	93.8	92.8	93.3	92.6	90.1	91.3
Marondera	82.0	74.5	78.3	93.3	91.5	92.4	92.8	90.7	91.8
Mudzi	58.9	37.8	47.0	86.6	77.7	81.7	83.4	72.9	77.6
Murehwa	80.0	72.8	75.9	91.8	89.9	90.7	90.6	88.0	89.2
Mutoko	71.7	53.1	61.5	90.9	85.5	88.1	89.1	82.3	85.5
Seke	85.8	78.3	81.9	94.6	93.1	93.8	93.8	91.7	92.8
UMP	69.9	51.1	59.5	89.8	85.0	87.2	87.3	80.4	83.6
Marondera Urban	88.8	86.3	87.4	97.6	96.8	97.2	97.2	96.3	96.7
Ruwa Local Board	93.9	90.1	91.8	98.3	97.2	97.7	98.1	96.9	97.5
Chegutu	77.5	70.9	73.9	90.6	88.0	89.3	89.2	85.9	87.5
Hurungwe	71.5	51.8	61.2	88.0	81.7	84.8	86.1	78.1	82.1
Mhondoro Ngezi	80.3	72.8	76.3	93.1	90.2	91.7	92.4	88.9	90.7
Kariba	63.8	44.0	53.6	83.3	75.1	79.1	79.9	69.6	74.6
Makonde	74.1	58.9	66.8	87.2	81.5	84.3	86.0	79.5	82.8
Zvimba	81.4	68.3	74.7	91.3	86.6	89.0	90.5	85.1	87.8
Sanyati	80.1	68.1	73.9	92.8	90.9	91.9	91.0	87.3	89.2
Chinhoyi	89.8	83.4	86.4	96.1	93.9	94.9	95.7	93.3	94.4
Kadoma	89.2	81.9	85.3	97.0	95.2	96.0	96.3	94.1	95.2
Chegutu Urban	90.5	82.9	86.2	96.7	95.1	95.8	96.3	94.1	95.1
Kariba Urban	91.7	82.0	87.0	96.9	95.4	96.2	96.5	94.2	95.3
Norton	93.3	86.8	89.7	97.8	96.6	97.1	97.4	95.7	96.5
Karoi	84.9	79.1	81.7	96.6	94.6	95.5	95.7	93.5	94.5

Continued ...

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	57.7	34.8	44.1	79.4	72.7	75.5	76.5	67.3	71.2
Bubi	77.3	65.2	70.9	91.3	89.0	90.2	89.7	85.7	87.8
Hwange	64.9	46.3	54.3	87.0	81.4	84.1	84.2	76.2	80.0
Lupane	67.4	53.1	59.2	87.3	84.6	85.8	85.1	80.7	82.7
Nkayi	70.8	57.3	63.4	88.0	85.5	86.6	86.2	82.6	84.2
Tsholotsho	71.4	57.2	62.8	89.2	87.1	88.0	86.2	81.6	83.6
Umguza	80.0	71.1	75.6	92.5	90.7	91.7	91.2	88.4	89.9
Hwange Urban	87.7	82.5	85.0	96.1	95.5	95.8	95.6	94.7	95.1
Victoria Falls	90.0	80.3	85.4	96.9	95.8	96.3	96.6	95.4	96.0
Beitbridge Rural	59.0	40.3	48.7	83.7	76.3	79.5	81.6	73.4	76.9
Bulilima	68.3	56.3	60.8	87.7	85.6	86.5	85.4	81.1	82.9
Mangwe	72.4	61.4	65.7	90.8	88.1	89.3	88.5	84.0	86.0
Gwanda	76.5	68.0	71.8	92.5	89.3	90.8	90.8	87.0	88.8
Insiza	75.9	64.0	69.8	92.2	88.9	90.5	91.3	87.6	89.4
Matobo	75.0	68.0	70.8	92.6	91.4	92.0	90.2	87.5	88.7
Umzingwane	82.9	71.0	77.0	93.1	90.7	91.9	92.4	89.6	91.0
Gwanda Urban	88.2	84.6	86.1	97.3	96.9	97.1	97.1	96.6	96.9
Beitbridge Urban	91.2	84.5	87.7	98.1	97.1	97.6	97.9	96.8	97.3
Plumtree	90.7	84.8	87.4	97.4	97.1	97.3	96.9	96.1	96.5
Chirumhanzu	81.2	69.4	74.3	93.4	92.3	92.8	91.6	88.3	89.8
Gokwe North	71.6	55.5	62.6	87.0	83.7	85.3	85.5	80.6	82.9
Gokwe South	70.4	55.7	62.3	86.3	83.0	84.6	84.7	80.1	82.2
Gweru	79.3	68.5	73.3	91.6	89.7	90.6	89.8	86.1	87.9
Kwekwe	77.8	64.4	70.2	91.8	89.6	90.7	90.1	85.7	87.9
Mberengwa	74.0	57.4	64.4	89.2	86.0	87.4	87.5	82.7	84.8
Shurugwi	81.9	71.7	76.1	93.4	91.7	92.5	91.9	88.4	90.0
Zvishavane	77.5	60.4	67.8	90.6	87.5	88.9	89.2	84.2	86.5
Gweru Urban	94.1	89.4	91.4	97.7	97.1	97.4	97.4	96.3	96.8
Kwekwe Urban	91.4	85.1	87.8	97.3	96.5	96.9	96.9	95.5	96.2
Redcliff	93.8	88.1	90.6	97.5	96.3	96.9	97.1	95.4	96.2
Zvishavane Urban	91.7	82.2	86.6	97.7	97.0	97.3	97.4	96.3	96.9
Gokwe Town	88.0	81.6	84.5	96.0	94.9	95.4	95.5	94.2	94.8
Shurugwi Urban	90.4	84.1	87.4	97.1	96.3	96.7	96.7	95.6	96.1
Bikita	76.8	59.8	67.3	90.4	84.9	87.2	89.5	83.4	85.9
Chiredzi	63.9	47.7	54.9	86.4	79.9	82.9	84.8	77.4	80.9
Chivi	74.3	58.6	64.9	89.9	86.3	87.8	87.9	82.4	84.7
Gutu	83.5	75.4	78.8	92.0	90.0	90.9	91.4	88.8	89.9
Masvingo	73.4	62.0	67.2	90.8	87.4	88.9	89.6	85.7	87.4
Mwenezi	62.4	44.4	52.5	83.6	79.5	81.2	81.7	76.6	78.8
Zaka	73.4	56.6	63.7	89.1	84.6	86.4	87.8	82.4	84.6
Masvingo Urban	92.8	86.9	89.4	98.2	97.3	97.7	98.0	96.8	97.3
Chiredzi Urban	91.6	83.0	86.7	97.3	96.2	96.7	97.1	95.6	96.3
Harare Rural	90.8	81.5	86.2	96.5	94.9	95.7	96.2	94.4	95.3
Harare Urban	91.4	86.9	89.0	97.8	97.1	97.5	97.5	96.6	97.0
Chitungwiza	90.8	85.7	88.0	98.0	97.0	97.5	97.7	96.4	97.0
Epworth	87.2	79.9	83.5	96.2	94.7	95.5	95.8	94.1	95.0
Total	78.2	65.7	71.2	92.6	89.6	91.1	91.4	87.4	89.3

Appendix A1.22: Proportion of Households with no Economically Active Person by District, Sex and Presence of Person with Disability, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total
	Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability	
Bulawayo	9.8	5.1	5.7	21.8	20.3	20.6	15.1	10.3	11.0
Buhera	8.1	7.2	7.4	15.1	12.1	12.8	11.7	9.5	10.0
Chimanimani	4.5	2.8	3.1	10.2	6.0	7.0	7.0	4.0	4.6
Chipinge Rural	15.3	11.9	12.7	28.5	27.4	27.6	21.3	18.6	19.2
Makoni	5.2	3.8	4.2	10.5	6.3	7.7	7.7	4.8	5.7
Mutare Rural	9.0	5.2	5.8	16.8	12.0	13.0	12.7	8.1	9.0
Mutasa	11.0	7.4	8.0	19.7	15.2	16.2	14.9	10.6	11.4
Nyanga	8.7	6.3	6.7	21.5	16.8	17.8	14.3	10.6	11.3
Mutare Urban	7.4	4.5	4.9	21.0	23.3	22.9	12.6	9.9	10.2
Rusape	3.3	2.9	3.0	13.3	9.6	10.5	8.0	5.4	5.9
Chipinge Urban	11.5	7.6	8.1	35.0	34.5	34.6	21.6	17.7	18.2
Bindura	9.9	6.2	7.1	23.7	22.5	22.8	14.7	10.6	11.6
Centenary	6.2	4.2	4.8	15.4	14.3	14.7	9.1	6.8	7.5
Guruve	4.8	3.0	3.4	11.3	9.8	10.2	7.4	5.3	5.9
Mazowe	3.2	1.7	1.9	11.5	9.5	10.0	6.0	3.7	4.1
Mount Darwin	6.6	3.8	4.6	14.8	9.3	11.3	10.2	5.8	7.2
Rushinga	9.1	6.5	7.3	25.0	20.4	22.0	15.3	11.2	12.5
Shamva	6.1	4.1	4.7	18.1	17.2	17.5	10.9	8.3	9.1
Mbire	9.8	6.1	7.3	21.2	19.1	19.8	13.4	9.6	10.8
Bindura Urban	5.0	3.2	3.5	17.2	21.6	20.8	9.0	8.0	8.1
Mvurwi	4.0	2.0	2.3	9.9	10.9	10.7	6.3	4.7	4.9
Chikomba	8.7	7.2	7.5	19.3	16.0	16.9	13.7	10.6	11.4
Goromonzi	9.2	4.5	5.4	23.7	22.1	22.6	14.6	9.2	10.4
Hwedza	4.6	4.3	4.4	11.5	6.6	8.5	7.8	5.1	6.0
Marondera	12.7	6.7	7.3	27.1	25.1	25.4	17.8	12.1	12.7
Mudzi	8.6	5.3	6.0	16.7	10.9	12.5	12.4	7.7	8.9
Murehwa	4.6	3.1	3.5	9.1	5.7	6.6	6.5	4.1	4.7
Mutoko	6.6	4.3	4.7	13.1	9.4	10.3	9.5	6.3	7.0
Seke	5.3	2.8	3.3	15.6	12.9	13.6	9.0	5.6	6.3
UMP	5.3	3.1	3.7	10.4	4.9	6.6	7.4	3.8	4.8
Marondera Urban	8.6	4.3	4.7	17.0	17.5	17.4	12.5	8.9	9.4
Ruwa Local Board	4.0	3.1	3.2	17.2	20.9	20.4	7.4	6.8	6.9
Chegutu	16.6	10.7	12.0	30.4	29.6	29.8	22.1	16.4	17.9
Hurungwe	10.8	8.0	8.8	25.6	25.0	25.2	15.5	12.4	13.2
Mhondoro Ngezi	15.6	11.5	12.1	29.4	30.8	30.5	20.8	16.8	17.4
Kariba	19.5	11.8	14.7	44.4	44.1	44.2	28.6	22.0	24.5
Makonde	6.7	5.0	5.4	17.8	19.6	19.2	10.0	8.8	9.1
Zvimba	7.4	4.7	5.2	20.3	21.0	20.8	11.4	8.5	9.1
Sanyati	4.7	2.4	3.1	15.5	14.7	15.0	8.1	5.4	6.3
Chinhoyi	7.2	5.3	5.5	21.2	28.2	26.9	12.4	12.4	12.4
Kadoma	6.4	3.9	4.3	23.7	26.4	25.7	12.6	10.0	10.5
Chegutu Urban	8.0	6.5	6.7	24.9	32.4	30.9	14.6	14.5	14.5
Kariba Urban	3.5	2.6	2.8	21.2	23.9	23.3	8.8	7.9	8.1
Norton	4.7	3.9	4.1	23.1	26.9	26.0	10.8	10.1	10.3
Karoi	6.4	5.0	5.2	19.8	27.0	25.7	11.2	12.0	11.9

Continued ...

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total
	Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability	
Binga	34.4	28.3	30.1	55.3	56.9	56.4	44.1	40.9	41.9
Bubi	8.4	5.1	6.0	15.4	10.1	12.0	11.1	6.6	7.9
Hwange	38.0	26.4	29.6	45.1	43.8	44.3	41.1	32.8	35.3
Lupane	30.3	22.4	24.6	37.2	36.8	36.9	33.2	27.9	29.4
Nkayi	5.9	3.0	3.7	12.3	7.7	9.0	8.6	4.9	5.8
Tsholotsho	12.2	7.1	9.1	16.8	12.6	14.3	14.6	10.0	11.8
Umguza	15.5	7.6	9.4	24.7	24.9	24.8	18.9	12.4	14.1
Hwange Urban	4.0	2.3	2.6	13.0	13.2	13.1	6.6	4.8	5.1
Victoria Falls	5.1	1.6	1.9	19.7	16.4	16.7	9.9	5.5	5.8
Beitbridge Rural	6.1	3.7	4.1	9.1	5.5	6.2	7.6	4.6	5.2
Bulilima	13.6	7.3	9.2	18.8	13.1	15.0	16.8	10.5	12.5
Mangwe	17.1	10.3	12.6	26.4	24.6	25.3	22.3	17.8	19.3
Gwanda	10.8	6.5	7.5	15.4	12.9	13.6	12.9	9.1	10.1
Insiza	5.4	3.0	3.3	9.1	10.2	10.0	7.0	5.7	5.9
Matobo	10.6	5.4	7.1	18.1	13.8	15.4	14.4	9.1	10.9
Umzingwane	6.5	3.0	3.5	11.3	10.4	10.6	8.4	5.5	6.0
Gwanda Urban	4.8	2.3	2.4	4.7	7.1	6.9	4.8	3.9	3.9
Beitbridge Urban	2.5	0.4	0.5	5.5	2.3	2.6	3.6	1.0	1.1
Plumtree	8.2	3.1	3.8	21.4	18.0	18.7	13.8	8.4	9.3
Chirumhanzu	11.6	8.5	9.4	20.5	20.0	20.2	16.8	14.3	15.1
Gokwe North	3.2	2.7	2.8	10.8	8.3	9.0	5.9	4.5	4.8
Gokwe South	3.5	2.2	2.5	8.6	7.3	7.7	5.4	4.0	4.3
Gweru	8.8	8.3	8.5	19.3	16.8	17.8	13.4	11.2	12.0
Kwekwe	12.0	7.6	8.8	22.3	20.6	21.2	17.0	12.5	13.9
Mberengwa	12.0	8.2	9.2	21.7	18.6	19.5	16.4	12.7	13.8
Shurugwi	10.5	7.2	8.2	19.9	18.7	19.1	14.6	11.5	12.6
Zvishavane	9.1	5.9	6.8	18.3	16.1	16.8	13.3	10.1	11.0
Gweru Urban	10.1	10.1	10.1	25.4	31.7	30.0	16.2	17.2	17.0
Kwekwe Urban	7.0	5.3	5.6	24.8	24.9	24.9	13.7	10.9	11.4
Redcliff	7.1	5.5	5.9	27.1	30.3	29.4	15.6	14.1	14.5
Zvishavane Urban	3.3	2.5	2.6	16.0	16.9	16.8	7.6	6.3	6.5
Gokwe Town	4.2	3.7	3.7	14.2	14.0	14.0	8.5	8.2	8.2
Shurugwi Urban	5.5	3.6	3.9	17.1	18.7	18.4	8.8	6.8	7.1
Bikita	3.2	5.1	4.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	4.8	5.8	5.6
Chiredzi	4.6	2.3	2.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	7.1	5.2	5.5
Chivi	5.2	4.4	4.7	10.5	9.0	9.5	7.6	6.5	6.8
Gutu	5.9	6.6	6.4	12.2	11.0	11.3	8.8	8.5	8.6
Masvingo	8.0	6.0	6.4	16.3	14.5	14.8	11.4	9.4	9.7
Mwenezi	3.4	3.4	3.4	10.8	9.1	9.5	6.4	5.7	5.8
Zaka	4.6	4.7	4.7	8.7	7.3	7.5	6.5	5.9	6.0
Masvingo Urban	7.8	6.5	6.6	23.3	27.8	27.1	14.2	13.5	13.6
Chiredzi Urban	5.3	3.5	3.7	16.1	19.2	18.9	9.8	8.4	8.6
Harare Rural	4.3	2.2	2.5	16.2	16.4	16.4	7.5	5.2	5.5
Harare Urban	4.7	2.2	2.5	13.9	13.4	13.4	7.8	5.0	5.4
Chitungwiza	5.2	2.6	2.9	16.1	20.6	19.8	9.1	7.4	7.6
Epworth	6.9	2.8	3.2	25.0	21.8	22.2	11.8	6.7	7.2
Total	8.4	4.9	5.6	18.4	16.4	16.9	12.5	8.7	9.5

Appendix A1.23: Proportion of Households with no Paid Employee by District, Sex and Presence of Person with Disability, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	88.2	77.7	79.1	91.8	83.5	85.1	89.8	79.7	81.2
Buhera	82.1	66.3	69.7	83.0	70.7	73.6	82.5	68.4	71.6
Chimanimani	73.6	52.2	56.3	77.1	62.9	66.3	75.1	56.2	60.2
Chipinge Rural	86.3	75.4	77.9	86.4	77.2	79.5	86.4	76.2	78.6
Makoni	73.6	54.1	59.3	79.8	64.9	69.7	76.6	58.6	63.8
Mutare Rural	80.9	63.9	66.9	85.3	70.8	73.7	83.0	66.8	69.9
Mutasa	82.0	68.8	71.2	84.4	73.1	75.4	83.1	70.5	73.0
Nyanga	77.6	60.0	63.4	81.2	68.4	71.1	79.2	63.5	66.6
Mutare Urban	89.6	78.3	79.7	88.6	79.6	81.2	89.2	78.7	80.1
Rusape	72.3	60.1	62.2	77.6	63.6	66.9	74.8	61.4	64.1
Chipinge Urban	89.4	77.4	78.9	90.6	79.3	81.0	89.9	78.1	79.7
Bindura	85.6	77.2	79.0	87.6	78.8	81.3	86.3	77.6	79.7
Centenary	85.5	73.8	77.4	83.6	71.4	75.8	84.9	73.2	76.9
Guruve	82.3	65.3	69.3	83.3	69.7	73.5	82.7	66.8	70.8
Mazowe	79.2	66.7	68.9	82.2	68.9	72.1	80.2	67.3	69.8
Mount Darwin	78.2	62.0	66.9	80.3	67.6	72.2	79.1	64.1	69.0
Rushinga	88.0	75.7	79.3	86.9	76.1	79.8	87.5	75.8	79.5
Shamva	79.1	68.1	71.3	81.7	70.6	74.7	80.1	68.9	72.5
Mbire	88.2	75.7	79.5	88.2	76.3	80.6	88.2	75.8	79.8
Bindura Urban	88.3	77.6	79.0	88.6	77.5	79.5	88.4	77.5	79.2
Mvurwi	83.5	70.5	72.0	86.6	67.9	71.1	84.7	69.7	71.7
Chikomba	84.5	70.9	73.8	84.9	74.4	77.4	84.7	72.3	75.3
Goromonzi	84.2	74.2	76.1	86.5	76.6	79.4	85.0	74.8	77.1
Hwedza	75.7	56.8	62.2	79.2	68.2	72.5	77.3	60.7	66.1
Marondera	85.1	68.5	70.3	90.5	78.1	79.8	87.0	71.3	73.1
Mudzi	81.1	66.2	69.7	81.7	72.5	74.9	81.4	68.9	72.0
Murehwa	77.3	62.7	66.0	81.9	68.1	71.6	79.3	64.8	68.2
Mutoko	79.8	64.9	67.9	82.9	70.9	73.7	81.1	67.3	70.3
Seke	77.8	64.7	67.3	83.4	70.7	74.2	79.8	66.4	69.3
UMP	79.7	62.8	67.2	79.1	67.0	70.7	79.4	64.3	68.5
Marondera Urban	84.2	73.9	75.0	86.3	75.4	77.1	85.2	74.5	75.8
Ruwa Local Board	87.6	79.6	80.5	89.7	79.3	80.8	88.2	79.5	80.6
Chegutu	86.9	77.8	79.9	89.7	83.8	85.7	88.0	79.7	81.8
Hurungwe	88.2	77.3	80.1	89.1	79.3	82.4	88.5	77.8	80.7
Mhondoro Ngezi	85.5	72.9	74.7	88.5	78.6	80.7	86.6	74.4	76.4
Kariba	90.5	74.9	80.7	92.6	83.5	87.4	91.3	77.6	83.0
Makonde	86.2	75.4	77.7	87.2	76.1	78.9	86.5	75.5	78.1
Zvimba	83.2	73.1	74.9	85.9	76.1	78.6	84.1	73.8	75.8
Sanyati	81.9	70.3	73.8	83.0	71.5	75.9	82.3	70.6	74.4
Chinhoyi	88.8	80.8	82.0	89.3	79.8	81.6	89.0	80.5	81.8
Kadoma	87.5	77.8	79.5	88.7	77.9	80.5	87.9	77.8	79.8
Chegutu Urban	89.4	81.6	82.8	91.8	82.3	84.3	90.3	81.8	83.3
Kariba Urban	86.1	75.7	77.8	88.1	79.0	81.3	86.7	76.5	78.7
Norton	89.1	81.4	82.8	90.9	82.7	84.6	89.7	81.8	83.3
Karoi	84.7	75.6	77.1	84.6	70.3	73.0	84.6	73.9	75.7

Continued ...

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	93.1	86.7	88.6	93.7	88.9	90.4	93.4	87.7	89.4
Bubi	83.0	66.7	71.2	89.8	77.8	82.2	85.6	70.0	74.8
Hwange	91.4	81.8	84.5	93.7	89.5	91.0	92.4	84.7	87.0
Lupane	95.8	88.4	90.5	96.1	92.0	93.3	95.9	89.8	91.6
Nkayi	86.4	70.8	74.8	90.2	79.7	82.6	88.0	74.3	77.9
Tsholotsho	87.6	73.9	79.4	90.5	81.4	85.0	89.1	77.8	82.3
Umguza	87.6	72.6	76.0	92.9	83.4	86.5	89.6	75.6	79.2
Hwange Urban	87.3	78.3	79.6	88.0	74.9	77.3	87.5	77.5	79.1
Victoria Falls	86.4	73.4	74.3	90.4	70.9	72.8	87.7	72.7	73.9
Beitbridge Rural	76.9	54.7	58.9	83.2	66.0	69.3	80.1	60.4	64.2
Bulilima	86.3	69.5	74.5	91.0	80.8	84.2	89.1	75.9	80.1
Mangwe	89.3	74.1	79.1	94.7	86.2	89.3	92.3	80.5	84.5
Gwanda	82.4	65.3	69.4	87.3	75.2	78.5	84.7	69.4	73.3
Insiza	84.1	66.0	68.5	89.7	77.2	79.3	86.5	70.2	72.6
Matobo	87.7	68.9	74.8	91.3	81.2	84.9	89.5	74.3	79.5
Umzingwane	82.6	67.3	69.6	88.9	77.2	79.4	85.1	70.7	73.1
Gwanda Urban	77.0	62.6	63.3	83.1	66.5	67.8	79.9	63.9	64.8
Beitbridge Urban	56.6	41.2	42.1	61.6	42.9	44.4	58.5	41.7	42.8
Plumtree	82.1	68.7	70.8	84.5	73.0	75.3	83.1	70.2	72.4
Chirumhanzu	85.1	73.7	77.1	88.8	80.7	83.6	87.2	77.2	80.6
Gokwe North	80.2	64.2	68.1	81.4	68.4	71.9	80.6	65.5	69.3
Gokwe South	84.2	71.3	74.5	84.1	72.8	76.0	84.2	71.8	75.0
Gweru	80.4	67.8	71.9	86.6	77.8	81.5	83.1	71.3	75.5
Kwekwe	85.9	73.9	77.3	90.1	80.4	84.1	88.0	76.4	80.1
Mberengwa	89.2	78.6	81.5	90.9	80.5	83.5	90.0	79.4	82.4
Shurugwi	86.8	72.7	77.2	88.1	78.1	81.9	87.4	74.7	79.0
Zvishavane	92.8	83.2	85.8	91.3	83.6	86.0	92.1	83.3	85.9
Gweru Urban	88.5	80.1	81.9	90.0	83.8	85.5	89.1	81.3	83.1
Kwekwe Urban	90.7	82.4	83.9	91.7	84.6	86.3	91.1	83.0	84.6
Redcliff	87.2	78.8	80.6	91.1	86.4	87.7	88.9	81.4	83.2
Zvishavane Urban	84.0	76.5	77.2	79.2	71.8	72.8	82.3	75.2	76.0
Gokwe Town	83.7	68.6	70.7	83.9	69.3	71.3	83.8	68.9	71.0
Shurugwi Urban	85.1	74.4	75.9	87.4	72.0	75.0	85.7	73.9	75.7
Bikita	81.0	64.6	67.2	83.9	69.9	72.0	82.4	67.1	69.5
Chiredzi	82.4	65.6	68.2	84.3	70.1	72.7	83.1	67.0	69.7
Chivi	84.5	68.2	73.0	86.7	72.7	77.0	85.5	70.2	74.8
Gutu	82.2	67.4	70.0	84.8	73.0	75.2	83.4	69.8	72.3
Masvingo	83.6	70.5	72.6	86.3	75.1	77.0	84.7	72.3	74.4
Mwenezi	83.3	67.2	70.6	85.5	72.0	74.9	84.2	69.1	72.3
Zaka	83.9	68.9	71.9	85.1	71.2	73.9	84.5	70.0	72.8
Masvingo Urban	86.6	76.7	77.7	87.6	78.8	80.1	87.0	77.4	78.5
Chiredzi Urban	83.0	71.8	72.6	87.6	71.2	73.1	84.9	71.6	72.8
Harare Rural	86.5	79.0	79.8	87.7	77.8	79.3	86.8	78.8	79.7
Harare Urban	86.6	73.8	75.3	89.2	74.5	76.9	87.5	74.0	75.7
Chitungwiza	88.8	79.2	80.3	90.5	80.1	81.8	89.4	79.5	80.7
Epworth	85.3	76.3	77.1	87.0	73.1	74.9	85.7	75.7	76.6
Total	84.4	71.9	74.3	86.6	75.1	78.0	85.3	73.0	75.6

Appendix A1.24: Proportion of Households where the Head of Household is an Own Account Worker by District, Sex and Presence of Person with Disability, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	19.6	20.9	20.7	19.4	20.9	20.7	19.5	20.9	20.7
Buhera	66.8	66.5	66.6	68.2	74.1	72.8	67.5	70.2	69.6
Chimanimani	60.8	57.3	57.9	68.1	74.0	72.6	64.0	63.6	63.7
Chipinge Rural	50.3	46.1	47.0	46.1	48.3	47.7	48.4	47.0	47.3
Makoni	69.2	69.7	69.5	69.5	77.0	74.6	69.3	72.7	71.7
Mutare Rural	56.0	59.5	58.8	55.5	67.5	65.1	55.8	62.9	61.6
Mutasa	46.7	47.0	46.9	54.0	60.9	59.5	50.0	52.6	52.1
Nyanga	57.6	50.9	52.2	57.4	62.3	61.3	57.5	55.6	56.0
Mutare Urban	24.1	26.3	26.0	26.3	27.8	27.5	25.0	26.7	26.4
Rusape	39.1	40.8	40.5	46.4	49.6	48.8	42.5	44.0	43.7
Chipinge Urban	26.0	29.3	28.9	23.2	24.5	24.3	24.8	27.5	27.1
Bindura	48.4	46.0	46.5	42.2	41.8	41.9	46.3	44.9	45.2
Centenary	63.2	64.2	63.9	58.4	60.3	59.6	61.7	63.2	62.7
Guruve	69.9	69.7	69.7	68.4	68.4	68.4	69.3	69.2	69.3
Mazowe	46.7	40.4	41.5	53.6	50.3	51.1	49.0	42.9	44.1
Mount Darwin	74.7	77.2	76.4	65.7	71.9	69.7	70.8	75.3	73.8
Rushinga	69.7	71.5	71.0	54.8	61.8	59.4	63.9	68.2	66.9
Shamva	65.3	59.9	61.4	60.1	59.2	59.5	63.2	59.6	60.8
Mbire	65.3	67.6	66.9	52.7	56.5	55.2	61.4	64.6	63.6
Bindura Urban	31.2	30.2	30.3	35.2	28.2	29.5	32.5	29.7	30.1
Mvurwi	39.7	40.4	40.4	50.7	48.4	48.8	44.0	42.8	43.0
Chikomba	65.4	56.8	58.6	59.5	64.0	62.7	62.6	59.6	60.3
Goromonzi	38.4	33.6	34.5	38.0	35.3	36.1	38.3	34.1	35.0
Hwedza	69.6	64.2	65.8	69.2	73.1	71.6	69.4	67.3	68.0
Marondera	40.4	37.0	37.3	34.8	36.1	35.9	38.4	36.7	36.9
Mudzi	61.7	63.8	63.3	58.0	64.1	62.4	59.9	63.9	62.9
Murehwa	67.2	67.2	67.2	70.7	75.1	74.0	68.7	70.3	69.9
Mutoko	68.5	67.2	67.5	62.7	64.9	64.4	65.9	66.3	66.2
Seke	46.8	43.0	43.8	50.2	50.7	50.6	48.0	45.2	45.8
UMP	75.5	79.0	78.1	71.8	78.9	76.8	73.9	79.0	77.6
Marondera Urban	26.7	27.4	27.3	33.8	31.6	31.9	30.0	28.9	29.0
Ruwa Local Board	28.0	27.7	27.8	24.6	28.2	27.7	27.1	27.8	27.7
Chegutu	38.7	36.1	36.7	34.0	32.5	33.0	36.8	35.0	35.5
Hurungwe	59.5	61.5	61.0	46.0	47.0	46.7	55.2	57.8	57.1
Mhondoro Ngezi	49.1	40.9	42.1	42.2	42.9	42.8	46.5	41.4	42.3
Kariba	46.4	47.6	47.1	33.0	33.9	33.5	41.5	43.3	42.6
Makonde	62.4	62.6	62.6	50.7	50.9	50.8	59.0	59.6	59.4
Zvimba	40.1	38.3	38.7	44.9	40.3	41.5	41.6	38.8	39.4
Sanyati	64.2	65.2	64.9	58.8	59.7	59.3	62.5	63.8	63.4
Chinhoyi	29.3	31.2	30.9	29.5	27.9	28.2	29.4	30.2	30.0
Kadoma	35.5	36.2	36.1	31.9	33.9	33.4	34.2	35.6	35.3
Chegutu Urban	29.2	32.0	31.6	25.1	25.8	25.6	27.6	30.1	29.6
Kariba Urban	18.6	15.4	16.1	32.2	26.8	28.1	22.6	18.3	19.2
Norton	26.1	29.1	28.5	27.3	28.7	28.4	26.5	29.0	28.5
Karoi	41.3	37.5	38.1	46.7	41.4	42.4	43.2	38.7	39.5

Continued ...

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total
	Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability	
Binga	34.4	35.2	35.0	22.6	25.9	24.9	28.9	31.1	30.5
Bubi	47.9	41.6	43.4	46.8	55.1	52.1	47.5	45.6	46.2
Hwange	24.4	22.1	22.7	21.0	19.7	20.2	22.9	21.2	21.7
Lupane	23.9	25.7	25.2	19.9	21.9	21.3	22.2	24.3	23.7
Nkayi	69.1	74.2	72.9	61.7	70.8	68.3	66.0	72.8	71.0
Tsholotsho	52.1	53.6	53.0	52.2	57.0	55.1	52.2	55.4	54.1
Umguza	23.7	16.3	18.0	25.4	23.3	23.9	24.4	18.2	19.8
Hwange Urban	7.8	6.9	7.0	18.1	18.3	18.2	10.8	9.5	9.7
Victoria Falls	22.5	22.7	22.7	22.7	21.1	21.2	22.6	22.3	22.3
Beitbridge Rural	58.9	54.2	55.1	70.0	72.8	72.2	64.5	63.6	63.8
Bulilima	42.8	46.1	45.1	44.8	52.6	50.0	44.0	49.8	47.9
Mangwe	34.9	38.2	37.1	33.3	35.5	34.7	34.0	36.8	35.8
Gwanda	52.9	47.2	48.6	56.4	62.4	60.8	54.5	53.5	53.8
Insiza	65.2	58.6	59.5	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.8	60.6	61.3
Matobo	49.9	45.6	47.0	48.1	52.2	50.7	49.0	48.5	48.7
Umzingwane	58.2	51.0	52.1	57.0	59.0	58.6	57.7	53.8	54.4
Gwanda Urban	30.3	38.9	38.6	44.6	36.3	37.0	37.1	38.1	38.0
Beitbridge Urban	44.2	40.9	41.1	66.8	63.0	63.3	52.7	47.5	47.9
Plumtree	28.3	26.5	26.8	25.2	25.2	25.2	27.0	26.0	26.2
Chirumhanzu	50.2	44.5	46.2	45.3	42.1	43.3	47.4	43.3	44.7
Gokwe North	83.2	84.6	84.3	74.6	78.2	77.2	80.2	82.6	82.0
Gokwe South	79.9	82.6	81.9	72.2	75.9	74.8	76.9	80.3	79.4
Gweru	56.4	47.1	50.1	54.3	54.9	54.7	55.5	49.8	51.8
Kwekwe	50.2	52.5	51.9	41.9	43.5	42.9	46.2	49.1	48.1
Mberengwa	56.2	59.0	58.2	50.5	56.1	54.5	53.6	57.7	56.6
Shurugwi	57.3	55.5	56.1	53.8	57.7	56.2	55.7	56.3	56.1
Zvishavane	57.2	52.9	54.0	56.3	57.9	57.4	56.8	54.9	55.4
Gweru Urban	18.8	20.5	20.1	19.7	19.0	19.2	19.1	20.0	19.8
Kwekwe Urban	17.8	21.5	20.8	16.6	18.2	17.8	17.3	20.5	19.9
Redcliff	14.1	15.5	15.2	16.4	17.1	16.9	15.1	16.1	15.8
Zvishavane Urban	23.8	22.6	22.7	33.9	31.5	31.9	27.3	25.0	25.2
Gokwe Town	44.1	37.5	38.4	44.0	39.2	39.8	44.0	38.2	39.0
Shurugwi Urban	28.4	31.2	30.8	23.6	24.3	24.1	27.0	29.7	29.3
Bikita	74.1	70.9	71.4	80.9	82.6	82.3	77.2	76.5	76.6
Chiredzi	60.1	40.0	43.1	64.1	59.9	60.7	61.6	46.3	48.9
Chivi	71.4	68.8	69.6	71.7	75.5	74.3	71.6	71.8	71.7
Gutu	72.3	67.4	68.3	71.8	74.9	74.3	72.1	70.7	70.9
Masvingo	61.6	56.0	56.9	63.4	66.1	65.6	62.3	60.0	60.4
Mwenezi	75.5	68.0	69.6	73.0	75.4	74.9	74.5	71.0	71.7
Zaka	70.4	70.3	70.3	74.9	79.4	78.5	72.5	74.5	74.1
Masvingo Urban	20.9	20.1	20.2	25.0	21.9	22.3	22.6	20.7	20.9
Chiredzi Urban	26.5	29.7	29.4	35.9	31.7	32.2	30.5	30.3	30.3
Harare Rural	27.7	27.7	27.7	30.6	27.7	28.2	28.5	27.7	27.8
Harare Urban	23.3	24.4	24.3	26.3	26.1	26.1	24.4	24.8	24.8
Chitungwiza	33.3	36.1	35.8	33.8	36.7	36.2	33.5	36.3	35.9
Epworth	36.7	39.6	39.4	35.9	42.1	41.3	36.5	40.1	39.8
Total	50.3	43.8	45.0	49.7	50.3	50.1	50.0	46.0	46.8

Appendix A1.25: Proportion of Households where the Head of Household is an Unpaid Family Worker by District, Sex and Presence of Person with Disability, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Buhera	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5
Chimanimani	2.4	2.1	2.2	3.3	4.2	4.0	2.8	2.9	2.9
Chipinge Rural	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.8	4.5	3.4	4.0	3.9
Makoni	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.0
Mutare Rural	4.1	3.6	3.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.0	4.4	4.5
Mutasa	3.9	3.1	3.3	6.6	7.5	7.3	5.1	4.9	4.9
Nyanga	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6
Mutare Urban	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Rusape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
Chipinge Urban	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4
Bindura	2.9	3.6	3.5	4.2	6.1	5.5	3.4	4.3	4.1
Centenary	5.9	5.3	5.5	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.3	5.7	5.9
Guruve	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.3
Mazowe	1.8	1.7	1.7	4.0	3.5	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.2
Mount Darwin	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.4
Rushinga	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.5	3.6	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.0
Shamva	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.3	2.1
Mbire	9.4	9.9	9.8	7.5	10.6	9.5	8.8	10.1	9.7
Bindura Urban	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
Mvurwi	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
Chikomba	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
Goromonzi	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.9
Hwedza	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.3	5.1	4.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
Marondera	5.3	6.1	6.0	4.7	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.8
Mudzi	9.0	9.0	9.0	12.0	14.2	13.6	10.5	11.3	11.1
Murehwa	3.1	2.9	3.0	4.8	5.3	5.2	3.8	3.8	3.8
Mutoko	6.5	7.2	7.0	9.3	10.8	10.4	7.7	8.6	8.4
Seke	1.8	1.5	1.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
UMP	4.1	4.2	4.2	6.6	7.6	7.3	5.1	5.5	5.4
Marondera Urban	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6
Ruwa Local Board	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Chegutu	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9
Hurungwe	7.8	7.9	7.9	5.9	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.6
Mhondoro Ngezi	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.1
Kariba	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5
Makonde	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.0
Zvimba	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.4
Sanyati	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.2	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.3
Chinhoyi	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
Kadoma	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Chegutu Urban	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Kariba Urban	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Norton	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Karoi	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.5

Continued ...

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8
Bubi	6.6	5.2	5.6	7.2	8.4	7.9	6.8	6.1	6.3
Hwange	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.8	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.1
Lupane	2.9	4.0	3.7	2.0	3.8	3.2	2.5	3.9	3.5
Nkayi	4.7	5.3	5.1	4.6	6.8	6.2	4.7	5.9	5.6
Tsholotsho	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.1	7.6	6.7	4.8	6.4	5.7
Umguza	4.7	2.5	3.0	6.1	4.9	5.3	5.2	3.2	3.7
Hwange Urban	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Victoria Falls	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.3
Beitbridge Rural	1.6	3.1	2.8	2.3	3.7	3.4	2.0	3.4	3.1
Bulilima	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.6	4.3	3.5	4.3	4.0
Mangwe	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3
Gwanda	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.9
Insiza	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.3
Matobo	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.3	3.2	2.9
Umzingwane	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.4
Gwanda Urban	-	0.1	0.1	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.4
Beitbridge Urban	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Plumtree	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Chirumhanzu	5.2	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.2
Gokwe North	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Gokwe South	5.6	6.2	6.0	7.9	8.5	8.3	6.5	7.0	6.8
Gweru	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0
Kwekwe	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.1
Mberengwa	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	9.3	8.9	8.0	8.6	8.4
Shurugwi	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.2
Zvishavane	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.4	4.6	4.3	3.2	3.4	3.3
Gweru Urban	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Kwekwe Urban	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
Redcliff	-	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Zvishavane Urban	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Gokwe Town	3.8	2.9	3.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.3
Shurugwi Urban	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
Bikita	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.7
Chiredzi	3.3	2.1	2.3	5.7	4.4	4.6	4.1	2.8	3.0
Chivi	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.7
Gutu	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Masvingo	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.9	2.8
Mwenezi	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.0
Zaka	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.3
Masvingo Urban	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
Chiredzi Urban	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7
Harare Rural	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Harare Urban	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Chitungwiza	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Epworth	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	2.8	2.1	2.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.6

Appendix A1.26: Proportion of Households where the Head of Household is an Unemployed/ Looking for Work by District, Sex and Presence of Person with Disability, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	8.4	10.0	9.8	7.4	11.5	10.7	7.9	10.5	10.1
Buhera	1.9	4.0	3.6	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.7	2.4
Chimanimani	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chipinge Rural	3.5	4.8	4.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.3	3.1	2.9
Makoni	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
Mutare Rural	3.6	6.0	5.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.5	4.0	3.8
Mutasa	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.2
Nyanga	1.7	2.6	2.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.8
Mutare Urban	6.8	7.8	7.7	3.8	5.4	5.1	5.7	7.1	6.9
Rusape	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	3.0	2.6	1.5	2.2	2.1
Chipinge Urban	9.6	7.6	7.9	5.2	5.7	5.7	7.7	6.9	7.0
Bindura	5.4	7.2	6.8	2.1	2.9	2.7	4.2	6.1	5.6
Centenary	2.1	2.4	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.9
Guruve	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Mazowe	3.4	4.3	4.2	2.3	3.5	3.2	3.1	4.1	3.9
Mount Darwin	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1
Rushinga	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.8
Shamva	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7
Mbire	2.5	2.9	2.8	0.7	1.3	1.1	2.0	2.5	2.3
Bindura Urban	8.5	9.5	9.4	5.9	7.0	6.8	7.7	8.9	8.7
Mvurwi	5.4	4.8	4.8	7.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.1	5.3
Chikomba	1.2	2.8	2.5	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	2.3	1.9
Goromonzi	4.5	6.2	5.9	1.8	3.1	2.7	3.5	5.4	5.0
Hwedza	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.0
Marondera	3.5	3.8	3.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.6	3.1	3.0
Mudzi	1.8	3.6	3.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.6	2.3
Murehwa	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9
Mutoko	0.8	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.4
Seke	3.3	3.5	3.4	1.2	2.1	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.0
UMP	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Marondera Urban	3.8	4.3	4.2	2.3	4.3	4.0	3.1	4.3	4.1
Ruwa Local Board	4.0	5.0	4.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.7
Chegutu	6.1	9.4	8.6	2.0	3.5	3.0	4.4	7.6	6.8
Hurungwe	2.1	2.7	2.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.2	2.1
Mhondoro Ngezi	3.6	4.6	4.5	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.7	3.9	3.7
Kariba	9.6	9.9	9.8	2.1	2.5	2.3	6.8	7.6	7.3
Makonde	4.8	5.2	5.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	4.1	4.5	4.4
Zvimba	3.4	4.6	4.4	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.8	4.1	3.9
Sanyati	1.5	2.3	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.9
Chinhoyi	5.4	6.6	6.4	1.6	2.6	2.4	4.0	5.3	5.1
Kadoma	4.2	5.4	5.2	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.5	4.7	4.5
Chegutu Urban	9.9	8.3	8.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	7.4	6.8	6.9
Kariba Urban	5.6	5.8	5.8	2.1	3.9	3.4	4.6	5.4	5.2
Norton	7.7	9.6	9.3	4.9	6.4	6.1	6.8	8.7	8.4
Karoi	4.6	4.0	4.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.5	3.2	3.3

Continued ...

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	10.5	15.0	13.6	2.4	3.5	3.1	6.8	9.9	8.9
Bubi	4.7	6.7	6.2	2.2	3.5	3.1	3.7	5.8	5.2
Hwange	8.9	14.2	12.8	4.7	6.8	6.1	7.0	11.5	10.1
Lupane	11.7	21.9	19.1	4.3	7.3	6.4	8.6	16.4	14.1
Nkayi	1.1	2.0	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.5
Tsholotsho	3.9	8.5	6.6	2.6	5.9	4.6	3.2	7.1	5.6
Umguza	10.7	11.9	11.6	5.3	8.5	7.5	8.7	10.9	10.4
Hwange Urban	5.8	5.4	5.4	9.3	11.1	10.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
Victoria Falls	12.1	8.5	8.7	5.7	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.1
Beitbridge Rural	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9
Bulilima	4.0	7.9	6.7	1.8	5.3	4.1	2.6	6.4	5.2
Mangwe	6.8	12.1	10.3	2.3	5.0	4.0	4.3	8.4	7.0
Gwanda	2.4	3.3	3.1	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.4
Insiza	2.2	3.4	3.2	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.4
Matobo	3.3	6.6	5.6	1.3	4.0	3.0	2.3	5.5	4.4
Umzingwane	2.6	3.5	3.4	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.0
Gwanda Urban	4.8	3.2	3.3	3.4	5.7	5.5	4.2	4.0	4.0
Beitbridge Urban	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.9
Plumtree	6.3	7.4	7.3	8.0	8.8	8.7	7.0	7.9	7.8
Chirumhanzu	4.3	8.9	7.5	1.4	3.6	2.8	2.6	6.2	5.0
Gokwe North	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6
Gokwe South	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Gweru	2.8	5.4	4.5	1.1	3.0	2.2	2.1	4.6	3.7
Kwekwe	5.0	6.9	6.4	1.9	3.7	3.0	3.5	5.7	5.0
Mberengwa	1.5	3.3	2.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.4	2.0
Shurugwi	3.7	4.3	4.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.7	3.4	3.1
Zvishavane	3.6	7.4	6.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.4	4.8	4.1
Gweru Urban	5.8	7.1	6.8	4.8	7.6	6.8	5.4	7.2	6.8
Kwekwe Urban	9.3	12.9	12.3	5.8	11.8	10.3	8.0	12.6	11.7
Redcliff	7.3	10.0	9.4	5.7	8.4	7.7	6.6	9.5	8.8
Zvishavane Urban	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.6	4.4	5.1	5.0
Gokwe Town	3.8	5.8	5.6	2.7	6.2	5.7	3.3	6.0	5.6
Shurugwi Urban	2.5	2.8	2.8	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9
Bikita	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
Chiredzi	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.4
Chivi	1.9	4.6	3.8	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	3.4	2.8
Gutu	1.3	2.9	2.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.8
Masvingo	2.3	3.8	3.5	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.8	2.6
Mwenezi	1.3	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.9
Zaka	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Masvingo Urban	5.5	7.6	7.4	4.8	6.4	6.2	5.2	7.2	7.0
Chiredzi Urban	6.2	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.6	5.7	4.9	5.0
Harare Rural	10.8	9.6	9.7	12.9	12.6	12.6	11.4	10.2	10.4
Harare Urban	5.7	5.3	5.3	4.2	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.4
Chitungwiza	5.4	5.7	5.6	3.8	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.5	5.4
Epworth	8.5	7.8	7.9	4.5	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.7
Total	3.7	5.1	4.8	1.9	3.4	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.2

Appendix A1.27: Proportion of Households where the Head of Household is not Economically Active by District, Sex and Presence of Person with Disability, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	28.1	10.4	12.7	55.4	39.2	42.3	40.3	20.3	23.3
Buhera	21.8	11.1	13.4	27.1	16.8	19.2	24.5	13.8	16.2
Chimanimani	16.2	5.1	7.3	22.7	9.5	12.6	19.0	6.8	9.4
Chipinge Rural	26.8	15.6	18.1	43.5	34.6	36.8	34.4	23.8	26.3
Makoni	17.2	6.3	9.2	24.2	10.7	15.1	20.6	8.1	11.8
Mutare Rural	23.6	9.2	11.7	34.6	19.2	22.4	28.9	13.5	16.4
Mutasa	25.7	11.9	14.4	34.4	20.9	23.7	29.6	15.5	18.2
Nyanga	22.5	9.9	12.3	35.3	23.2	25.7	28.1	15.3	17.9
Mutare Urban	20.5	8.3	9.8	48.1	37.4	39.3	31.0	16.5	18.6
Rusape	12.0	4.6	5.9	27.7	17.4	19.9	19.3	9.4	11.3
Chipinge Urban	22.3	10.6	12.1	53.3	47.8	48.6	35.6	24.5	26.0
Bindura	19.9	9.0	11.4	44.1	33.8	36.8	28.2	15.6	18.7
Centenary	12.8	5.7	7.9	27.6	20.4	22.9	17.4	9.5	12.0
Guruve	12.8	5.0	6.9	24.7	17.6	19.6	17.6	9.4	11.4
Mazowe	10.6	3.3	4.6	24.8	15.5	17.7	15.3	6.4	8.1
Mount Darwin	15.1	5.3	8.3	26.9	15.2	19.5	20.2	9.0	12.6
Rushinga	19.8	9.0	12.2	39.0	28.3	32.0	27.3	15.5	19.2
Shamva	12.3	5.7	7.6	33.0	25.8	28.4	20.5	12.1	14.8
Mbire	19.4	8.4	11.7	38.0	26.4	30.5	25.3	13.2	17.0
Bindura Urban	16.5	5.9	7.4	42.4	34.5	36.0	25.0	13.3	15.0
Mvurwi	17.0	4.6	6.1	23.9	20.7	21.3	19.7	9.5	10.8
Chikomba	21.0	10.1	12.4	34.9	21.7	25.4	27.5	14.6	17.7
Goromonzi	19.7	7.1	9.6	45.5	35.6	38.4	29.4	14.7	17.9
Hwedza	14.9	5.9	8.5	23.8	9.8	15.3	19.0	7.2	11.1
Marondera	24.6	9.9	11.5	51.2	37.4	39.4	34.0	17.9	19.8
Mudzi	21.0	8.1	11.1	27.6	15.1	18.5	24.1	11.2	14.4
Murehwa	13.8	5.3	7.2	19.8	9.1	11.8	16.3	6.8	9.0
Mutoko	16.8	6.9	8.9	25.5	15.4	17.8	20.6	10.3	12.5
Seke	14.4	5.3	7.2	33.9	22.7	25.7	21.4	10.1	12.6
UMP	15.1	4.6	7.4	20.0	7.4	11.2	17.1	5.7	8.8
Marondera Urban	19.8	7.9	9.1	41.2	33.8	35.0	29.7	17.1	18.6
Ruwa Local Board	9.4	5.9	6.3	38.5	33.2	34.0	16.9	11.6	12.2
Chegutu	28.1	14.6	17.7	54.6	46.9	49.3	38.7	24.4	28.1
Hurungwe	20.7	10.8	13.3	44.7	35.2	38.2	28.2	17.0	20.1
Mhondoro Ngezi	27.5	14.6	16.5	51.2	43.5	45.1	36.4	22.5	24.8
Kariba	27.7	13.7	18.9	61.9	55.6	58.3	40.2	26.9	32.1
Makonde	14.3	7.6	9.1	36.3	31.3	32.5	20.7	13.7	15.3
Zvimba	15.0	7.1	8.6	37.4	31.1	32.7	22.0	12.7	14.6
Sanyati	11.9	3.6	6.1	30.6	23.3	26.2	17.9	8.4	11.5
Chinhoyi	16.7	9.3	10.4	47.0	43.9	44.5	27.9	20.1	21.3
Kadoma	17.9	6.9	8.8	47.9	40.2	42.0	28.7	16.0	18.4
Chegutu Urban	19.8	10.6	12.0	53.7	48.7	49.7	33.0	22.5	24.3
Kariba Urban	8.0	4.6	5.3	45.9	42.7	43.5	19.2	14.1	15.2
Norton	12.5	6.8	7.8	50.5	42.8	44.6	25.1	16.5	18.2
Karoi	13.4	7.6	8.5	37.7	35.3	35.8	22.0	16.4	17.3

Continued ...

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	46.3	32.3	36.4	72.9	66.5	68.5	58.6	47.4	50.8
Bubi	21.3	8.8	12.3	40.6	19.8	27.3	28.8	12.1	17.1
Hwange	56.3	36.0	41.6	70.3	61.5	64.6	62.5	45.4	50.6
Lupane	55.7	33.6	39.7	71.2	60.6	63.9	62.2	43.8	49.2
Nkayi	21.6	7.5	11.1	32.4	15.2	20.0	26.1	10.6	14.7
Tsholotsho	31.8	13.4	20.8	38.2	21.3	28.1	35.1	17.5	24.5
Umguza	32.0	12.2	16.8	55.5	43.0	47.0	40.8	20.8	25.9
Hwange Urban	12.7	4.5	5.7	31.3	22.4	24.1	18.1	8.6	10.0
Victoria Falls	15.7	3.8	4.6	42.4	25.4	27.0	24.4	9.4	10.6
Beitbridge Rural	22.9	8.6	11.3	24.6	11.0	13.7	23.7	9.8	12.5
Bulilima	38.8	15.3	22.3	46.4	27.1	33.6	43.4	22.0	28.9
Mangwe	44.2	20.1	28.0	59.8	45.3	50.5	52.8	33.3	40.0
Gwanda	28.2	12.1	15.9	36.9	22.9	26.7	32.2	16.6	20.5
Insiza	19.8	7.6	9.3	30.7	21.3	22.9	24.5	12.8	14.5
Matobo	32.9	12.3	18.8	45.4	27.5	34.1	39.2	19.0	25.9
Umzingwane	19.9	7.3	9.2	36.2	21.5	24.3	26.5	12.2	14.6
Gwanda Urban	12.7	4.9	5.3	23.6	14.7	15.4	17.9	8.2	8.7
Beitbridge Urban	6.6	1.3	1.6	13.7	4.8	5.6	9.3	2.3	2.8
Plumtree	19.2	6.2	8.2	45.0	30.1	33.1	30.2	14.8	17.4
Chirumhanzu	23.9	11.4	15.2	43.8	36.8	39.4	35.5	24.2	28.0
Gokwe North	9.8	3.9	5.3	20.5	12.4	14.6	13.5	6.6	8.4
Gokwe South	10.5	3.6	5.4	18.8	11.8	13.8	13.7	6.5	8.4
Gweru	19.1	11.0	13.6	36.0	25.6	29.9	26.5	16.0	19.8
Kwekwe	23.9	10.8	14.5	46.8	37.8	41.2	35.1	21.0	25.6
Mberengwa	25.7	12.2	15.9	39.4	25.7	29.7	32.0	18.1	22.0
Shurugwi	24.4	10.6	15.0	39.5	27.1	31.8	31.0	16.8	21.7
Zvishavane	25.3	10.6	14.5	38.8	29.5	32.4	31.5	18.3	22.1
Gweru Urban	22.1	14.3	15.9	50.8	45.6	47.0	33.5	24.5	26.6
Kwekwe Urban	18.8	8.7	10.4	57.1	44.3	47.3	33.3	18.9	21.7
Redcliff	15.4	8.4	9.9	58.2	52.1	53.8	33.6	23.6	25.9
Zvishavane Urban	9.9	4.2	4.8	35.5	28.7	29.6	18.7	10.7	11.6
Gokwe Town	10.3	6.1	6.7	33.5	24.7	25.9	20.2	14.2	15.1
Shurugwi Urban	12.5	6.3	7.2	42.3	32.8	34.6	20.9	11.9	13.3
Bikita	13.5	8.1	9.0	15.9	9.4	10.3	14.6	8.7	9.6
Chiredzi	11.7	3.8	5.0	22.3	15.9	17.1	15.6	7.6	9.0
Chivi	19.0	7.5	10.9	24.7	13.0	16.6	21.6	10.0	13.5
Gutu	16.4	10.2	11.3	23.7	15.8	17.2	19.7	12.6	13.9
Masvingo	19.6	9.6	11.2	30.7	21.0	22.6	24.2	14.1	15.8
Mwenezi	12.1	5.6	6.9	20.6	12.9	14.6	15.6	8.5	10.0
Zaka	18.2	8.7	10.6	20.4	11.0	12.8	19.2	9.8	11.6
Masvingo Urban	17.5	10.1	10.9	46.4	38.0	39.2	29.5	19.3	20.5
Chiredzi Urban	17.0	5.7	6.6	36.5	31.7	32.2	25.2	13.8	14.9
Harare Rural	10.3	3.6	4.4	38.0	32.1	33.0	17.8	9.5	10.5
Harare Urban	17.8	5.6	7.0	46.1	29.4	32.2	27.6	11.5	13.5
Chitungwiza	18.2	6.0	7.4	47.2	35.8	37.7	28.7	13.9	15.8
Epworth	14.3	4.5	5.3	47.4	33.4	35.1	23.3	10.3	11.6
Total	20.0	8.1	10.4	37.7	26.5	29.2	27.3	14.3	17.0

Appendix A1.28: Proportion of Economically Active Population by District, Sex and Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	58.1	36.8	45.7	75.7	49.8	61.6	74.7	48.9	60.6
Buhera	64.2	61.9	62.8	71.5	74.2	73.0	70.8	72.9	72.0
Chimanimani	70.3	68.4	69.2	79.8	80.9	80.4	78.9	79.7	79.3
Chipinge Rural	59.0	45.6	51.1	66.8	52.9	58.9	66.1	52.1	58.1
Makoni	69.1	66.6	67.7	80.0	81.2	80.7	78.7	79.1	78.9
Mutare Rural	61.3	53.5	56.9	77.7	72.8	75.1	76.5	71.3	73.7
Mutasa	60.6	54.3	57.0	72.6	65.7	68.8	71.6	64.7	67.8
Nyanga	63.7	54.9	58.9	76.9	67.3	71.8	75.8	66.2	70.6
Mutare Urban	62.5	39.9	49.5	76.2	45.2	59.7	75.5	44.9	59.1
Rusape	72.6	62.5	66.6	81.0	64.7	72.3	80.3	64.5	71.8
Chipinge Urban	68.2	33.2	48.3	74.5	39.2	54.5	74.2	38.8	54.2
Bindura	67.2	45.3	55.6	78.7	50.9	64.8	77.6	50.3	63.8
Centenary	75.9	58.1	66.8	80.6	60.7	70.6	80.0	60.3	70.0
Guruve	69.6	63.7	66.3	79.0	69.9	74.2	78.1	69.2	73.4
Mazowe	75.8	62.5	68.8	84.9	68.3	76.6	84.2	67.9	76.0
Mount Darwin	73.4	65.2	68.7	80.1	73.7	76.8	79.2	72.3	75.6
Rushinga	64.8	48.6	55.7	73.8	53.6	63.1	72.6	52.9	62.0
Shamva	74.4	54.7	63.7	79.1	55.5	67.2	78.5	55.4	66.8
Mbire	69.4	52.9	60.7	77.2	60.7	68.7	76.1	59.5	67.5
Bindura Urban	69.2	44.5	55.6	79.8	46.6	62.4	79.2	46.4	62.0
Mvurwi	70.7	63.5	66.9	81.0	58.1	68.8	80.5	58.4	68.7
Chikomba	67.6	55.1	60.2	74.3	61.8	67.6	73.6	60.9	66.8
Goromonzi	67.0	44.1	54.5	80.1	47.4	63.6	78.9	47.0	62.7
Hwedza	72.8	71.4	72.0	78.3	80.1	79.2	77.5	78.5	78.1
Marondera	59.1	35.9	47.7	77.5	50.0	63.8	76.6	49.3	63.1
Mudzi	67.5	63.0	65.0	79.9	78.3	79.0	78.5	76.4	77.4
Murehwa	74.2	73.0	73.6	80.9	83.1	82.1	80.2	82.0	81.2
Mutoko	71.4	63.5	67.1	81.4	79.0	80.1	80.5	77.4	78.9
Seke	74.3	57.2	65.6	81.9	63.1	72.4	81.2	62.5	71.8
UMP	72.9	72.5	72.7	82.6	86.8	84.8	81.3	84.9	83.2
Marondera Urban	62.6	43.5	51.6	77.2	50.7	62.9	76.5	50.3	62.3
Ruwa Local Board	74.5	45.0	58.6	77.2	45.7	60.4	77.1	45.7	60.3
Chegutu	63.1	38.8	49.8	72.7	41.3	57.0	71.7	41.0	56.1
Hurungwe	65.6	42.6	53.5	74.0	48.4	61.2	73.1	47.7	60.3
Mhondoro Ngezi	60.1	41.7	50.3	74.2	40.9	58.7	73.4	41.0	58.2
Kariba	58.9	27.1	42.4	67.5	34.3	50.5	66.0	33.0	49.1
Makonde	73.6	47.8	61.1	78.6	50.4	64.6	78.2	50.2	64.3
Zvimba	72.1	50.3	61.0	79.2	50.2	64.8	78.6	50.2	64.5
Sanyati	77.6	55.7	66.2	84.8	55.3	70.5	83.8	55.3	69.9
Chinhoyi	69.0	43.7	55.6	73.8	40.0	55.7	73.5	40.2	55.7
Kadoma	68.5	40.4	53.4	79.3	41.3	59.4	78.5	41.3	58.9
Chegutu Urban	68.8	38.2	51.5	74.2	36.6	54.1	73.9	36.7	53.9
Kariba Urban	83.2	41.4	62.6	82.2	37.7	60.1	82.3	38.0	60.3
Norton	71.9	40.7	54.5	77.9	41.2	58.5	77.4	41.1	58.2
Karoi	69.1	45.6	56.2	77.9	45.1	60.1	77.3	45.1	59.8

Continued ...

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	45.1	23.5	32.2	54.1	28.3	39.3	52.9	27.6	38.3
Bubi	70.4	54.8	62.1	83.2	70.1	76.9	81.7	67.9	75.0
Hwange	39.9	26.8	32.5	58.8	35.5	46.8	56.5	34.2	44.8
Lupane	39.4	23.7	30.4	62.9	37.4	49.0	60.3	35.7	46.8
Nkayi	67.8	59.0	63.0	82.8	77.8	80.1	81.3	75.8	78.3
Tsholotsho	58.6	52.7	55.0	78.3	72.4	74.9	75.0	68.8	71.4
Umguza	46.8	36.2	41.6	71.2	47.5	60.3	68.7	46.2	58.3
Hwange Urban	76.0	46.5	60.8	81.1	48.6	64.8	80.8	48.5	64.6
Victoria Falls	68.6	37.8	53.8	85.0	49.6	66.5	84.4	49.3	66.1
Beitbridge Rural	64.2	63.1	63.6	83.8	85.3	84.6	82.1	83.4	82.9
Bulilima	53.1	43.5	47.1	77.9	67.8	72.2	74.9	64.1	68.7
Mangwe	47.4	34.5	39.6	73.0	52.4	61.7	69.8	49.7	58.6
Gwanda	59.1	51.1	54.7	78.6	67.1	72.5	76.6	65.4	70.6
Insiza	66.7	56.6	61.5	84.4	68.6	76.2	83.5	68.0	75.4
Matobo	59.1	45.4	50.9	78.7	63.5	70.5	76.0	60.5	67.5
Umzingwane	68.1	50.3	59.2	83.5	62.9	73.0	82.6	62.2	72.1
Gwanda Urban	71.7	58.9	64.2	81.2	68.1	74.2	81.0	67.9	74.0
Beitbridge Urban	82.4	75.5	78.8	89.4	84.4	86.8	89.3	84.2	86.7
Plumtree	69.9	40.0	53.1	83.2	53.0	66.5	82.2	51.9	65.4
Chirumhanzu	64.3	46.0	53.6	72.5	51.3	61.1	71.3	50.4	59.9
Gokwe North	78.2	66.2	71.5	80.4	73.4	76.7	80.2	72.6	76.2
Gokwe South	77.1	68.6	72.4	80.4	75.3	77.7	80.1	74.6	77.1
Gweru	69.5	56.4	62.2	70.0	60.0	64.9	69.9	59.4	64.5
Kwekwe	65.3	43.3	52.7	76.4	48.6	62.4	75.0	47.8	61.1
Mberengwa	62.4	51.1	55.9	71.3	60.2	65.0	70.3	59.1	64.0
Shurugwi	63.0	49.4	55.2	72.4	55.9	63.8	71.1	54.8	62.5
Zvishavane	61.9	45.7	52.7	74.3	51.8	62.1	72.9	51.1	61.0
Gweru Urban	65.4	41.0	51.2	66.8	41.4	53.2	66.7	41.4	53.0
Kwekwe Urban	69.2	36.9	50.6	77.0	40.1	57.7	76.4	39.8	57.1
Redcliff	72.3	34.7	51.2	75.3	35.9	54.6	75.0	35.7	54.2
Zvishavane Urban	78.6	44.8	60.6	83.0	44.6	62.7	82.8	44.6	62.6
Gokwe Town	75.6	52.1	62.9	79.5	60.3	68.7	79.3	59.8	68.4
Shurugwi Urban	74.2	40.3	58.1	81.9	39.6	61.4	81.5	39.6	61.2
Bikita	72.3	73.2	72.8	75.7	82.8	79.8	75.4	82.2	79.4
Chiredzi	76.7	62.6	68.8	85.4	66.7	75.5	84.8	66.4	75.0
Chivi	68.2	65.8	66.7	74.7	76.7	75.9	73.9	75.2	74.7
Gutu	70.4	68.6	69.4	74.0	74.3	74.2	73.7	73.9	73.8
Masvingo	64.6	57.1	60.5	73.8	65.5	69.2	73.2	65.0	68.6
Mwenezi	74.2	66.8	70.1	80.9	76.6	78.4	80.2	75.7	77.7
Zaka	68.4	66.8	67.5	72.9	79.7	77.0	72.5	78.7	76.2
Masvingo Urban	67.7	42.3	53.1	73.8	45.2	58.0	73.6	45.0	57.8
Chiredzi Urban	70.1	47.8	57.2	81.1	48.9	64.0	80.7	48.8	63.8
Harare Rural	76.1	45.3	61.0	83.7	45.7	64.8	83.4	45.7	64.6
Harare Urban	67.0	42.2	53.7	80.1	52.8	65.9	79.5	52.3	65.3
Chitungwiza	65.1	42.3	52.4	79.8	47.7	62.6	79.2	47.4	62.1
Epworth	72.3	36.2	54.1	86.1	40.8	63.9	85.6	40.7	63.5
Total	66.8	51.6	58.3	77.7	58.8	67.7	76.8	58.1	66.8

Appendix A1.29: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Paid Employees by District, Sex and Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	53.5	42.6	48.4	54.6	41.7	48.9	54.6	41.7	48.9
Buhera	11.2	4.1	7.0	18.6	7.5	12.2	18.0	7.2	11.8
Chimanimani	23.5	8.5	15.1	33.0	12.1	21.8	32.2	11.8	21.3
Chipinge Rural	24.2	11.8	17.7	31.8	15.0	23.2	31.1	14.7	22.7
Makoni	15.4	6.4	10.3	22.1	9.9	15.8	21.4	9.5	15.1
Mutare Rural	17.7	7.8	12.5	26.7	9.7	17.9	26.2	9.6	17.6
Mutasa	30.1	9.6	19.2	37.8	14.2	25.5	37.3	13.8	25.0
Nyanga	25.2	10.1	17.5	38.6	14.4	26.4	37.7	14.0	25.7
Mutare Urban	53.9	43.9	49.2	55.6	45.7	51.6	55.5	45.6	51.5
Rusape	50.3	30.4	39.3	50.3	35.6	43.3	50.3	35.1	42.9
Chipinge Urban	54.2	45.7	50.8	54.9	43.7	50.4	54.9	43.8	50.4
Bindura	29.0	14.7	22.8	32.5	21.5	28.2	32.2	20.9	27.7
Centenary	18.2	13.6	16.1	22.8	16.1	19.9	22.3	15.8	19.4
Guruve	16.0	5.9	10.6	22.0	10.8	16.5	21.4	10.3	15.9
Mazowe	37.3	19.6	28.9	45.1	29.0	37.9	44.5	28.3	37.2
Mount Darwin	7.6	3.0	5.1	13.4	6.7	10.1	12.7	6.2	9.4
Rushinga	8.6	4.4	6.5	15.1	7.7	11.8	14.4	7.2	11.1
Shamva	20.9	8.7	15.3	29.0	14.0	22.8	28.0	13.2	21.8
Mbire	5.5	3.3	4.4	11.4	5.5	8.7	10.6	5.2	8.2
Bindura Urban	50.3	32.8	42.5	50.9	40.9	47.0	50.9	40.4	46.8
Mvurwi	40.5	20.0	30.1	47.4	28.4	38.9	47.1	27.9	38.4
Chikomba	13.9	5.5	9.3	30.5	13.8	22.4	28.9	12.8	21.0
Goromonzi	39.3	23.0	32.1	47.5	32.7	41.9	46.8	31.8	41.1
Hwedza	14.8	5.4	9.2	25.8	11.7	18.5	24.4	10.7	17.1
Marondera	32.9	22.7	29.1	43.1	33.5	39.4	42.7	33.1	39.0
Mudzi	10.4	3.9	6.9	16.2	6.2	10.8	15.7	6.0	10.4
Murehwa	19.6	8.8	13.5	23.8	11.3	16.8	23.4	11.0	16.5
Mutoko	11.4	5.0	8.1	18.5	8.3	13.2	17.9	8.1	12.8
Seke	36.9	19.7	29.2	44.0	26.3	36.2	43.4	25.7	35.6
UMP	7.3	3.1	5.0	12.2	4.9	8.2	11.6	4.7	7.8
Marondera Urban	54.1	35.9	45.2	59.6	44.1	52.9	59.4	43.7	52.6
Ruwa Local Board	57.8	55.5	56.9	60.3	54.7	58.0	60.2	54.7	58.0
Chegutu	31.6	18.6	26.0	37.4	24.8	32.8	36.8	24.1	32.1
Hurungwe	13.4	8.6	11.4	18.5	12.3	16.0	18.0	11.9	15.6
Mhondoro Ngezi	24.6	9.5	18.0	41.2	17.5	33.6	40.5	16.9	32.7
Kariba	21.5	8.0	17.0	27.8	10.7	21.9	26.8	10.3	21.1
Makonde	18.3	15.7	17.3	21.2	16.2	19.2	20.9	16.2	19.1
Zvimba	43.3	26.2	36.1	47.4	32.2	41.5	47.1	31.7	41.1
Sanyati	20.4	9.5	15.7	22.6	11.5	18.4	22.4	11.2	18.0
Chinhoyi	51.8	45.0	49.0	50.0	42.8	47.2	50.2	42.9	47.3
Kadoma	47.2	34.7	42.1	47.5	36.0	43.3	47.5	35.9	43.2
Chegutu Urban	49.8	41.4	46.3	48.3	39.7	45.2	48.4	39.8	45.3
Kariba Urban	66.7	38.2	57.4	66.7	41.6	58.9	66.7	41.3	58.7
Norton	56.7	41.8	50.5	52.9	40.1	48.1	53.2	40.2	48.3
Karoi	45.4	23.1	35.5	49.0	33.1	42.5	48.8	32.4	42.0

Continued ...

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	16.4	6.4	12.1	22.7	10.3	17.6	22.0	9.8	16.9
Bubi	29.0	10.2	20.2	34.3	11.9	24.6	33.8	11.7	24.1
Hwange	22.0	9.5	16.1	34.0	14.9	26.6	33.0	14.3	25.5
Lupane	15.0	12.4	13.8	18.2	12.6	15.9	18.0	12.6	15.7
Nkayi	7.4	4.2	5.7	12.2	6.6	9.2	11.8	6.4	8.9
Tsholotsho	13.2	5.7	8.8	20.6	9.6	14.4	19.6	9.1	13.7
Umguza	38.6	20.1	30.7	55.8	30.3	46.6	54.6	29.3	45.4
Hwange Urban	75.7	51.3	66.1	73.5	44.6	62.6	73.6	45.0	62.8
Victoria Falls	50.0	47.9	49.3	59.8	50.0	56.0	59.6	50.0	55.8
Beitbridge Rural	22.2	8.1	14.5	32.3	12.9	21.2	31.6	12.6	20.8
Bulilima	22.2	10.6	15.5	29.6	17.3	23.1	29.0	16.6	22.4
Mangwe	24.2	10.2	16.8	31.5	18.6	25.5	30.9	17.7	24.6
Gwanda	21.5	10.1	15.6	34.0	14.4	24.3	33.0	14.0	23.6
Insiza	15.5	7.2	11.6	28.5	12.5	21.0	27.9	12.2	20.6
Matobo	20.1	8.1	13.7	29.9	15.6	23.0	28.9	14.6	21.9
Umzingwane	24.2	9.5	18.0	34.9	18.7	27.7	34.3	18.3	27.2
Gwanda Urban	54.9	40.8	47.4	48.4	42.5	45.5	48.5	42.5	45.6
Beitbridge Urban	44.8	18.7	31.7	53.7	27.3	40.5	53.5	27.1	40.3
Plumtree	56.4	40.2	49.5	57.2	48.6	53.4	57.2	48.1	53.2
Chirumhanzu	22.9	11.6	17.2	29.8	17.8	24.4	28.9	16.9	23.4
Gokwe North	4.7	2.6	3.6	8.3	4.5	6.3	7.9	4.3	6.1
Gokwe South	5.2	3.1	4.1	7.9	3.9	5.8	7.6	3.9	5.7
Gweru	22.8	9.5	16.1	31.2	15.3	23.8	30.1	14.4	22.7
Kwekwe	22.7	10.9	17.2	25.1	13.9	20.7	24.8	13.5	20.3
Mberengwa	13.9	5.6	9.5	18.9	10.3	14.5	18.4	9.9	14.0
Shurugwi	15.8	7.6	11.6	29.2	12.2	21.4	27.6	11.5	20.1
Zvishavane	17.0	5.9	11.6	26.5	11.6	19.7	25.6	11.0	18.9
Gweru Urban	63.2	53.3	58.6	59.8	48.5	55.0	60.1	49.0	55.4
Kwekwe Urban	58.9	45.6	53.3	52.4	40.0	47.9	52.8	40.4	48.3
Redcliff	73.6	51.4	65.2	63.0	43.3	56.2	64.0	44.2	57.1
Zvishavane Urban	60.7	32.4	49.6	61.4	44.1	54.9	61.4	43.6	54.7
Gokwe Town	43.8	24.6	35.2	46.3	31.6	39.1	46.2	31.3	38.8
Shurugwi Urban	57.8	50.9	55.5	55.2	44.6	51.9	55.3	45.0	52.1
Bikita	12.7	5.0	8.4	20.7	7.4	12.6	20.2	7.3	12.4
Chiredzi	22.6	7.8	15.1	45.1	14.2	30.6	43.7	13.8	29.5
Chivi	8.2	3.4	5.4	17.7	8.1	12.1	16.6	7.5	11.3
Gutu	10.8	4.8	7.4	21.8	8.7	14.4	21.0	8.4	13.9
Masvingo	18.8	7.0	12.8	28.8	11.9	19.9	28.2	11.6	19.4
Mwenezi	13.1	5.2	9.0	20.0	7.3	12.9	19.5	7.1	12.6
Zaka	12.2	4.5	7.8	19.7	8.0	12.5	19.1	7.7	12.2
Masvingo Urban	56.7	44.2	51.0	62.0	53.0	58.1	61.8	52.6	57.8
Chiredzi Urban	53.0	40.1	46.8	58.7	44.3	52.8	58.5	44.1	52.6
Harare Rural	51.2	26.1	42.0	54.5	34.2	47.4	54.4	33.9	47.2
Harare Urban	57.2	42.6	51.0	59.8	49.9	55.7	59.7	49.6	55.5
Chitungwiza	47.4	32.7	40.8	49.1	36.7	44.0	49.0	36.5	43.9
Epworth	42.3	20.1	34.8	45.7	22.4	38.4	45.6	22.4	38.3
Total	27.1	14.2	20.8	38.4	22.4	31.0	37.5	21.7	30.2

Appendix A1.30: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Employers by District, Sex and Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.8
Buhera	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Chimanimani	0.3	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chipinge Rural	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Makoni	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mutare Rural	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Mutasa	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Nyanga	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
Mutare Urban	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7
Rusape	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Chipinge Urban	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5
Bindura	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Centenary	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Guruve	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Mazowe	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Mount Darwin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rushinga	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shamva	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Mbire	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Bindura Urban	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mvurwi	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Chikomba	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Goromonzi	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Hwedza	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Marondera	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Mudzi	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Murehwa	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Mutoko	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Seke	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
UMP	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Marondera Urban	0.6	-	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.8
Ruwa Local Board	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.2
Chegutu	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Hurungwe	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mhondoro Ngezi	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kariba	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7
Makonde	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Zvimba	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Sanyati	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Chinhoyi	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
Kadoma	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8
Chegutu Urban	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7
Kariba Urban	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Norton	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Karoi	0.8	-	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4

Continued ...

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Bubi	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hwange	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Lupane	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Nkayi	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tsholotsho	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Umguza	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Hwange Urban	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Victoria Falls	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Beitbridge Rural	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Bulilima	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Mangwe	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gwanda	0.3	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Insiza	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Matobo	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Umzingwane	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Gwanda Urban	2.2	-	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Beitbridge Urban	1.1	-	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7
Plumtree	1.1	-	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chirumhanzu	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Gokwe North	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gokwe South	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gweru	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Kwekwe	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mberengwa	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Shurugwi	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Zvishavane	0.4	-	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Gweru Urban	2.2	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8
Kwekwe Urban	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
Redcliff	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Zvishavane Urban	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Gokwe Town	0.3	-	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Shurugwi Urban	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8
Bikita	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Chiredzi	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Chivi	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gutu	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Masvingo	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mwenezi	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Zaka	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Masvingo Urban	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9
Chiredzi Urban	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9
Harare Rural	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Harare Urban	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.2
Chitungwiza	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
Epworth	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4

Appendix A1.31: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Own Account Workers by District, Sex and Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	21.6	32.9	26.9	19.6	24.3	21.6	19.6	24.7	21.9
Buhera	78.9	89.2	85.0	66.5	84.0	76.6	67.6	84.5	77.3
Chimanimani	68.2	83.6	76.8	58.5	77.6	68.7	59.3	78.1	69.4
Chipinge Rural	62.8	74.9	69.2	50.4	67.5	59.1	51.5	68.2	60.0
Makoni	77.3	87.5	83.1	68.4	81.7	75.3	69.3	82.4	76.2
Mutare Rural	65.4	78.3	72.2	55.7	76.8	66.7	56.2	76.9	67.0
Mutasa	57.1	72.5	65.3	48.5	64.8	57.0	49.1	65.3	57.6
Nyanga	66.6	84.0	75.6	51.2	78.3	64.9	52.3	78.8	65.7
Mutare Urban	26.0	40.7	32.9	24.9	33.6	28.4	24.9	34.0	28.6
Rusape	42.8	63.6	54.3	41.2	54.7	47.6	41.3	55.6	48.2
Chipinge Urban	26.1	39.5	31.3	29.1	35.3	31.6	29.0	35.5	31.6
Bindura	53.6	66.7	59.2	44.0	53.4	47.7	44.8	54.7	48.7
Centenary	66.3	67.7	66.9	57.8	57.1	57.5	58.8	58.5	58.7
Guruve	71.1	81.7	76.7	64.5	74.6	69.5	65.1	75.4	70.2
Mazowe	46.9	62.8	54.4	37.8	49.4	43.0	38.4	50.4	43.8
Mount Darwin	80.5	84.8	82.8	70.5	78.3	74.4	71.7	79.2	75.5
Rushinga	79.5	82.4	80.9	69.3	75.3	72.0	70.5	76.3	73.2
Shamva	71.5	84.6	77.6	60.0	75.7	66.5	61.4	77.0	68.0
Mbire	73.0	69.3	71.3	62.1	61.6	61.9	63.5	62.6	63.1
Bindura Urban	32.0	47.3	38.7	28.4	37.0	31.7	28.6	37.6	32.1
Mvurwi	39.7	62.5	51.3	38.1	55.3	45.8	38.2	55.7	46.1
Chikomba	71.9	78.3	75.4	50.4	65.1	57.5	52.4	66.7	59.4
Goromonzi	44.7	63.4	53.0	33.6	47.4	38.8	34.5	49.0	40.0
Hwedza	77.4	85.0	82.0	60.9	73.5	67.4	62.9	75.4	69.6
Marondera	44.1	57.0	48.9	38.2	49.0	42.4	38.4	49.3	42.6
Mudzi	70.1	74.5	72.5	60.9	68.7	65.2	61.8	69.3	65.9
Murehwa	66.4	75.6	71.5	57.2	67.1	62.7	58.0	67.9	63.5
Mutoko	71.8	73.4	72.6	61.6	67.6	64.7	62.5	68.0	65.4
Seke	50.3	67.3	57.9	42.7	58.1	49.5	43.3	58.8	50.2
UMP	79.5	77.5	78.4	71.2	70.1	70.6	72.2	70.9	71.5
Marondera Urban	32.1	51.7	41.6	26.6	39.8	32.3	26.8	40.3	32.7
Ruwa Local Board	29.4	31.2	30.2	26.2	30.3	27.9	26.4	30.3	28.0
Chegutu	48.4	61.7	54.0	37.3	48.6	41.4	38.3	50.1	42.7
Hurungwe	68.6	74.2	70.9	59.9	66.3	62.4	60.8	67.1	63.3
Mhondoro Ngezi	61.0	82.1	70.3	42.5	68.9	51.0	43.4	69.9	52.1
Kariba	57.2	78.4	64.2	50.7	72.2	58.2	51.7	73.1	59.1
Makonde	64.7	70.3	66.8	58.1	65.5	61.0	58.7	65.9	61.5
Zvimba	45.2	62.1	52.3	37.5	52.4	43.2	38.1	53.2	43.9
Sanyati	69.3	79.7	73.9	61.2	71.4	65.1	62.2	72.7	66.3
Chinhoyi	33.5	45.3	38.4	31.4	42.0	35.5	31.5	42.2	35.6
Kadoma	38.5	55.1	45.2	36.2	48.2	40.6	36.4	48.8	40.9
Chegutu Urban	33.1	43.0	37.3	31.9	42.0	35.6	32.0	42.1	35.7
Kariba Urban	19.2	52.8	30.1	15.6	41.1	23.5	15.9	42.2	24.1
Norton	26.8	44.3	34.1	27.0	37.6	30.9	27.0	38.2	31.2
Karoi	44.4	69.0	55.4	38.6	58.9	46.9	39.0	59.6	47.5

Continued ...

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	55.3	74.1	63.5	43.1	65.3	52.3	44.4	66.3	53.6
Bubi	47.0	65.8	55.7	34.7	55.1	43.6	35.9	56.3	44.9
Hwange	47.9	62.3	54.6	26.4	43.7	33.2	28.3	45.9	35.3
Lupane	41.6	58.3	49.1	25.7	38.0	30.8	26.8	39.7	32.2
Nkayi	72.4	78.9	75.7	57.4	67.2	62.6	58.7	68.1	63.7
Tsholotsho	61.8	72.3	67.9	40.1	54.9	48.4	42.9	57.4	51.0
Umguza	29.1	42.4	34.8	14.1	26.1	18.5	15.2	27.6	19.8
Hwange Urban	9.3	21.2	14.0	7.3	15.1	10.2	7.4	15.5	10.5
Victoria Falls	24.4	30.3	26.3	20.9	25.1	22.6	21.0	25.2	22.7
Beitbridge Rural	66.7	82.7	75.4	51.2	73.0	63.7	52.3	73.6	64.4
Bulilima	54.3	74.2	65.8	36.2	54.7	46.0	37.8	56.7	47.9
Mangwe	47.1	72.3	60.4	29.6	47.5	38.0	31.1	50.2	40.1
Gwanda	63.6	79.6	71.8	47.3	69.4	58.2	48.6	70.2	59.3
Insiza	65.8	74.0	69.7	53.5	68.1	60.3	54.1	68.3	60.7
Matobo	59.7	77.0	69.0	37.2	54.3	45.5	39.5	57.2	48.2
Umzingwane	57.1	74.6	64.5	44.7	61.9	52.3	45.3	62.5	52.9
Gwanda Urban	31.9	47.6	40.2	39.4	36.7	38.1	39.3	36.9	38.1
Beitbridge Urban	50.2	72.4	61.3	41.7	61.6	51.6	41.9	61.8	51.8
Plumtree	29.8	40.2	34.2	24.0	27.8	25.7	24.4	28.5	26.2
Chirumhanzu	58.5	69.9	64.2	42.6	54.4	47.9	44.7	56.8	50.2
Gokwe North	86.4	86.9	86.6	78.1	83.2	80.7	78.9	83.6	81.3
Gokwe South	78.7	75.3	76.9	69.2	69.1	69.2	70.2	69.7	69.9
Gweru	62.8	79.7	71.3	44.9	63.8	53.7	47.4	66.3	56.3
Kwekwe	58.2	71.1	64.3	49.9	60.4	54.0	50.8	61.9	55.2
Mberengwa	65.4	69.9	67.8	55.1	60.2	57.8	56.1	61.2	58.7
Shurugwi	69.4	78.5	74.1	50.0	67.1	57.8	52.3	68.8	60.0
Zvishavane	64.7	68.8	66.7	43.8	53.1	48.0	45.7	54.8	49.9
Gweru Urban	21.0	31.2	25.7	20.7	26.1	23.0	20.7	26.7	23.2
Kwekwe Urban	18.4	30.8	23.6	20.3	23.7	21.5	20.1	24.3	21.7
Redcliff	14.4	31.1	20.7	16.0	26.2	19.5	15.8	26.7	19.6
Zvishavane Urban	27.4	51.4	36.8	23.0	35.6	27.7	23.2	36.3	28.1
Gokwe Town	40.1	59.2	48.6	37.6	45.4	41.5	37.8	46.1	41.9
Shurugwi Urban	31.1	31.5	31.3	32.5	36.3	33.7	32.4	36.0	33.5
Bikita	68.9	82.8	76.7	58.9	79.0	71.1	59.6	79.2	71.4
Chiredzi	60.9	74.9	68.0	36.2	66.0	50.2	37.7	66.6	51.4
Chivi	77.3	86.4	82.7	56.6	73.8	66.6	59.0	75.3	68.5
Gutu	72.7	83.8	79.1	57.4	76.5	68.2	58.5	77.0	69.0
Masvingo	66.8	83.6	75.4	50.1	71.8	61.5	51.2	72.5	62.4
Mwenezi	72.8	83.1	78.3	58.2	75.4	67.8	59.4	76.0	68.7
Zaka	73.2	80.6	77.5	61.6	74.1	69.3	62.5	74.6	69.9
Masvingo Urban	25.2	38.8	31.4	19.9	26.1	22.5	20.1	26.7	22.9
Chiredzi Urban	28.6	45.6	36.8	27.2	36.8	31.1	27.3	37.2	31.3
Harare Rural	27.8	42.9	33.3	26.5	31.6	28.3	26.6	32.1	28.5
Harare Urban	24.2	40.5	31.1	22.9	28.6	25.3	23.0	29.1	25.5
Chitungwiza	34.7	51.5	42.2	34.0	42.7	37.5	34.0	43.1	37.7
Epworth	38.7	59.9	45.9	37.9	53.2	42.7	38.0	53.5	42.8
Total	56.6	70.5	63.4	42.1	56.8	48.9	43.2	58.0	50.0

Appendix A1.32: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Unpaid Family Workers by District, Sex and Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.1
Buhera	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.8	4.5
Chimanimani	6.4	7.3	6.9	6.3	9.2	7.9	6.3	9.1	7.8
Chipinge Rural	6.5	11.0	8.9	7.9	14.2	11.1	7.8	13.9	10.9
Makoni	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.2
Mutare Rural	8.2	10.4	9.4	6.5	9.3	8.0	6.6	9.3	8.0
Mutasa	9.1	16.7	13.1	8.2	19.0	13.8	8.2	18.8	13.8
Nyanga	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.1	4.2	3.7
Mutare Urban	1.2	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.3
Rusape	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.8
Chipinge Urban	-	1.9	0.7	0.9	2.6	1.6	0.8	2.5	1.5
Bindura	6.6	12.0	8.9	8.0	14.4	10.5	7.9	14.2	10.4
Centenary	11.5	16.9	13.9	13.5	24.3	18.2	13.2	23.3	17.6
Guruve	12.1	11.9	12.0	12.3	13.9	13.1	12.3	13.7	13.0
Mazowe	7.2	11.1	9.0	6.6	11.4	8.8	6.7	11.4	8.8
Mount Darwin	9.3	10.7	10.1	11.0	12.0	11.5	10.8	11.8	11.3
Rushinga	9.4	12.2	10.8	10.5	14.7	12.4	10.3	14.4	12.2
Shamva	5.3	5.8	5.5	7.6	8.7	8.0	7.3	8.3	7.7
Mbire	16.1	26.0	20.7	18.4	29.5	23.5	18.1	29.0	23.1
Bindura Urban	1.8	3.4	2.5	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.9
Mvurwi	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.3
Chikomba	9.4	13.9	11.9	10.6	16.3	13.4	10.5	16.1	13.2
Goromonzi	6.2	7.5	6.8	5.0	8.7	6.4	5.1	8.6	6.4
Hwedza	6.0	8.6	7.6	7.6	12.0	9.9	7.4	11.4	9.5
Marondera	10.6	14.3	12.0	9.8	12.5	10.9	9.9	12.5	10.9
Mudzi	15.2	20.5	18.1	14.7	21.6	18.5	14.7	21.5	18.4
Murehwa	11.7	14.3	13.2	14.5	19.4	17.2	14.2	18.9	16.8
Mutoko	14.8	20.2	17.6	15.5	21.5	18.6	15.4	21.4	18.5
Seke	5.6	7.4	6.4	4.4	8.3	6.1	4.5	8.2	6.1
UMP	11.4	18.8	15.5	14.1	23.7	19.4	13.8	23.1	18.9
Marondera Urban	1.9	3.0	2.4	1.0	2.3	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.6
Ruwa Local Board	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.1
Chegutu	7.8	12.9	10.0	6.8	13.1	9.1	6.9	13.1	9.2
Hurungwe	12.7	14.8	13.6	13.8	17.0	15.1	13.7	16.8	14.9
Mhondoro Ngezi	4.7	3.5	4.2	3.1	4.2	3.5	3.2	4.2	3.5
Kariba	3.7	7.0	4.8	3.3	6.1	4.3	3.4	6.2	4.3
Makonde	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.4	10.1	9.1	8.4	9.9	9.0
Zvimba	3.8	6.6	4.9	4.2	6.2	5.0	4.2	6.2	5.0
Sanyati	6.1	8.0	6.9	8.7	12.4	10.1	8.4	11.7	9.6
Chinhoyi	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.7
Kadoma	1.6	2.7	2.0	1.5	2.9	2.0	1.5	2.9	2.0
Chegutu Urban	0.9	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.3
Kariba Urban	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.1
Norton	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.8
Karoi	1.5	4.4	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8

Continued ...

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	3.9	6.2	4.9	4.2	6.4	5.1	4.1	6.4	5.1
Bubi	15.3	17.3	16.3	17.5	23.2	20.0	17.3	22.6	19.6
Hwange	8.2	9.6	8.9	6.6	11.4	8.4	6.7	11.1	8.5
Lupane	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.1	11.1	9.4	8.2	10.9	9.3
Nkayi	15.3	14.2	14.7	22.2	21.7	21.9	21.6	21.1	21.3
Tsholotsho	14.2	15.7	15.1	19.1	21.5	20.4	18.5	20.7	19.7
Umguza	9.8	18.0	13.3	4.9	11.2	7.2	5.3	11.8	7.7
Hwange Urban	0.8	2.6	1.5	0.6	3.9	1.8	0.6	3.8	1.8
Victoria Falls	-	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.9
Beitbridge Rural	9.0	7.6	8.3	12.8	11.9	12.3	12.6	11.6	12.0
Bulilima	9.3	8.8	9.0	9.3	10.3	9.9	9.3	10.2	9.8
Mangwe	10.8	9.0	9.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.8
Gwanda	7.2	5.5	6.3	6.1	7.3	6.7	6.1	7.2	6.7
Insiza	12.6	17.0	14.7	10.8	14.7	12.6	10.9	14.8	12.7
Matobo	8.9	9.2	9.1	13.4	14.7	14.0	12.9	14.0	13.5
Umzingwane	9.4	7.4	8.6	7.5	8.4	7.9	7.6	8.4	7.9
Gwanda Urban	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	3.2	2.0	0.8	3.1	1.9
Beitbridge Urban	1.4	3.5	2.5	1.6	5.7	3.6	1.6	5.6	3.6
Plumtree	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.0
Chirumhanzu	8.3	14.0	11.2	7.1	14.9	10.7	7.3	14.8	10.7
Gokwe North	7.5	9.6	8.6	9.9	10.4	10.2	9.7	10.4	10.0
Gokwe South	14.4	20.6	17.6	19.6	25.5	22.6	19.1	25.0	22.1
Gweru	8.1	7.5	7.8	10.1	11.6	10.8	9.8	11.0	10.4
Kwekwe	8.0	12.0	9.8	8.6	13.0	10.3	8.5	12.9	10.3
Mberengwa	15.4	22.0	18.9	16.2	25.1	20.8	16.1	24.8	20.6
Shurugwi	6.0	8.9	7.5	7.9	12.9	10.2	7.7	12.3	9.8
Zvishavane	8.6	21.5	15.0	10.1	25.8	17.2	9.9	25.3	16.9
Gweru Urban	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.0	2.0	1.4
Kwekwe Urban	1.3	4.0	2.4	1.4	3.7	2.3	1.4	3.7	2.3
Redcliff	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	3.3	1.9	1.1	3.1	1.8
Zvishavane Urban	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.5
Gokwe Town	7.7	7.1	7.4	4.5	7.7	6.1	4.7	7.7	6.2
Shurugwi Urban	0.6	3.0	1.4	0.9	2.3	1.3	0.9	2.3	1.3
Bikita	16.6	11.4	13.7	16.3	12.0	13.7	16.3	12.0	13.7
Chiredzi	10.4	13.4	11.9	10.1	14.6	12.2	10.1	14.5	12.2
Chivi	7.7	7.5	7.6	11.2	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.2	10.4
Gutu	12.0	9.0	10.3	12.4	11.0	11.6	12.3	10.9	11.5
Masvingo	7.9	7.2	7.5	9.6	11.3	10.5	9.5	11.0	10.3
Mwenezi	9.6	9.1	9.4	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.0	13.1
Zaka	13.2	14.4	13.9	16.3	17.1	16.8	16.1	17.0	16.6
Masvingo Urban	2.7	3.1	2.9	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.2	2.4	1.7
Chiredzi Urban	0.9	3.2	2.0	1.1	4.1	2.3	1.0	4.1	2.3
Harare Rural	0.9	2.7	1.6	0.9	3.0	1.6	0.9	3.0	1.6
Harare Urban	1.0	1.9	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.1
Chitungwiza	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.1
Epworth	1.0	2.2	1.4	0.7	2.3	1.2	0.7	2.3	1.2
Total	7.3	9.9	8.6	6.6	10.1	8.2	6.6	10.1	8.2

Appendix A1.33: Proportion of Economically Active Persons who were Unemployed/ Looking for Work by District, Sex and Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	22.7	22.3	22.5	24.1	32.0	27.6	24.1	31.5	27.4
Buhera	5.1	1.5	3.0	10.5	3.6	6.5	10.0	3.4	6.2
Chimanimani	1.7	0.7	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.4
Chipinge Rural	6.0	2.1	3.9	9.6	3.1	6.3	9.2	3.0	6.1
Makoni	1.9	0.7	1.2	3.2	1.8	2.5	3.1	1.6	2.3
Mutare Rural	8.2	3.3	5.6	10.8	4.1	7.3	10.7	4.0	7.2
Mutasa	3.2	0.9	2.0	5.0	1.9	3.4	4.9	1.8	3.3
Nyanga	4.1	1.8	3.0	6.6	2.8	4.7	6.4	2.8	4.6
Mutare Urban	17.5	12.4	15.1	17.8	18.3	18.0	17.8	18.0	17.9
Rusape	4.8	3.6	4.1	6.3	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.4
Chipinge Urban	19.0	12.3	16.4	14.4	18.0	15.9	14.6	17.8	15.9
Bindura	10.8	6.4	8.9	15.3	10.5	13.4	14.9	10.1	13.0
Centenary	3.8	1.8	2.9	5.7	2.4	4.3	5.4	2.3	4.1
Guruve	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7
Mazowe	8.3	6.4	7.4	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.9
Mount Darwin	2.5	1.5	1.9	5.0	2.9	4.0	4.7	2.7	3.7
Rushinga	2.5	1.0	1.8	4.9	2.3	3.7	4.7	2.1	3.5
Shamva	2.0	0.8	1.4	3.1	1.6	2.5	3.0	1.4	2.3
Mbire	5.2	1.4	3.4	7.9	3.3	5.8	7.5	3.0	5.5
Bindura Urban	15.2	16.0	15.6	18.9	19.6	19.2	18.7	19.4	19.0
Mvurwi	18.1	15.0	16.5	12.0	13.2	12.6	12.3	13.3	12.8
Chikomba	4.7	2.2	3.3	8.4	4.7	6.6	8.0	4.4	6.3
Goromonzi	9.1	5.5	7.5	13.4	10.8	12.4	13.1	10.3	12.0
Hwedza	1.5	0.8	1.1	5.3	2.7	3.9	4.8	2.3	3.5
Marondera	11.6	5.7	9.4	8.4	4.7	7.0	8.5	4.7	7.1
Mudzi	4.0	1.1	2.4	8.0	3.3	5.5	7.6	3.1	5.2
Murehwa	1.9	1.2	1.5	4.3	2.1	3.0	4.1	2.0	2.9
Mutoko	1.9	1.3	1.6	4.2	2.5	3.3	4.0	2.4	3.2
Seke	6.8	5.1	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.8	8.2	6.9	7.6
UMP	1.6	0.6	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.6
Marondera Urban	11.3	9.4	10.4	11.7	13.3	12.4	11.7	13.1	12.3
Ruwa Local Board	9.3	10.0	9.6	11.2	13.0	11.9	11.2	12.8	11.8
Chegutu	11.6	6.7	9.5	18.2	13.3	16.4	17.6	12.5	15.7
Hurungwe	5.0	2.2	3.8	7.6	4.3	6.3	7.4	4.1	6.0
Mhondoro Ngezi	9.4	4.8	7.3	12.9	9.3	11.7	12.8	8.9	11.5
Kariba	17.0	6.4	13.5	17.3	10.5	15.0	17.3	9.9	14.8
Makonde	8.7	6.0	7.7	11.9	7.9	10.4	11.7	7.7	10.1
Zvimba	7.2	4.8	6.2	10.6	9.0	10.0	10.3	8.7	9.7
Sanyati	3.7	2.6	3.2	7.1	4.6	6.2	6.7	4.3	5.7
Chinhoyi	12.0	7.2	10.0	16.6	12.4	15.0	16.3	12.0	14.7
Kadoma	12.2	7.2	10.2	13.9	12.2	13.3	13.8	11.8	13.0
Chegutu Urban	15.3	12.8	14.2	18.1	16.0	17.3	17.9	15.7	17.1
Kariba Urban	11.7	7.4	10.3	16.3	14.8	15.8	15.9	14.1	15.3
Norton	14.5	11.8	13.4	19.0	20.7	19.6	18.7	19.9	19.1
Karoi	7.9	3.5	5.9	10.0	6.0	8.4	9.9	5.8	8.2

Continued ...

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	23.7	12.8	19.0	29.5	17.8	24.6	28.8	17.2	24.0
Bubi	8.3	6.5	7.5	13.3	9.6	11.7	12.8	9.3	11.2
Hwange	21.8	18.5	20.2	32.7	29.9	31.6	31.7	28.6	30.5
Lupane	34.0	20.4	27.9	47.7	38.1	43.7	46.7	36.6	42.5
Nkayi	4.9	2.7	3.8	8.0	4.5	6.1	7.7	4.4	5.9
Tsholotsho	10.7	6.2	8.1	20.0	13.9	16.6	18.8	12.8	15.4
Umguza	21.8	18.8	20.5	24.5	31.6	27.1	24.3	30.5	26.6
Hwange Urban	13.9	24.6	18.1	18.4	36.1	25.0	18.1	35.4	24.6
Victoria Falls	24.8	20.2	23.2	17.8	22.8	19.8	18.0	22.8	19.9
Beitbridge Rural	1.8	1.1	1.4	3.3	2.1	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.5
Bulilima	14.1	6.2	9.6	24.6	17.4	20.8	23.7	16.3	19.7
Mangwe	17.3	8.4	12.6	26.8	21.7	24.4	26.0	20.3	23.3
Gwanda	7.5	4.8	6.1	12.3	8.8	10.6	12.0	8.5	10.2
Insiza	6.0	1.6	3.9	6.8	4.5	5.8	6.8	4.4	5.7
Matobo	11.0	5.5	8.0	19.3	15.2	17.3	18.4	14.0	16.2
Umzingwane	8.8	8.1	8.5	12.7	10.9	11.9	12.5	10.7	11.7
Gwanda Urban	9.9	10.7	10.3	11.1	17.4	14.2	11.1	17.2	14.1
Beitbridge Urban	2.5	5.3	3.9	2.1	5.0	3.5	2.1	5.0	3.5
Plumtree	12.2	18.9	15.0	17.9	21.8	19.6	17.5	21.6	19.3
Chirumhanzu	10.1	4.3	7.2	20.1	12.7	16.8	18.8	11.4	15.4
Gokwe North	1.4	0.9	1.1	3.5	1.8	2.6	3.3	1.7	2.5
Gokwe South	1.6	1.0	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.3	3.0	1.3	2.2
Gweru	5.9	3.0	4.5	13.4	9.1	11.4	12.3	8.1	10.4
Kwekwe	10.7	5.7	8.4	16.2	12.5	14.7	15.6	11.5	14.0
Mberengwa	4.9	2.2	3.5	9.4	4.2	6.7	8.9	4.0	6.4
Shurugwi	8.4	4.9	6.6	12.6	7.7	10.3	12.1	7.3	9.8
Zvishavane	9.3	3.8	6.6	19.4	9.4	14.9	18.4	8.8	14.0
Gweru Urban	12.8	13.3	13.0	17.6	22.9	19.8	17.2	21.8	19.1
Kwekwe Urban	20.2	18.7	19.6	25.2	32.2	27.8	24.9	31.1	27.2
Redcliff	11.2	15.6	12.9	19.3	26.8	21.9	18.5	25.6	21.0
Zvishavane Urban	10.3	13.7	11.6	14.0	17.7	15.4	13.9	17.5	15.2
Gokwe Town	8.1	9.2	8.6	11.0	15.0	13.0	10.9	14.7	12.8
Shurugwi Urban	9.0	13.9	10.6	10.7	16.2	12.4	10.6	16.0	12.3
Bikita	1.5	0.8	1.1	3.8	1.4	2.4	3.7	1.4	2.3
Chiredzi	5.5	3.3	4.4	8.2	5.0	6.7	8.0	4.9	6.6
Chivi	6.7	2.7	4.3	14.3	7.5	10.3	13.4	6.9	9.6
Gutu	4.3	2.2	3.1	8.2	3.7	5.7	7.9	3.6	5.5
Masvingo	6.3	2.2	4.2	11.3	5.0	8.0	11.0	4.8	7.7
Mwenezi	4.3	2.4	3.3	8.0	3.9	5.7	7.7	3.8	5.5
Zaka	1.3	0.3	0.8	2.3	0.6	1.3	2.2	0.6	1.2
Masvingo Urban	13.8	13.1	13.5	16.0	17.9	16.8	15.9	17.6	16.6
Chiredzi Urban	16.7	10.6	13.7	12.0	14.2	12.9	12.2	14.1	12.9
Harare Rural	19.8	28.2	22.8	17.6	30.9	22.3	17.7	30.8	22.3
Harare Urban	16.0	14.2	15.2	15.1	19.1	16.7	15.1	18.9	16.7
Chitungwiza	16.6	13.7	15.3	15.7	18.7	16.9	15.7	18.4	16.8
Epworth	17.9	17.5	17.7	15.4	21.9	17.5	15.5	21.7	17.5
Total	8.4	5.2	6.8	12.4	10.3	11.4	12.1	9.9	11.1

Appendix A1.34: Proportion Persons who were not Economically Active by District, Sex and Disability Status, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	41.2	61.9	53.2	23.6	49.0	37.4	24.6	49.9	38.4
Buhera	35.1	37.3	36.4	27.9	25.3	26.4	28.6	26.6	27.4
Chimanimani	29.2	30.7	30.0	19.9	18.6	19.2	20.7	19.8	20.2
Chipinge Rural	40.0	52.9	47.6	32.2	45.8	39.9	33.0	46.6	40.7
Makoni	30.4	32.8	31.8	19.5	18.3	18.9	20.8	20.4	20.6
Mutare Rural	38.0	45.8	42.3	21.7	26.4	24.2	22.9	28.0	25.6
Mutasa	38.8	44.5	42.0	26.9	33.5	30.5	27.9	34.4	31.5
Nyanga	35.8	44.4	40.5	22.7	32.2	27.8	23.9	33.3	29.0
Mutare Urban	36.2	58.6	49.1	23.2	53.9	39.5	23.9	54.2	40.1
Rusape	26.7	37.1	32.8	18.6	34.7	27.2	19.2	35.0	27.7
Chipinge Urban	31.3	65.8	50.9	25.2	60.0	44.9	25.5	60.3	45.2
Bindura	32.3	53.9	43.8	20.8	48.4	34.6	21.9	49.0	35.6
Centenary	23.8	41.3	32.8	18.9	38.8	29.0	19.6	39.1	29.5
Guruve	29.9	35.9	33.2	20.6	29.6	25.3	21.5	30.3	26.1
Mazowe	23.8	36.8	30.6	14.7	31.0	22.9	15.4	31.4	23.5
Mount Darwin	26.3	34.2	30.8	19.3	25.7	22.7	20.3	27.1	23.8
Rushinga	35.0	50.4	43.7	25.7	45.7	36.3	26.9	46.4	37.4
Shamva	25.1	44.9	35.8	20.4	43.9	32.2	21.0	44.1	32.7
Mbire	30.2	46.2	38.6	22.2	38.5	30.6	23.3	39.6	31.8
Bindura Urban	30.0	55.0	43.8	19.9	52.8	37.1	20.4	53.0	37.5
Mvurwi	28.7	35.4	32.3	18.3	41.3	30.5	18.8	40.9	30.6
Chikomba	32.1	44.4	39.4	25.3	37.7	31.9	26.0	38.6	32.8
Goromonzi	32.6	55.2	45.0	19.5	52.1	35.9	20.7	52.4	36.8
Hwedza	26.8	28.5	27.8	21.4	19.6	20.5	22.1	21.2	21.6
Marondera	40.4	63.4	51.7	22.2	49.5	35.7	23.0	50.2	36.5
Mudzi	32.1	36.5	34.6	19.7	21.3	20.6	21.1	23.1	22.2
Murehwa	25.6	26.7	26.2	18.8	16.6	17.6	19.5	17.7	18.5
Mutoko	28.3	35.9	32.4	18.2	20.7	19.5	19.2	22.2	20.8
Seke	25.3	42.3	34.0	17.8	36.6	27.3	18.5	37.1	27.9
UMP	26.9	27.1	27.0	17.1	12.9	14.8	18.3	14.8	16.4
Marondera Urban	37.0	55.8	47.9	22.6	49.0	36.8	23.3	49.3	37.4
Ruwa Local Board	24.5	54.1	40.4	22.4	53.4	38.9	22.5	53.4	39.0
Chegutu	36.1	59.6	49.0	26.1	57.0	41.6	27.2	57.3	42.5
Hurungwe	33.7	56.5	45.6	25.3	50.8	38.1	26.3	51.4	38.9
Mhondoro Ngezi	39.4	57.4	49.0	25.3	58.1	40.5	26.1	58.0	41.1
Kariba	40.3	71.9	56.7	32.0	65.1	48.9	33.5	66.3	50.3
Makonde	25.8	50.7	37.8	20.7	48.6	34.6	21.1	48.8	34.9
Zvimba	27.3	49.0	38.4	20.3	49.0	34.6	20.9	49.0	34.9
Sanyati	22.2	43.7	33.4	14.8	44.2	29.0	15.8	44.1	29.7
Chinhoyi	30.6	55.7	43.8	26.0	59.5	43.9	26.3	59.2	43.9
Kadoma	31.2	59.1	46.2	20.4	58.3	40.2	21.2	58.3	40.7
Chegutu Urban	30.8	60.7	47.7	25.1	62.3	45.0	25.5	62.2	45.2
Kariba Urban	16.7	57.8	36.9	17.5	61.9	39.5	17.4	61.5	39.3
Norton	27.9	58.9	45.2	21.9	58.5	41.2	22.4	58.5	41.5
Karoi	30.2	53.7	43.1	21.9	54.5	39.6	22.5	54.4	39.9

Continued ...

District	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binga	54.3	75.8	67.1	45.4	71.1	60.2	46.5	71.8	61.1
Bubi	29.2	44.7	37.4	16.2	29.5	22.6	17.7	31.7	24.5
Hwange	59.8	72.8	67.2	40.7	63.9	52.7	43.1	65.2	54.7
Lupane	60.3	75.6	69.1	36.7	62.0	50.5	39.3	63.7	52.7
Nkayi	32.0	40.8	36.8	16.8	21.9	19.6	18.4	23.9	21.4
Tsholotsho	41.1	46.9	44.6	21.3	27.2	24.7	24.6	30.8	28.2
Umguza	52.8	63.4	58.0	28.4	51.9	39.1	30.9	53.2	41.2
Hwange Urban	23.7	52.9	38.7	18.6	50.7	34.7	19.0	50.9	35.0
Victoria Falls	31.4	61.0	45.6	14.6	49.7	32.9	15.1	50.0	33.3
Beitbridge Rural	35.6	36.4	36.0	15.8	14.4	15.0	17.5	16.2	16.7
Bulilima	46.4	56.0	52.4	21.6	31.8	27.3	24.6	35.5	30.8
Mangwe	52.3	65.1	60.0	26.3	47.1	37.7	29.6	49.9	40.9
Gwanda	40.6	48.2	44.8	21.0	32.6	27.2	23.0	34.3	29.0
Insiza	33.3	42.7	38.1	15.2	31.0	23.4	16.2	31.6	24.2
Matobo	40.4	53.9	48.5	20.8	35.8	28.9	23.5	38.9	31.9
Umzingwane	31.4	49.2	40.3	16.2	36.8	26.8	17.2	37.5	27.6
Gwanda Urban	28.3	40.0	35.1	18.6	31.5	25.5	18.8	31.7	25.7
Beitbridge Urban	17.3	24.3	20.9	10.3	15.2	12.9	10.5	15.5	13.1
Plumtree	29.7	60.0	46.7	16.7	46.8	33.3	17.7	47.8	34.4
Chirumhanzu	35.3	53.5	46.0	26.9	47.9	38.2	28.1	48.9	39.4
Gokwe North	21.1	32.9	27.7	19.0	25.9	22.6	19.2	26.7	23.2
Gokwe South	22.1	30.2	26.6	18.8	23.9	21.5	19.1	24.6	22.1
Gweru	29.9	42.7	37.0	29.3	39.1	34.2	29.3	39.7	34.6
Kwekwe	33.8	55.6	46.2	22.6	50.2	36.5	24.0	51.0	37.8
Mberengwa	37.2	48.2	43.6	28.3	39.4	34.5	29.3	40.4	35.5
Shurugwi	36.5	49.8	44.1	27.0	43.3	35.5	28.3	44.4	36.8
Zvishavane	37.5	53.2	46.4	25.1	47.4	37.2	26.5	48.1	38.2
Gweru Urban	34.2	58.0	48.0	32.6	57.6	46.0	32.8	57.6	46.2
Kwekwe Urban	30.5	62.0	48.6	22.4	58.9	41.4	23.0	59.1	42.0
Redcliff	27.3	64.4	48.0	24.3	63.3	44.8	24.6	63.4	45.1
Zvishavane Urban	21.0	54.7	39.0	16.8	55.1	37.1	17.0	55.1	37.1
Gokwe Town	23.4	47.3	36.3	19.8	38.8	30.5	20.1	39.3	30.9
Shurugwi Urban	25.6	58.4	41.2	17.7	59.9	38.2	18.2	59.8	38.4
Bikita	27.1	26.3	26.7	24.0	16.8	19.8	24.2	17.4	20.2
Chiredzi	22.8	36.6	30.5	14.0	32.6	23.9	14.6	32.9	24.4
Chivi	31.3	33.3	32.5	24.7	22.6	23.5	25.5	24.1	24.7
Gutu	29.1	30.6	29.9	25.4	25.1	25.2	25.7	25.5	25.6
Masvingo	34.5	42.1	38.7	25.4	33.6	30.0	26.0	34.2	30.6
Mwenezi	25.3	32.4	29.2	18.5	22.8	21.0	19.1	23.6	21.7
Zaka	30.8	32.3	31.7	26.6	19.8	22.6	26.9	20.8	23.3
Masvingo Urban	31.7	57.0	46.2	25.8	54.0	41.4	26.0	54.2	41.6
Chiredzi Urban	29.6	50.7	41.8	18.7	50.4	35.5	19.1	50.5	35.8
Harare Rural	22.7	53.1	37.6	15.1	52.0	33.5	15.5	52.0	33.7
Harare Urban	32.3	56.5	45.4	19.4	46.4	33.4	20.1	46.9	34.0
Chitungwiza	34.2	56.9	46.8	19.8	51.7	36.9	20.5	52.0	37.4
Epworth	27.1	62.8	45.1	13.5	58.3	35.5	14.0	58.4	35.9
Total	32.6	47.6	41.0	21.8	40.5	31.7	22.7	41.2	32.5

Appendix A1.35: Proportion of Households Headed by Persons with Disability by District and Sex of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Sex of Head of Household		
	Male	Female	Total
Bulawayo	7.1	12.4	9.0
Buhera	12.2	15.2	13.7
Chimanimani	11.4	16.3	13.4
Chipinge Rural	12.8	16.7	14.5
Makoni	15.8	22.4	18.6
Mutare Rural	9.3	12.1	10.5
Mutasa	10.2	13.6	11.6
Nyanga	11.2	13.8	12.3
Mutare Urban	6.1	12.1	7.9
Rusape	9.5	15.8	12.0
Chipinge Urban	6.4	9.2	7.5
Bindura	11.8	19.7	14.0
Centenary	16.8	23.9	18.8
Guruve	11.5	16.9	13.4
Mazowe	8.7	15.0	10.5
Mount Darwin	18.1	26.4	21.4
Rushinga	16.5	23.8	19.1
Shamva	16.4	25.6	19.6
Mbire	17.9	26.1	20.2
Bindura Urban	6.4	11.5	7.7
Mvurwi	6.1	9.3	7.1
Chikomba	13.6	20.9	16.6
Goromonzi	10.9	20.4	13.7
Hwedza	18.3	31.1	23.2
Marondera	5.0	7.2	5.7
Mudzi	14.3	17.9	15.9
Murehwa	13.1	16.5	14.4
Mutoko	11.7	14.9	13.0
Seke	10.8	17.4	12.7
UMP	15.9	21.5	18.0
Marondera Urban	4.9	8.8	6.4
Ruwa Local Board	5.2	8.2	5.8
Chegutu	14.5	22.5	17.1
Hurungwe	14.6	22.5	16.8
Mhondoro Ngezi	7.5	14.4	9.5
Kariba	22.3	28.2	24.3
Makonde	11.6	15.5	12.6
Zvimba	9.8	17.3	11.6
Sanyati	18.0	29.0	20.9
Chinhoyi	7.6	11.5	8.8
Kadoma	9.6	16.4	11.5
Chegutu Urban	8.4	13.3	10.0
Kariba Urban	11.6	16.4	12.8
Norton	9.2	15.5	11.0
Karoi	7.9	11.4	9.0

Continued ...

District	Sex of Head of Household		Total
	Male	Female	
Binga	17.6	21.9	19.5
Bubi	16.4	25.5	19.3
Hwange	17.6	26.2	21.0
Lupane	15.3	20.9	17.5
Nkayi	14.0	17.6	15.5
Tsholotsho	25.2	27.6	26.4
Umguza	13.3	21.6	15.8
Hwange Urban	8.2	12.6	9.2
Victoria Falls	3.5	4.9	3.9
Beitbridge Rural	10.8	10.8	10.8
Bulilima	19.3	22.8	21.3
Mangwe	20.7	24.4	22.7
Gwanda	13.5	16.3	14.7
Insiza	6.4	7.9	7.0
Matobo	20.1	27.2	23.4
Umzingwane	7.8	9.8	8.5
Gwanda Urban	2.0	4.2	2.7
Beitbridge Urban	3.0	5.0	3.6
Plumtree	8.8	13.4	10.5
Chirumhanzu	19.5	24.5	22.1
Gokwe North	13.1	17.4	14.5
Gokwe South	13.4	17.9	15.0
Gweru	20.5	30.8	24.4
Kwekwe	16.7	26.0	20.5
Mberengwa	15.5	18.9	17.0
Shurugwi	19.7	29.1	23.4
Zvishavane	15.7	20.8	17.8
Gweru Urban	11.9	19.0	14.3
Kwekwe Urban	9.3	16.9	11.6
Redcliff	12.4	17.5	14.3
Zvishavane Urban	4.9	7.9	5.7
Gokwe Town	7.2	7.7	7.4
Shurugwi Urban	7.1	12.2	8.3
Bikita	8.1	8.1	8.1
Chiredzi	8.0	11.0	9.0
Chivi	17.7	21.3	19.3
Gutu	9.7	11.8	10.6
Masvingo	8.9	10.6	9.6
Mwenezi	11.0	12.4	11.6
Zaka	10.7	11.4	11.0
Masvingo Urban	5.2	8.8	6.4
Chiredzi Urban	3.9	7.4	5.1
Harare Rural	5.0	8.5	5.7
Harare Urban	5.5	10.5	6.8
Chitungwiza	5.3	10.2	6.6
Epworth	4.0	7.9	4.9
Total	10.5	16.2	12.5

Appendix A1.36: Proportion of Households which were Owners or Purchasers by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	54.8	32.7	34.3	65.9	44.9	47.5	60.3	36.9	39.0
Buhera	89.9	84.4	85.1	94.6	90.6	91.2	92.4	87.4	88.1
Chimanimani	78.9	68.5	69.7	88.0	81.8	82.9	83.3	73.5	74.8
Chipinge Rural	77.8	70.4	71.3	86.4	81.5	82.3	82.1	75.1	76.1
Makoni	82.6	74.1	75.4	89.0	82.2	83.7	85.9	77.4	79.0
Mutare Rural	82.7	77.9	78.4	89.4	85.5	86.0	86.1	81.2	81.7
Mutasa	74.8	65.7	66.7	88.1	83.5	84.1	81.2	72.9	73.9
Nyanga	82.4	69.0	70.5	90.1	82.1	83.2	86.0	74.4	75.8
Mutare Urban	47.5	30.9	31.9	58.5	42.1	44.1	52.5	34.1	35.5
Rusape	44.4	27.8	29.4	56.6	34.0	37.5	50.7	30.1	32.5
Chipinge Urban	37.9	31.5	31.9	54.7	42.7	43.8	45.8	35.7	36.5
Bindura	61.5	52.4	53.4	77.4	66.8	68.9	67.9	56.2	57.9
Centenary	74.4	69.3	70.2	83.2	76.0	77.8	77.5	71.1	72.3
Guruve	78.0	73.9	74.4	87.6	78.4	80.0	82.3	75.5	76.4
Mazowe	49.3	36.3	37.4	68.1	52.6	55.0	56.6	40.5	42.2
Mount Darwin	88.8	83.0	84.1	90.3	83.7	85.5	89.5	83.3	84.6
Rushinga	90.5	87.2	87.8	93.2	89.2	90.2	91.7	87.9	88.6
Shamva	62.9	46.9	49.5	77.1	60.3	64.6	69.3	51.2	54.7
Mbire	90.3	87.9	88.4	93.3	88.8	90.0	91.4	88.2	88.8
Bindura Urban	38.0	27.0	27.7	52.1	37.3	39.0	43.6	29.6	30.7
Mvurwi	41.2	24.5	25.5	44.3	35.3	36.1	42.5	27.8	28.9
Chikomba	84.4	68.9	71.0	91.0	81.6	83.6	87.8	73.8	76.1
Goromonzi	60.2	45.3	46.9	75.8	57.2	61.0	67.0	48.5	51.0
Hwedza	83.5	69.6	72.2	89.5	80.9	83.5	86.6	73.5	76.5
Marondera	67.7	52.8	53.6	81.6	70.1	70.9	72.9	57.9	58.7
Mudzi	89.9	84.0	84.9	93.5	88.4	89.3	91.7	85.9	86.8
Murehwa	77.4	71.5	72.3	87.1	80.9	82.0	81.8	75.1	76.1
Mutoko	86.5	78.9	79.8	90.6	82.2	83.5	88.4	80.2	81.3
Seke	61.5	50.3	51.5	74.2	64.1	65.8	66.6	54.1	55.7
UMP	89.0	86.7	87.1	91.5	86.9	87.8	90.1	86.8	87.4
Marondera Urban	43.0	27.1	27.8	59.7	37.1	39.1	51.5	30.6	32.0
Ruwa Local Board	39.4	30.1	30.6	52.8	42.1	43.0	43.4	32.6	33.3
Chegutu	61.7	53.5	54.7	76.0	69.2	70.8	67.9	58.3	60.0
Hurungwe	77.3	74.1	74.6	86.5	78.9	80.6	80.6	75.4	76.2
Mhondoro Ngezi	72.5	55.5	56.8	85.4	75.9	77.3	78.1	61.1	62.7
Kariba	80.6	72.9	74.6	89.1	84.4	85.7	83.9	76.5	78.3
Makonde	65.7	62.8	63.2	72.3	66.0	67.0	67.8	63.7	64.2
Zvimba	45.2	35.5	36.5	60.6	47.6	49.9	50.9	38.3	39.8
Sanyati	65.9	58.5	59.8	75.3	66.5	69.0	69.4	60.4	62.3
Chinhoyi	38.4	26.4	27.3	45.2	35.4	36.5	41.3	29.2	30.3
Kadoma	40.5	22.7	24.4	49.2	32.7	35.4	44.1	25.5	27.6
Chegutu Urban	45.1	28.3	29.7	59.4	38.0	40.8	51.3	31.3	33.3
Kariba Urban	28.3	18.8	19.9	40.4	27.7	29.8	32.3	21.0	22.4
Norton	44.4	27.5	29.0	53.4	37.7	40.1	48.0	30.2	32.2
Karoi	35.7	25.8	26.6	51.4	33.8	35.8	42.1	28.3	29.6

Continued ...

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	87.4	85.7	86.0	93.7	91.8	92.2	90.6	88.4	88.8
Bubi	67.8	61.3	62.4	80.4	74.5	76.0	73.2	65.3	66.8
Hwange	75.7	63.2	65.4	82.2	69.8	73.0	78.9	65.6	68.4
Lupane	84.8	80.6	81.3	88.4	84.4	85.2	86.4	82.0	82.8
Nkayi	84.7	82.8	83.1	87.9	84.6	85.2	86.2	83.5	83.9
Tsholotsho	83.0	78.6	79.7	84.7	80.5	81.7	83.9	79.6	80.7
Umguza	61.4	40.5	43.2	74.7	58.5	62.0	66.9	45.5	48.9
Hwange Urban	7.7	3.9	4.2	22.6	8.9	10.6	12.5	5.1	5.8
Victoria Falls	39.1	23.3	23.8	56.8	33.3	34.4	45.0	25.9	26.6
Beitbridge Rural	86.3	73.0	74.4	90.6	87.2	87.5	88.5	80.2	81.1
Bulilima	83.2	71.8	74.0	87.6	81.1	82.6	85.9	77.1	79.0
Mangwe	78.3	73.1	74.2	89.4	83.5	84.9	84.7	78.5	79.9
Gwanda	77.6	60.8	63.0	88.0	78.8	80.3	82.5	68.3	70.4
Insiza	74.4	62.6	63.3	83.0	76.7	77.2	78.2	67.9	68.6
Matobo	79.3	68.5	70.7	89.1	80.1	82.6	84.6	73.6	76.2
Umzingwane	67.8	55.1	56.1	83.6	71.4	72.6	74.3	60.8	61.9
Gwanda Urban	31.5	19.5	19.7	45.0	31.5	32.0	38.6	23.5	23.9
Beitbridge Urban	19.8	11.9	12.1	32.4	18.8	19.5	25.1	14.0	14.4
Plumtree	36.1	19.8	21.2	53.4	31.6	34.5	44.3	24.0	26.1
Chirumhanzu	77.0	66.1	68.2	87.0	78.2	80.3	82.9	72.3	74.7
Gokwe North	86.6	86.8	86.8	91.3	87.5	88.2	88.4	87.0	87.2
Gokwe South	87.6	89.1	88.9	91.7	90.1	90.4	89.4	89.4	89.4
Gweru	73.9	60.4	63.1	85.4	73.4	77.1	79.4	64.9	68.4
Kwekwe	73.9	66.8	68.0	81.8	74.9	76.7	78.0	69.9	71.6
Mberengwa	81.8	77.6	78.2	89.5	83.8	84.9	85.6	80.3	81.2
Shurugwi	78.9	68.7	70.7	85.5	79.1	80.9	82.1	72.5	74.8
Zvishavane	84.5	78.4	79.4	91.5	87.2	88.1	87.9	82.0	83.0
Gweru Urban	46.2	27.2	29.5	56.0	35.5	39.4	50.7	29.9	32.9
Kwekwe Urban	43.0	23.7	25.5	57.6	35.2	39.0	49.4	27.0	29.6
Redcliff	50.1	32.4	34.6	55.0	37.4	40.5	52.3	34.2	36.7
Zvishavane Urban	17.2	14.0	14.1	38.5	19.2	20.7	25.3	15.4	15.9
Gokwe Town	40.2	26.8	27.7	45.5	26.3	27.8	42.6	26.6	27.7
Shurugwi Urban	24.8	16.4	17.0	41.9	25.3	27.4	30.5	18.3	19.3
Bikita	88.4	83.9	84.2	93.0	89.3	89.6	90.6	86.5	86.8
Chiredzi	72.6	47.8	49.8	84.7	75.7	76.6	77.5	56.7	58.6
Chivi	88.4	82.8	83.8	91.5	86.6	87.7	89.9	84.5	85.5
Gutu	88.7	82.2	82.8	92.1	88.6	89.0	90.4	84.9	85.5
Masvingo	78.0	71.5	72.1	88.4	83.9	84.4	82.6	76.5	77.1
Mwenezi	78.4	71.8	72.5	87.3	83.2	83.7	82.2	76.3	77.0
Zaka	88.8	85.1	85.5	92.5	89.7	90.0	90.6	87.2	87.6
Masvingo Urban	34.6	23.3	23.9	48.2	33.1	34.4	40.9	26.5	27.5
Chiredzi Urban	33.2	15.7	16.4	46.0	24.0	25.7	39.3	18.3	19.4
Harare Rural	49.7	43.7	44.0	60.6	48.1	49.1	53.1	44.6	45.1
Harare Urban	39.8	22.1	23.1	55.7	31.9	34.4	46.2	24.5	26.0
Chitungwiza	46.3	28.0	29.0	61.5	39.3	41.6	52.8	31.0	32.5
Epworth	42.6	29.9	30.4	58.2	37.1	38.7	47.9	31.3	32.1
Total	69.5	51.1	53.1	80.4	66.6	68.8	74.5	56.3	58.6

Appendix A1.37: Proportion of Households which were Tenants by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	7.7	9.5	9.4	7.1	9.1	8.9	7.4	9.4	9.2
Buhera	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Chimanimani	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Chipinge Rural	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.9
Makoni	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.8
Mutare Rural	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Mutasa	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0
Nyanga	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Mutare Urban	7.5	7.1	7.1	9.5	6.8	7.1	8.4	7.0	7.1
Rusape	3.9	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.7
Chipinge Urban	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.7	0.8	2.2	1.2	1.3
Bindura	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.7
Centenary	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3
Guruve	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
Mazowe	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Mount Darwin	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.0
Rushinga	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Shamva	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1
Mbire	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Bindura Urban	3.9	2.5	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.8	3.9	2.5	2.6
Mvurwi	1.8	1.6	1.6	-	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.6
Chikomba	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.0
Goromonzi	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.6
Hwedza	1.1	3.0	2.7	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	2.4	2.1
Marondera	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.7
Mudzi	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.8
Murehwa	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Mutoko	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0
Seke	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
UMP	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1
Marondera Urban	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.8	4.0	3.9	2.9	3.6	3.6
Ruwa Local Board	3.8	4.9	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.6	4.5
Chegutu	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
Hurungwe	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1
Mhondoro Ngezi	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.0
Kariba	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9
Makonde	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.7
Zvimba	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.3
Sanyati	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Chinhoyi	7.1	4.2	4.5	6.5	4.9	5.1	6.9	4.4	4.6
Kadoma	4.1	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.7	2.7	2.8
Chegutu Urban	4.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	3.2	2.2	2.3
Kariba Urban	8.1	6.5	6.7	6.2	9.3	8.7	7.5	7.2	7.2
Norton	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8
Karoi	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.7

Continued ...

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
Bubi	1.5	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.0
Hwange	1.3	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.6
Lupane	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.8
Nkayi	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Tsholotsho	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Umguza	1.2	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.3	2.4	2.2
Hwange Urban	8.5	9.3	9.2	9.4	12.1	11.8	8.8	9.9	9.8
Victoria Falls	4.7	3.2	3.2	1.7	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.0	3.1
Beitbridge Rural	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7
Bulilima	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7
Mangwe	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7
Gwanda	1.0	1.9	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.5
Insiza	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.6	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.5
Matobo	1.1	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.5
Umzingwane	1.7	2.5	2.4	1.0	2.3	2.2	1.4	2.4	2.3
Gwanda Urban	8.2	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.2	7.2	5.8	5.8
Beitbridge Urban	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.3
Plumtree	1.7	2.5	2.4	4.3	1.4	1.8	2.9	2.1	2.2
Chirumhanzu	1.0	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.6
Gokwe North	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7
Gokwe South	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Gweru	3.0	3.6	3.5	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.0
Kwekwe	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.0
Mberengwa	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Shurugwi	1.2	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.5
Zvishavane	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
Gweru Urban	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.6	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.3
Kwekwe Urban	4.6	4.0	4.1	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Redcliff	6.9	6.3	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.7
Zvishavane Urban	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.2
Gokwe Town	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.3
Shurugwi Urban	2.9	1.5	1.6	8.4	2.2	3.0	4.7	1.7	1.9
Bikita	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chiredzi	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Chivi	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Gutu	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Masvingo	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8
Mwenezi	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Zaka	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
Masvingo Urban	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.2
Chiredzi Urban	4.4	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.9	2.9
Harare Rural	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7
Harare Urban	5.6	7.0	6.9	5.7	8.0	7.7	5.7	7.2	7.1
Chitungwiza	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.0
Epworth	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	1.9	3.0	2.9	1.6	2.6	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.7

Appendix A1.38: Proportion of Households which were Lodgers by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	24.8	43.5	42.2	16.6	34.0	31.8	20.7	40.2	38.5
Buhera	0.7	3.8	3.5	0.8	2.5	2.2	0.7	3.2	2.8
Chimanimani	2.6	7.6	7.0	2.0	5.5	4.9	2.3	6.8	6.2
Chipinge Rural	1.2	3.4	3.1	1.0	3.5	3.1	1.1	3.5	3.1
Makoni	1.0	2.8	2.5	0.8	2.6	2.2	0.9	2.7	2.4
Mutare Rural	1.6	4.4	4.2	1.3	2.9	2.7	1.5	3.8	3.5
Mutasa	3.4	6.9	6.5	1.3	3.4	3.1	2.4	5.5	5.1
Nyanga	2.1	4.8	4.5	1.2	4.0	3.7	1.7	4.5	4.1
Mutare Urban	31.5	50.8	49.6	23.0	42.2	39.9	27.6	48.4	46.7
Rusape	35.2	54.8	52.9	32.7	53.5	50.2	33.9	54.3	51.9
Chipinge Urban	27.3	51.9	50.3	29.7	46.3	44.8	28.4	49.8	48.2
Bindura	1.4	3.7	3.4	1.1	3.5	3.0	1.3	3.6	3.3
Centenary	1.2	3.5	3.1	1.2	4.8	4.0	1.2	3.9	3.4
Guruve	1.5	3.6	3.3	1.5	5.0	4.4	1.5	4.1	3.7
Mazowe	2.9	6.7	6.4	3.1	5.9	5.5	3.0	6.5	6.1
Mount Darwin	1.3	4.1	3.6	1.9	5.2	4.3	1.6	4.5	3.9
Rushinga	1.3	3.4	3.1	1.7	3.9	3.4	1.5	3.6	3.2
Shamva	2.0	8.0	7.0	1.4	8.0	6.3	1.8	8.0	6.8
Mbire	0.5	1.8	1.6	0.6	2.6	2.1	0.5	2.0	1.7
Bindura Urban	35.5	52.3	51.2	29.6	47.3	45.2	33.1	51.0	49.6
Mvurwi	33.3	54.0	52.7	40.5	47.3	46.6	36.3	52.0	50.8
Chikomba	2.4	9.6	8.7	2.8	7.8	6.8	2.6	8.9	7.9
Goromonzi	6.3	15.5	14.5	5.1	13.9	12.1	5.8	15.1	13.8
Hwedza	0.8	4.3	3.7	0.9	3.9	2.9	0.9	4.2	3.4
Marondera	1.8	4.5	4.4	2.7	4.0	3.9	2.1	4.4	4.2
Mudzi	0.6	4.4	3.8	0.7	3.2	2.8	0.7	3.9	3.4
Murehwa	2.8	6.8	6.3	1.9	5.8	5.1	2.4	6.4	5.8
Mutoko	2.2	7.5	6.9	2.6	6.8	6.2	2.4	7.2	6.6
Seke	6.8	12.4	11.8	5.1	10.6	9.6	6.1	11.9	11.1
UMP	1.0	2.4	2.1	0.9	3.0	2.6	1.0	2.6	2.3
Marondera Urban	42.0	55.6	54.9	29.4	48.0	46.4	35.6	52.9	51.8
Ruwa Local Board	35.2	48.5	47.8	29.6	42.4	41.4	33.5	47.2	46.4
Chegutu	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.0
Hurungwe	1.3	2.4	2.2	1.5	3.2	2.8	1.4	2.6	2.4
Mhondoro Ngezi	2.4	7.4	7.1	1.4	5.4	4.8	2.0	6.9	6.4
Kariba	1.6	3.7	3.2	0.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	3.2	2.8
Makonde	2.6	4.1	3.9	3.3	5.6	5.2	2.9	4.5	4.3
Zvimba	5.2	9.9	9.5	4.3	9.5	8.6	4.9	9.8	9.3
Sanyati	3.8	7.9	7.2	4.3	9.4	7.9	4.0	8.3	7.4
Chinhoyi	33.2	50.4	49.1	33.7	45.8	44.4	33.4	48.9	47.6
Kadoma	31.9	52.5	50.6	25.7	45.9	42.6	29.3	50.7	48.3
Chegutu Urban	34.5	56.7	54.8	27.4	51.6	48.4	31.4	55.1	52.7
Kariba Urban	41.5	53.8	52.4	39.0	49.2	47.6	40.7	52.7	51.1
Norton	32.3	52.0	50.2	29.6	46.0	43.5	31.3	50.4	48.3
Karoi	48.7	58.0	57.3	38.0	55.6	53.6	44.4	57.2	56.1

Continued ...

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	0.5	2.1	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.5
Bubi	2.8	4.6	4.3	1.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	4.1	3.7
Hwange	1.3	3.0	2.7	1.5	4.5	3.8	1.4	3.6	3.1
Lupane	0.5	2.1	1.9	0.4	2.2	1.9	0.5	2.2	1.9
Nkayi	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.2
Tsholotsho	0.3	2.1	1.7	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.7	1.4
Umguza	3.3	7.4	6.8	2.3	7.1	6.0	2.9	7.3	6.6
Hwange Urban	11.6	19.9	19.3	17.4	23.9	23.1	13.5	20.8	20.2
Victoria Falls	36.2	53.2	52.6	24.6	47.3	46.2	32.3	51.6	50.9
Beitbridge Rural	0.2	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.2
Bulilima	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Mangwe	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8
Gwanda	0.6	2.2	2.0	0.5	2.1	1.9	0.6	2.2	1.9
Insiza	1.4	4.3	4.1	1.7	2.9	2.8	1.5	3.8	3.6
Matobo	0.7	2.4	2.0	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.9	1.5
Umzingwane	2.8	7.7	7.3	2.8	4.8	4.6	2.8	6.7	6.4
Gwanda Urban	27.4	51.3	50.8	25.0	45.5	44.7	26.1	49.4	48.7
Beitbridge Urban	59.1	71.0	70.6	54.7	68.4	67.7	57.3	70.2	69.8
Plumtree	34.4	53.6	51.9	24.8	46.6	43.7	29.9	51.1	48.9
Chirumhanzu	3.4	7.8	6.9	2.4	6.3	5.3	2.8	7.0	6.1
Gokwe North	0.8	2.4	2.2	1.0	3.3	2.9	0.9	2.7	2.4
Gokwe South	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.0
Gweru	1.0	4.1	3.4	0.7	4.0	3.0	0.9	4.0	3.3
Kwekwe	2.5	4.2	3.9	1.4	3.3	2.8	1.9	3.9	3.5
Mberengwa	1.0	2.6	2.4	0.3	2.5	2.1	0.7	2.6	2.2
Shurugwi	1.3	4.2	3.6	1.0	3.0	2.4	1.1	3.8	3.1
Zvishavane	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	1.2
Gweru Urban	33.4	55.4	52.8	29.1	50.7	46.6	31.5	53.9	50.7
Kwekwe Urban	34.0	54.9	52.9	25.0	47.2	43.4	30.0	52.7	50.0
Redcliff	29.3	47.7	45.4	28.8	44.2	41.5	29.1	46.4	44.0
Zvishavane Urban	36.3	47.3	46.7	40.4	55.3	54.1	37.9	49.4	48.8
Gokwe Town	37.5	56.5	55.1	38.4	58.6	57.1	37.9	57.4	56.0
Shurugwi Urban	19.1	35.4	34.2	25.8	37.1	35.7	21.3	35.8	34.6
Bikita	0.8	2.8	2.7	0.5	2.3	2.1	0.7	2.6	2.4
Chiredzi	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.8
Chivi	0.9	4.6	4.0	1.1	3.8	3.2	1.0	4.3	3.6
Gutu	1.6	5.0	4.7	1.4	3.2	3.0	1.5	4.2	3.9
Masvingo	2.7	3.3	3.3	1.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	3.1	3.0
Mwenezi	1.3	3.4	3.1	1.5	3.8	3.5	1.4	3.5	3.3
Zaka	0.7	3.2	2.9	0.9	2.6	2.4	0.8	2.9	2.7
Masvingo Urban	45.2	61.3	60.5	38.7	55.5	54.0	42.2	59.4	58.3
Chiredzi Urban	43.4	66.1	65.2	42.6	64.5	62.9	43.0	65.6	64.5
Harare Rural	25.3	33.1	32.7	24.5	31.0	30.5	25.1	32.7	32.2
Harare Urban	31.9	49.1	48.2	20.7	40.1	38.0	27.4	46.9	45.5
Chitungwiza	41.2	60.8	59.7	27.3	49.6	47.4	35.2	57.8	56.3
Epworth	48.1	62.7	62.1	32.8	54.7	53.0	42.9	61.1	60.2
Total	8.8	23.0	21.5	6.0	15.8	14.2	7.5	20.6	18.9

Appendix A1.39: Proportion of Households which were in Tied Accommodation by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	4.6	7.2	6.9	2.5	4.4	4.0	3.7	6.3	5.9
Buhera	2.3	6.3	5.5	0.7	2.9	2.4	1.5	4.7	4.0
Chimanimani	10.0	20.0	18.1	4.3	8.7	7.6	7.5	15.7	14.0
Chipinge Rural	11.0	20.0	18.0	6.4	9.8	9.0	8.9	15.6	14.0
Makoni	8.8	15.7	13.9	4.0	8.5	7.0	6.5	12.7	10.9
Mutare Rural	6.6	10.7	10.0	4.1	6.0	5.6	5.4	8.7	8.1
Mutasa	14.5	21.6	20.3	5.0	8.2	7.6	10.2	16.1	15.0
Nyanga	9.0	22.2	19.7	4.6	9.9	8.8	7.1	17.2	15.1
Mutare Urban	7.3	7.1	7.1	3.6	4.8	4.6	5.9	6.4	6.4
Rusape	8.7	8.8	8.7	1.6	4.9	4.1	5.4	7.3	6.9
Chipinge Urban	14.7	9.8	10.4	7.8	5.6	6.0	11.7	8.3	8.7
Bindura	26.3	35.2	33.2	13.8	21.4	19.2	22.0	31.5	29.2
Centenary	14.3	18.6	17.3	8.2	12.1	10.7	12.4	16.9	15.5
Guruve	8.3	13.9	12.6	4.5	9.5	8.1	6.8	12.4	11.0
Mazowe	40.5	50.1	48.3	21.6	33.1	30.4	34.2	45.7	43.5
Mount Darwin	2.1	5.8	4.7	1.3	5.4	3.9	1.7	5.7	4.4
Rushinga	1.8	5.1	4.1	1.2	3.2	2.5	1.6	4.4	3.6
Shamva	26.6	38.4	35.0	13.4	22.9	19.4	21.3	33.5	29.7
Mbire	1.4	4.6	3.6	1.1	3.9	2.9	1.3	4.4	3.4
Bindura Urban	14.9	12.6	12.9	5.7	7.3	7.0	11.9	11.3	11.4
Mvurwi	12.9	12.9	12.9	7.7	10.9	10.4	10.9	12.3	12.1
Chikomba	6.0	15.3	13.3	2.2	5.7	4.7	4.2	11.5	9.8
Goromonzi	26.0	32.4	31.2	13.5	21.8	19.4	21.3	29.6	27.8
Hwedza	7.5	18.3	15.3	2.9	9.5	6.9	5.4	15.3	12.1
Marondera	22.2	35.6	34.1	10.7	19.7	18.5	18.1	30.9	29.4
Mudzi	1.3	4.4	3.6	0.9	2.6	2.1	1.1	3.6	3.0
Murehwa	9.8	13.3	12.5	3.7	7.0	6.2	7.2	10.9	10.0
Mutoko	3.0	6.7	6.0	1.9	5.5	4.7	2.5	6.2	5.4
Seke	20.9	28.7	27.1	11.9	16.6	15.4	17.6	25.4	23.6
UMP	1.6	4.5	3.7	1.4	3.6	2.9	1.5	4.1	3.4
Marondera Urban	5.4	7.1	7.0	2.8	4.1	3.9	4.2	6.0	5.8
Ruwa Local Board	6.9	6.9	6.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	6.2	6.3	6.3
Chegutu	24.1	35.4	32.8	12.0	20.5	17.9	19.2	30.9	27.9
Hurungwe	8.3	13.4	12.0	3.7	9.5	7.7	6.8	12.4	10.9
Mhondoro Ngezi	12.5	29.3	26.9	5.4	12.0	10.6	9.8	24.6	22.2
Kariba	8.7	16.9	13.8	3.6	7.7	6.0	6.8	14.0	11.2
Makonde	14.7	19.0	18.1	10.0	15.3	14.0	13.3	18.1	17.0
Zvimba	37.5	41.5	40.8	21.8	30.1	28.0	32.6	38.9	37.6
Sanyati	17.2	21.4	20.2	8.9	12.4	11.1	14.5	19.2	17.7
Chinhoyi	11.3	10.3	10.4	5.9	5.8	5.8	9.3	8.9	8.9
Kadoma	11.3	10.7	10.8	6.5	6.1	6.2	9.6	9.5	9.5
Chegutu Urban	9.8	7.9	8.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	7.6	6.6	6.8
Kariba Urban	16.7	18.3	18.0	8.7	10.4	10.0	14.3	16.4	15.9
Norton	6.0	5.8	5.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.8	4.9	4.8
Karoi	7.2	8.6	8.4	4.8	3.6	3.8	6.4	7.0	6.9

Continued ...

District	Males			Females			Total		Total
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	
Binga	3.5	6.2	5.4	1.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	4.4	3.8
Bubi	12.2	22.3	19.5	4.8	9.8	8.0	9.4	18.6	15.8
Hwange	5.3	16.9	13.7	1.8	8.8	6.4	3.8	13.9	10.8
Lupane	1.8	7.3	5.8	1.9	4.8	3.9	1.9	6.4	5.0
Nkayi	1.1	3.9	3.2	1.2	3.8	3.1	1.1	3.8	3.1
Tsholotsho	1.8	5.8	4.2	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.4	4.8	3.5
Umguza	19.4	41.4	36.4	8.9	23.2	18.7	15.5	36.4	31.1
Hwange Urban	70.7	64.9	65.8	47.7	51.0	50.4	64.0	61.8	62.1
Victoria Falls	14.2	16.6	16.4	7.4	11.4	11.0	12.0	15.2	15.0
Beitbridge Rural	6.9	20.2	17.7	2.6	7.7	6.7	4.7	13.9	12.1
Bulilima	5.5	15.0	12.1	2.9	7.2	5.8	3.9	10.6	8.5
Mangwe	5.3	13.6	10.9	1.5	5.5	4.1	3.2	9.4	7.3
Gwanda	9.8	26.9	22.8	3.7	8.9	7.5	7.0	19.4	16.3
Insiza	7.5	19.6	18.0	2.2	9.0	7.9	5.2	15.6	14.1
Matobo	5.7	18.0	14.2	2.2	9.1	6.5	4.0	14.1	10.6
Umzingwane	10.3	23.7	21.6	3.3	10.0	8.7	7.4	19.0	17.0
Gwanda Urban	23.0	20.4	20.6	13.5	13.6	13.6	18.5	18.1	18.2
Beitbridge Urban	8.3	12.5	12.2	4.8	8.1	7.9	7.0	11.2	10.9
Plumtree	21.1	19.0	19.3	4.6	11.4	10.1	14.0	16.3	15.9
Chirumhanzu	10.6	18.6	16.2	3.9	9.8	7.6	6.7	14.2	11.7
Gokwe North	1.6	2.8	2.5	1.1	2.5	2.1	1.4	2.7	2.4
Gokwe South	1.3	2.7	2.3	0.9	2.4	2.0	1.1	2.6	2.2
Gweru	10.7	23.8	19.6	4.1	12.5	9.0	7.8	19.9	15.6
Kwekwe	10.8	18.3	16.2	5.7	11.7	9.4	8.3	15.8	13.4
Mberengwa	3.3	9.3	7.7	1.6	6.1	4.8	2.5	7.9	6.4
Shurugwi	5.8	14.5	11.7	2.4	6.6	5.0	4.3	11.6	9.1
Zvishavane	4.1	13.8	11.2	1.2	6.0	4.5	2.7	10.6	8.4
Gweru Urban	8.7	7.8	8.0	4.1	4.9	4.7	6.9	6.9	6.9
Kwekwe Urban	7.9	8.2	8.2	3.2	3.6	3.5	6.1	6.9	6.7
Redcliff	6.5	5.7	5.9	4.1	3.7	3.8	5.5	5.0	5.1
Zvishavane Urban	39.7	32.6	33.3	18.6	17.9	18.0	32.4	28.7	29.1
Gokwe Town	13.7	11.6	11.9	9.9	11.4	11.2	12.1	11.5	11.6
Shurugwi Urban	44.5	41.3	41.7	19.9	31.1	28.9	37.6	39.1	38.9
Bikita	2.4	7.0	6.3	1.1	3.5	3.1	1.8	5.3	4.8
Chiredzi	18.8	47.6	43.1	8.0	19.2	17.1	14.8	38.5	34.6
Chivi	1.4	5.6	4.4	0.7	3.8	2.9	1.1	4.8	3.7
Gutu	2.2	6.4	5.6	1.1	3.7	3.2	1.7	5.2	4.6
Masvingo	8.6	17.4	16.0	3.4	7.0	6.4	6.4	13.3	12.1
Mwenezi	5.1	15.4	13.3	2.1	5.3	4.6	3.9	11.4	9.8
Zaka	1.8	4.7	4.2	0.9	3.1	2.7	1.4	4.0	3.5
Masvingo Urban	9.7	9.6	9.6	4.5	6.3	6.0	7.5	8.5	8.4
Chiredzi Urban	10.0	12.4	12.2	5.6	6.5	6.4	8.1	10.5	10.3
Harare Rural	15.3	16.5	16.3	9.6	13.8	13.2	13.7	15.9	15.7
Harare Urban	8.9	12.3	11.9	5.6	10.0	9.2	7.7	11.7	11.2
Chitungwiza	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1
Epworth	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Total	10.2	15.8	14.7	4.6	8.5	7.6	7.9	13.4	12.2

Appendix A1.40: Proportion of Households which were in Other Tenure Status by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.1	4.2	4.9	4.8
Buhera	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7
Chimanimani	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Chipinge Rural	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Makoni	2.5	4.4	3.9	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.5	4.0	3.6
Mutare Rural	1.8	2.6	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.3
Mutasa	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.6
Nyanga	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.3	2.2
Mutare Urban	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Rusape	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	4.2	3.9	4.0
Chipinge Urban	7.4	3.3	3.8	4.4	3.0	3.2	6.2	3.2	3.6
Bindura	4.6	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.3
Centenary	3.3	4.4	4.1	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.8
Guruve	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.1
Mazowe	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Mount Darwin	1.8	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.4
Rushinga	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Shamva	2.0	2.5	2.4	3.2	4.2	3.8	2.5	3.1	2.9
Mbire	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.5
Bindura Urban	4.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.4	4.4	3.3	3.5
Mvurwi	6.7	4.3	4.6	3.5	1.4	1.8	5.5	3.4	3.7
Chikomba	1.7	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.3
Goromonzi	1.7	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.8	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.4
Hwedza	2.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.9
Marondera	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.8
Mudzi	2.5	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.1
Murehwa	2.9	3.9	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.2
Mutoko	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.8
Seke	4.1	4.9	4.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.6
UMP	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.6
Marondera Urban	3.5	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.7
Ruwa Local Board	7.1	6.5	6.6	4.3	5.3	5.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Chegutu	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.5	3.8	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.5
Hurungwe	4.6	5.2	5.1	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.0	4.8
Mhondoro Ngezi	3.0	3.7	3.6	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.4
Kariba	2.2	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.5	2.6	3.9	3.4
Makonde	6.6	7.7	7.5	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.6	7.4
Zvimba	7.7	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.0	9.0	8.8
Sanyati	5.1	6.9	6.4	5.2	6.5	6.0	5.1	6.8	6.3
Chinhoyi	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.1
Kadoma	9.3	8.4	8.6	10.6	9.4	9.7	9.8	8.7	8.9
Chegutu Urban	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3
Kariba Urban	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.4
Norton	8.4	9.7	9.4	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.4	9.5	9.2
Karoi	5.0	3.4	3.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.4	3.5

Continued ...

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total
	Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability	
Binga	1.8	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.4
Bubi	3.6	5.8	5.2	3.1	5.0	4.3	3.4	5.6	4.9
Hwange	11.9	14.1	13.5	11.8	12.7	12.4	11.8	13.6	13.1
Lupane	1.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.9	2.6
Nkayi	1.6	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.5	2.2	3.4	3.0
Tsholotsho	3.9	7.1	5.8	7.9	10.0	9.2	5.9	8.6	7.5
Umguza	5.8	6.0	6.0	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.8
Hwange Urban	2.6	1.6	1.8	4.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.0	2.1
Victoria Falls	4.2	2.7	2.8	5.7	4.1	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.2
Beitbridge Rural	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Bulilima	4.0	7.6	6.5	4.9	7.4	6.5	4.6	7.5	6.5
Mangwe	2.3	5.3	4.3	2.8	5.1	4.3	2.6	5.2	4.3
Gwanda	3.3	5.0	4.6	3.3	4.9	4.5	3.3	5.0	4.6
Insiza	2.6	4.3	4.1	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.6	3.4
Matobo	2.3	5.0	4.2	2.0	3.9	3.2	2.2	4.5	3.7
Umzingwane	5.3	7.8	7.4	4.8	6.8	6.4	5.1	7.4	7.1
Gwanda Urban	3.0	2.0	2.1	4.7	1.9	2.1	3.8	2.0	2.1
Beitbridge Urban	5.4	1.9	2.1	4.1	1.8	2.0	4.9	1.9	2.1
Plumtree	2.8	4.2	3.9	8.8	7.6	7.8	5.4	5.4	5.4
Chirumhanzu	2.1	3.1	2.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.3
Gokwe North	1.7	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.4
Gokwe South	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4
Gweru	4.5	5.6	5.2	3.3	4.5	4.0	4.0	5.2	4.8
Kwekwe	3.6	4.7	4.4	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	4.3	3.9
Mberengwa	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.3
Shurugwi	3.8	5.8	5.1	3.9	5.7	5.0	3.8	5.7	5.1
Zvishavane	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.2
Gweru Urban	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4
Kwekwe Urban	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.0
Redcliff	3.2	5.9	5.3	3.4	5.4	4.9	3.3	5.7	5.1
Zvishavane Urban	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3
Gokwe Town	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.1
Shurugwi Urban	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.7	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.8
Bikita	1.6	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.6	2.5
Chiredzi	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Chivi	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.0
Gutu	1.5	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.1
Masvingo	1.2	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.8
Mwenezi	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.6
Zaka	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2
Masvingo Urban	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.7	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.7	1.8
Chiredzi Urban	2.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.0	1.1
Harare Rural	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.5
Harare Urban	8.4	7.3	7.4	8.1	7.7	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.5
Chitungwiza	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.9
Epworth	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.0

Appendix A1.41: Proportion of Households which Lived in Traditional Type of Dwelling Unit by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total			
	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total	
	Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability		
Bulawayo	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Buhera	30.4	32.1	31.9	32.1	32.8	32.7	31.4	32.4	32.3	32.3
Chimanimani	27.4	23.7	24.1	26.1	25.2	25.4	26.8	24.2	24.6	24.6
Chipinge Rural	44.6	40.7	41.2	49.1	43.7	44.6	46.9	42.0	42.7	42.7
Makoni	25.9	25.9	25.9	24.0	22.7	23.0	24.9	24.6	24.6	24.6
Mutare Rural	22.4	23.1	23.1	19.5	20.4	20.3	20.9	22.0	21.8	21.8
Mutasa	19.5	17.5	17.7	22.4	19.7	20.0	20.9	18.4	18.7	18.7
Nyanga	38.1	29.8	30.8	45.1	33.6	35.2	41.4	31.4	32.6	32.6
Mutare Urban	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rusape	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Chipinge Urban	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bindura	31.1	30.8	30.9	32.2	28.3	29.1	31.5	30.2	30.3	30.3
Centenary	51.1	49.8	50.0	54.6	50.9	51.8	52.3	50.1	50.5	50.5
Guruve	41.5	41.1	41.2	43.6	37.0	38.1	42.4	39.7	40.1	40.1
Mazowe	28.7	26.8	26.9	34.2	27.9	28.9	30.9	27.1	27.5	27.5
Mount Darwin	53.0	48.4	49.2	54.6	47.1	49.1	53.8	47.9	49.2	49.2
Rushinga	43.8	40.7	41.2	44.5	41.4	42.1	44.1	40.9	41.5	41.5
Shamva	35.2	32.0	32.5	34.8	28.9	30.4	35.0	31.0	31.8	31.8
Mbire	65.3	63.4	63.7	68.7	61.8	63.6	66.5	63.0	63.7	63.7
Bindura Urban	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mvurwi	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Chikomba	28.2	27.1	27.3	31.5	28.6	29.2	29.9	27.7	28.1	28.1
Goromonzi	15.9	10.9	11.5	17.9	13.1	14.1	16.8	11.5	12.2	12.2
Hwedza	20.4	22.0	21.7	23.0	22.2	22.4	21.7	22.1	22.0	22.0
Marondera	24.8	20.7	20.9	27.0	22.8	23.1	25.6	21.3	21.5	21.5
Mudzi	37.4	35.3	35.6	40.1	35.2	36.1	38.7	35.3	35.8	35.8
Murehwa	27.7	26.4	26.6	27.6	26.3	26.5	27.6	26.3	26.5	26.5
Mutoko	22.9	23.3	23.2	23.8	21.8	22.1	23.3	22.7	22.8	22.8
Seke	16.5	14.8	15.0	18.8	16.7	17.1	17.4	15.3	15.6	15.6
UMP	32.4	35.5	35.0	33.1	33.2	33.2	32.7	34.6	34.3	34.3
Marondera Urban	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ruwa Local Board	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3
Chegutu	30.9	33.9	33.4	34.2	34.9	34.7	32.3	34.2	33.9	33.9
Hurungwe	38.3	38.6	38.5	40.4	39.1	39.4	39.0	38.7	38.8	38.8
Mhondoro Ngezi	40.3	37.6	37.8	47.2	42.9	43.5	43.3	39.0	39.4	39.4
Kariba	71.4	62.7	64.6	80.6	73.1	75.2	75.0	66.0	68.2	68.2
Makonde	44.5	46.1	45.9	42.4	43.7	43.5	43.8	45.5	45.3	45.3
Zvimba	22.5	22.3	22.3	23.9	24.5	24.4	23.0	22.8	22.8	22.8
Sanyati	33.1	36.3	35.7	34.7	37.4	36.6	33.7	36.6	36.0	36.0
Chinhoyi	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
Kadoma	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Chegutu Urban	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kariba Urban	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Norton	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Karoi	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Continued ...

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total
	Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability	
Binga	81.7	81.3	81.3	89.9	88.0	88.4	85.8	84.2	84.5
Bubi	52.3	54.9	54.5	63.3	61.4	61.9	57.0	56.9	56.9
Hwange	71.3	65.5	66.5	79.2	68.7	71.5	75.2	66.7	68.5
Lupane	76.2	74.4	74.7	78.7	76.9	77.3	77.4	75.3	75.7
Nkayi	67.7	70.1	69.8	70.5	68.8	69.1	69.0	69.6	69.5
Tsholotsho	71.1	67.2	68.2	72.4	66.1	67.8	71.8	66.6	68.0
Umguza	46.7	32.9	34.7	52.7	43.1	45.1	49.1	35.7	37.9
Hwange Urban	1.7	0.6	0.7	4.5	1.3	1.7	2.6	0.7	0.9
Victoria Falls	-	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Beitbridge Rural	32.1	29.9	30.1	29.8	27.9	28.1	30.9	28.9	29.1
Bulilima	52.5	46.4	47.6	52.9	47.9	49.0	52.7	47.3	48.4
Mangwe	26.5	27.5	27.3	25.6	24.2	24.5	26.0	25.8	25.8
Gwanda	23.1	19.8	20.3	24.7	21.9	22.3	23.9	20.7	21.2
Insiza	43.3	40.1	40.3	44.1	41.4	41.6	43.7	40.6	40.8
Matobo	28.7	27.2	27.5	29.6	25.3	26.5	29.2	26.3	27.0
Umzingwane	33.2	29.4	29.7	40.4	32.2	33.0	36.1	30.4	30.9
Gwanda Urban	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	0.3
Beitbridge Urban	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Plumtree	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2
Chirumbhanzu	38.7	38.4	38.5	39.1	39.5	39.4	38.9	38.9	38.9
Gokwe North	41.9	46.3	45.7	46.4	45.7	45.8	43.6	46.1	45.8
Gokwe South	55.6	59.9	59.3	58.2	58.6	58.5	56.7	59.4	59.0
Gweru	33.3	32.4	32.6	30.0	31.0	30.7	31.7	32.0	31.9
Kwekwe	39.2	42.2	41.7	42.6	42.4	42.5	41.0	42.3	42.0
Mberengwa	47.3	47.9	47.8	50.6	48.4	48.8	48.9	48.1	48.3
Shurugwi	30.5	36.0	34.9	29.5	33.9	32.6	30.0	35.2	34.0
Zvishavane	30.5	34.2	33.6	32.3	32.9	32.8	31.4	33.7	33.3
Gweru Urban	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kwekwe Urban	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Redcliff	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Zvishavane Urban	1.7	0.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.3
Gokwe Town	9.0	5.1	5.4	10.4	2.7	3.3	9.6	4.1	4.5
Shurugwi Urban	14.6	9.3	9.7	10.3	6.5	6.9	13.2	8.7	9.1
Bikita	42.8	39.0	39.3	43.8	38.6	39.0	43.3	38.8	39.2
Chiredzi	52.8	36.4	37.7	58.3	52.1	52.8	55.0	41.4	42.7
Chivi	36.7	37.8	37.6	34.8	36.0	35.8	35.8	37.0	36.8
Gutu	32.2	35.0	34.7	32.9	34.2	34.0	32.5	34.6	34.4
Masvingo	38.9	38.4	38.5	40.8	41.6	41.5	39.8	39.7	39.7
Mwenezi	56.3	53.8	54.1	61.8	59.8	60.0	58.7	56.2	56.5
Zaka	45.1	43.3	43.5	42.2	42.6	42.5	43.7	43.0	43.0
Masvingo Urban	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
Chiredzi Urban	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.2
Harare Rural	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Harare Urban	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chitungwiza	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Epworth	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Total	30.6	22.1	23.0	33.0	26.5	27.6	31.7	23.6	24.6

Appendix A1.42: Proportion of Households which Lived in Modern Type of Dwelling Unit by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	93.9	95.7	95.6	94.8	95.9	95.8	94.3	95.8	95.7
Buhera	3.5	11.8	10.8	2.7	7.5	6.8	3.1	9.7	8.8
Chimanimani	28.2	36.8	35.8	26.4	30.7	30.0	27.3	34.5	33.5
Chipinge Rural	17.2	26.2	25.1	11.7	19.0	17.8	14.4	23.2	21.9
Makoni	7.1	12.5	11.6	5.5	9.8	8.8	6.3	11.4	10.4
Mutare Rural	13.8	18.6	18.1	11.9	15.3	14.9	12.9	17.2	16.7
Mutasa	20.9	29.2	28.3	10.1	15.0	14.3	15.7	23.4	22.5
Nyanga	11.3	23.4	22.0	6.2	14.0	12.9	9.0	19.5	18.2
Mutare Urban	87.4	90.5	90.3	90.1	91.5	91.3	88.6	90.8	90.6
Rusape	92.5	94.9	94.7	95.1	96.4	96.2	93.8	95.5	95.3
Chipinge Urban	69.7	77.8	77.3	74.2	78.5	78.1	71.8	78.1	77.6
Bindura	17.4	26.5	25.4	11.4	21.5	19.5	15.0	25.1	23.7
Centenary	5.9	9.6	9.0	5.2	10.7	9.4	5.6	9.9	9.1
Guruve	6.5	11.4	10.8	3.8	12.5	11.0	5.2	11.8	10.9
Mazowe	22.6	34.7	33.6	16.1	29.4	27.4	20.1	33.3	31.9
Mount Darwin	4.3	9.8	8.8	4.3	11.9	9.9	4.3	10.6	9.2
Rushinga	3.8	8.8	8.0	3.8	8.8	7.6	3.8	8.8	7.8
Shamva	10.4	25.0	22.6	5.8	20.1	16.4	8.4	23.5	20.5
Mbire	2.8	6.6	6.0	3.3	7.0	6.1	3.0	6.7	6.0
Bindura Urban	92.0	94.1	93.9	95.3	95.5	95.4	93.3	94.4	94.3
Mvurwi	86.0	89.7	89.4	84.8	91.5	90.9	85.5	90.2	89.9
Chikomba	9.2	23.0	21.1	7.8	18.3	16.1	8.5	21.2	19.1
Goromonzi	36.1	54.8	52.8	27.4	45.8	42.0	32.3	52.4	49.7
Hwedza	6.4	19.0	16.7	4.2	13.8	10.8	5.3	17.2	14.4
Marondera	19.2	28.3	27.8	12.3	19.8	19.3	16.6	25.8	25.3
Mudzi	6.4	13.7	12.7	5.3	11.4	10.3	5.9	12.7	11.6
Murehwa	11.9	18.7	17.9	8.3	14.9	13.8	10.3	17.3	16.3
Mutoko	10.3	19.0	18.0	9.9	18.6	17.3	10.1	18.8	17.7
Seke	37.1	48.5	47.3	27.1	41.6	39.1	33.0	46.6	44.9
UMP	5.3	9.9	9.2	4.6	10.4	9.2	5.0	10.1	9.2
Marondera Urban	92.4	93.2	93.1	96.3	95.0	95.1	94.4	93.8	93.9
Ruwa Local Board	86.4	90.7	90.5	91.4	93.5	93.3	87.9	91.3	91.1
Chegutu	16.0	23.4	22.3	9.7	16.2	14.8	13.3	21.2	19.8
Hurungwe	7.4	12.3	11.6	5.2	10.9	9.7	6.6	12.0	11.1
Mhondoro Ngezi	10.4	25.4	24.3	5.9	15.2	13.9	8.4	22.6	21.3
Kariba	10.4	17.1	15.6	4.6	7.7	6.8	8.1	14.2	12.7
Makonde	19.0	21.1	20.9	20.3	23.5	23.0	19.4	21.7	21.4
Zvimba	31.1	39.5	38.7	21.4	33.5	31.4	27.6	38.1	36.9
Sanyati	18.9	28.5	26.8	15.2	24.4	21.7	17.5	27.5	25.4
Chinhoyi	89.9	93.7	93.4	94.3	95.3	95.2	91.7	94.2	94.0
Kadoma	90.7	92.8	92.6	91.1	94.0	93.6	90.8	93.2	92.9
Chegutu Urban	94.4	96.3	96.2	95.7	96.5	96.4	94.9	96.4	96.2
Kariba Urban	91.5	93.3	93.1	90.4	94.4	93.7	91.2	93.5	93.2
Norton	89.3	93.1	92.8	94.4	95.9	95.7	91.3	93.9	93.6
Karoi	92.7	95.5	95.3	94.9	96.7	96.5	93.6	95.9	95.7

Continued ...

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	4.0	7.2	6.6	1.6	3.4	3.0	2.8	5.6	5.0
Bubi	14.2	19.2	18.4	5.8	11.3	9.9	10.6	16.8	15.6
Hwange	8.7	20.6	18.5	6.7	16.5	13.9	7.7	19.1	16.7
Lupane	2.5	8.9	7.9	2.6	7.3	6.3	2.5	8.3	7.3
Nkayi	1.9	5.5	5.0	2.3	6.0	5.3	2.1	5.7	5.1
Tsholotsho	3.0	7.6	6.4	2.2	5.7	4.7	2.6	6.6	5.5
Umguza	23.3	45.7	42.8	15.4	32.8	29.1	20.0	42.1	38.6
Hwange Urban	93.3	96.6	96.3	91.7	96.5	95.9	92.8	96.5	96.2
Victoria Falls	94.5	95.7	95.7	90.7	96.9	96.6	93.2	96.0	95.9
Beitbridge Rural	10.4	20.4	19.3	9.6	13.6	13.1	10.0	16.9	16.2
Bulilima	3.1	7.6	6.7	1.4	3.7	3.2	2.1	5.4	4.7
Mangwe	5.6	12.5	11.1	2.3	7.2	6.0	3.7	9.7	8.4
Gwanda	12.3	28.0	25.9	7.0	13.7	12.6	9.7	22.0	20.2
Insiza	10.4	20.1	19.5	4.5	13.0	12.3	7.8	17.4	16.7
Matobo	7.9	19.0	16.7	3.4	11.4	9.2	5.5	15.6	13.3
Umzingwane	16.8	32.1	30.9	7.7	18.8	17.7	13.1	27.4	26.2
Gwanda Urban	98.6	97.3	97.3	98.8	97.6	97.6	98.7	97.4	97.4
Beitbridge Urban	83.8	93.9	93.6	89.9	96.3	96.0	86.4	94.6	94.3
Plumtree	92.2	97.5	97.0	93.2	97.6	97.0	92.7	97.5	97.0
Chirumhanzu	13.0	24.1	21.9	9.5	17.9	15.9	10.9	20.9	18.7
Gokwe North	3.0	5.7	5.3	2.5	6.5	5.8	2.8	5.9	5.5
Gokwe South	2.4	3.6	3.4	2.7	4.0	3.8	2.5	3.7	3.5
Gweru	14.1	24.7	22.5	10.1	18.0	15.6	12.2	22.4	19.9
Kwekwe	11.8	17.1	16.2	7.2	13.7	12.0	9.4	15.8	14.5
Mberengwa	5.1	10.7	9.8	2.7	8.1	7.1	3.9	9.6	8.6
Shurugwi	7.1	15.9	14.2	5.3	11.0	9.4	6.2	14.1	12.3
Zvishavane	9.0	18.6	17.1	6.8	13.3	12.0	7.9	16.5	14.9
Gweru Urban	93.7	95.7	95.5	93.9	96.1	95.7	93.8	95.9	95.6
Kwekwe Urban	93.4	95.4	95.2	94.2	95.6	95.4	93.7	95.4	95.2
Redcliff	94.6	95.9	95.8	95.7	96.7	96.5	95.1	96.2	96.0
Zvishavane Urban	94.8	96.8	96.7	94.6	97.5	97.2	94.7	97.0	96.8
Gokwe Town	81.3	87.9	87.4	76.8	92.4	91.2	79.2	89.9	89.1
Shurugwi Urban	71.3	81.2	80.5	83.2	85.6	85.3	75.3	82.2	81.6
Bikita	3.9	10.3	9.8	2.4	6.3	6.0	3.2	8.4	8.0
Chiredzi	19.4	47.4	45.1	12.6	21.9	20.9	16.7	39.2	37.2
Chivi	3.0	12.2	10.6	3.8	10.3	8.9	3.4	11.4	9.8
Gutu	4.5	11.2	10.5	3.5	7.7	7.2	4.0	9.7	9.1
Masvingo	13.2	21.1	20.4	7.2	11.7	11.2	10.5	17.4	16.7
Mwenezi	7.0	18.3	17.1	5.9	10.8	10.2	6.5	15.4	14.3
Zaka	3.8	10.0	9.4	3.3	8.0	7.4	3.5	9.1	8.5
Masvingo Urban	91.8	96.5	96.2	94.6	96.8	96.7	93.1	96.6	96.4
Chiredzi Urban	92.9	96.7	96.5	95.0	98.1	97.9	93.9	97.1	97.0
Harare Rural	88.4	91.4	91.3	90.7	92.6	92.4	89.1	91.7	91.5
Harare Urban	91.8	93.6	93.5	92.9	94.6	94.4	92.3	93.9	93.8
Chitungwiza	93.3	95.7	95.6	94.0	96.0	95.8	93.6	95.8	95.6
Epworth	95.4	96.9	96.8	94.6	97.1	96.9	95.1	96.9	96.8
Total	29.6	50.3	48.1	25.1	39.1	36.8	27.5	46.5	44.1

Appendix A1.43: Proportion of Households which Lived in Mixed Type of Dwelling Unit by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Buhera	63.4	54.0	56.0	64.6	58.5	59.9	64.0	56.2	57.9
Chimanimani	41.4	32.8	34.5	45.7	40.2	41.5	43.3	35.6	37.2
Chipinge Rural	36.0	29.8	31.2	38.9	35.3	36.2	37.3	32.2	33.4
Makoni	66.4	59.8	61.5	70.4	66.2	67.6	68.3	62.4	64.1
Mutare Rural	63.8	56.1	57.4	67.4	62.7	63.6	65.5	58.9	60.2
Mutasa	58.5	49.5	51.1	66.8	63.7	64.3	62.2	55.3	56.6
Nyanga	47.7	41.6	42.8	49.9	50.4	50.3	48.6	45.2	45.9
Mutare Urban	1.7	1.0	1.1	2.6	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.2
Rusape	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Chipinge Urban	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2
Bindura	47.1	38.6	40.5	54.0	48.0	49.7	49.4	41.1	43.1
Centenary	39.6	37.6	38.2	38.2	35.8	36.6	39.1	37.1	37.8
Guruve	49.4	44.3	45.5	52.3	48.2	49.4	50.5	45.6	46.9
Mazowe	43.2	32.5	34.4	46.9	39.1	40.9	44.4	34.2	36.2
Mount Darwin	40.8	38.4	39.1	39.3	38.7	38.9	40.1	38.5	39.0
Rushinga	51.7	48.6	49.5	51.0	48.6	49.4	51.4	48.6	49.5
Shamva	43.5	33.0	36.0	53.2	44.2	47.4	47.3	36.6	40.0
Mbire	27.6	26.3	26.7	26.1	28.6	27.7	27.1	26.9	27.0
Bindura Urban	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1
Mvurwi	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.1
Chikomba	60.0	47.4	50.1	58.5	51.7	53.6	59.3	49.1	51.5
Goromonzi	41.9	27.8	30.5	50.5	36.2	40.3	45.2	30.0	33.3
Hwedza	71.2	56.7	60.8	71.4	63.1	66.3	71.3	58.9	62.9
Marondera	54.5	48.1	48.8	60.5	54.9	55.7	56.6	50.1	50.9
Mudzi	55.0	47.7	49.4	54.1	51.5	52.2	54.6	49.4	50.7
Murehwa	58.7	52.7	54.0	63.4	57.2	58.8	60.7	54.4	55.9
Mutoko	65.4	55.8	57.7	66.2	57.9	59.9	65.8	56.6	58.6
Seke	43.9	32.2	34.6	50.8	37.7	41.3	46.4	33.8	36.6
UMP	60.0	51.5	53.7	60.4	54.8	56.4	60.1	52.7	54.8
Marondera Urban	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Ruwa Local Board	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6
Chegutu	49.3	39.1	41.4	54.0	46.1	48.6	51.2	41.2	43.8
Hurungwe	51.2	45.4	46.9	53.1	46.5	48.6	51.8	45.6	47.3
Mhondoro Ngezi	42.4	26.6	28.8	44.1	38.1	39.4	43.0	29.7	31.9
Kariba	14.3	14.2	14.2	13.1	16.0	14.8	13.9	14.7	14.4
Makonde	31.0	27.6	28.3	32.4	28.9	29.8	31.4	27.9	28.7
Zvimba	36.7	28.8	30.2	48.2	34.8	38.2	40.3	30.2	32.2
Sanyati	40.5	30.4	33.4	46.0	34.8	39.1	42.3	31.4	35.0
Chinhoyi	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Kadoma	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8
Chegutu Urban	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Kariba Urban	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Norton	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5
Karoi	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3

Continued ...

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	7.5	6.6	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.9	6.4	6.6
Bubi	22.9	16.7	18.4	24.3	20.6	22.0	23.4	17.8	19.5
Hwange	13.9	8.8	10.2	11.5	11.0	11.1	12.8	9.6	10.6
Lupane	11.3	9.1	9.7	11.6	10.5	10.8	11.5	9.6	10.1
Nkayi	20.9	16.6	17.7	23.2	19.7	20.7	21.9	17.8	18.9
Tsholotsho	18.0	18.6	18.4	22.2	24.3	23.5	20.2	21.6	21.0
Umguza	21.4	14.2	15.9	25.2	17.4	19.9	22.8	15.1	17.1
Hwange Urban	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Victoria Falls	0.6	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Beitbridge Rural	59.5	44.7	47.5	60.1	56.9	57.6	59.9	50.9	52.6
Bulilima	39.5	40.3	40.0	45.7	45.4	45.5	43.3	43.2	43.2
Mangwe	63.7	53.5	56.9	70.3	67.4	68.4	67.4	60.8	63.0
Gwanda	61.7	45.5	49.4	69.3	61.7	63.8	65.2	52.3	55.5
Insiza	41.4	31.5	32.9	48.5	40.5	41.8	44.4	34.9	36.3
Matobo	61.1	47.9	52.1	65.4	60.8	62.5	63.2	53.6	56.9
Umzingwane	46.8	33.0	35.1	51.4	45.7	46.8	48.7	37.4	39.2
Gwanda Urban	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1
Beitbridge Urban	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Plumtree	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4
Chirumhanzu	44.5	33.7	37.0	49.1	39.7	43.1	47.2	36.7	40.2
Gokwe North	52.2	44.4	46.3	51.0	45.1	46.7	51.8	44.6	46.4
Gokwe South	37.1	33.0	34.0	36.9	34.8	35.4	37.0	33.6	34.5
Gweru	48.6	37.7	41.2	57.0	47.4	51.4	52.3	41.0	45.1
Kwekwe	43.7	35.3	37.7	46.0	39.7	42.1	44.8	37.0	39.5
Mberengwa	42.6	35.2	37.2	44.3	40.2	41.4	43.4	37.4	39.1
Shurugwi	58.1	43.2	47.9	62.0	52.0	55.8	59.8	46.5	51.1
Zvishavane	56.0	42.3	46.0	59.8	50.9	53.7	57.7	45.8	49.2
Gweru Urban	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kwekwe Urban	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Redcliff	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zvishavane Urban	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gokwe Town	5.4	3.7	4.0	6.2	2.0	2.6	5.7	3.0	3.4
Shurugwi Urban	1.9	1.1	1.2	2.4	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.0	1.1
Bikita	54.0	48.6	49.5	56.7	53.8	54.2	55.2	51.1	51.7
Chiredzi	22.5	12.4	14.0	27.6	23.5	24.3	24.4	16.0	17.4
Chivi	56.8	46.8	49.8	60.2	52.2	54.6	58.4	49.2	52.0
Gutu	60.0	51.8	53.3	63.8	56.8	58.1	61.7	54.0	55.4
Masvingo	44.9	37.0	38.3	51.4	44.7	45.8	47.6	40.1	41.3
Mwenezi	27.2	20.9	22.2	28.9	25.5	26.2	27.9	22.7	23.8
Zaka	49.9	43.7	45.0	53.4	47.9	49.0	51.5	45.7	46.8
Masvingo Urban	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chiredzi Urban	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.2	0.2
Harare Rural	4.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.8	4.5	3.1	3.3
Harare Urban	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chitungwiza	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Epworth	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8
Total	34.1	22.5	24.7	39.0	31.0	32.9	36.1	25.3	27.6

Appendix A1.44: Proportion of Households which Lived in Shacks by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Buhera	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chimanimani	1.9	3.8	3.6	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	3.0	2.8
Chipinge Rural	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Makoni	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Mutare Rural	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Mutasa	1.2	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3
Nyanga	1.1	3.0	2.8	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.3	2.1
Mutare Urban	4.5	4.0	4.0	2.0	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.7
Rusape	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.8
Chipinge Urban	17.8	16.2	16.3	18.6	15.5	15.8	18.2	15.9	16.1
Bindura	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
Centenary	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Guruve	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mazowe	1.6	2.4	2.3	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.0
Mount Darwin	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Rushinga	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Shamva	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.1
Mbire	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Bindura Urban	2.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.1
Mvurwi	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
Chikomba	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Goromonzi	1.6	2.5	2.4	0.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.4	2.2
Hwedza	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Marondera	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9
Mudzi	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Murehwa	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Mutoko	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Seke	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0
UMP	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5
Marondera Urban	3.1	3.0	3.0	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.4
Ruwa Local Board	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1
Chegutu	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
Hurungwe	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
Mhondoro Ngezi	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.9
Kariba	1.2	2.7	2.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.9
Makonde	0.5	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Zvimba	3.8	5.6	5.4	2.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	5.1	4.9
Sanyati	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Chinhoyi	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Kadoma	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chegutu Urban	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2
Kariba Urban	4.6	4.0	4.0	5.5	2.7	3.2	4.9	3.7	3.8
Norton	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Karoi	-	0.4	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.3

Continued ...

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6
Bubi	1.8	2.7	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	2.0	1.8
Hwange	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lupane	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Nkayi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tsholotsho	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Umguza	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.4
Hwange Urban	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Victoria Falls	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.8
Beitbridge Rural	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7
Bulilima	1.6	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.0
Mangwe	0.9	3.1	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.4
Gwanda	1.7	2.9	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.8	1.7
Insiza	1.4	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.6	1.5
Matobo	0.5	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.1
Umzingwane	1.3	1.2	1.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.9
Gwanda Urban	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Beitbridge Urban	9.7	3.1	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.2	7.5	2.8	3.0
Plumtree	0.6	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.2
Chirumhanzu	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gokwe North	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Gokwe South	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gweru	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5
Kwekwe	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.1
Mberengwa	0.3	0.7	0.7	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4
Shurugwi	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Zvishavane	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.7
Gweru Urban	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Kwekwe Urban	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Redcliff	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Zvishavane Urban	1.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2
Gokwe Town	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Shurugwi Urban	3.2	3.8	3.8	1.3	4.0	3.6	2.6	3.8	3.7
Bikita	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Chiredzi	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Chivi	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gutu	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Masvingo	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mwenezi	0.6	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Zaka	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Masvingo Urban	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chiredzi Urban	2.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.7	0.7
Harare Rural	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Harare Urban	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
Chitungwiza	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Epworth	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
Total	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9

Appendix A1.45: Proportion of Households with Access to Electricity by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	89.3	90.6	90.5	91.5	91.8	91.8	90.4	91.0	91.0
Buhera	30.0	35.9	35.2	22.8	31.2	30.0	26.1	33.7	32.6
Chimanimani	25.6	31.9	31.2	21.3	27.3	26.3	23.5	30.2	29.3
Chipinge Rural	15.2	20.2	19.5	11.7	14.5	14.0	13.4	17.8	17.1
Makoni	32.4	39.4	38.3	24.1	31.9	30.1	28.1	36.3	34.8
Mutare Rural	27.4	35.4	34.7	22.6	28.9	28.1	25.0	32.6	31.8
Mutasa	32.5	38.1	37.6	21.5	28.1	27.2	27.2	34.1	33.3
Nyanga	27.9	37.1	36.1	20.3	27.4	26.4	24.4	33.2	32.1
Mutare Urban	80.3	80.7	80.7	83.7	82.6	82.8	81.9	81.3	81.3
Rusape	79.0	77.8	77.9	83.2	81.7	82.0	81.1	79.3	79.5
Chipinge Urban	58.0	64.9	64.4	60.2	62.8	62.6	59.0	64.1	63.7
Bindura	14.0	22.6	21.6	6.6	14.5	13.0	11.1	20.5	19.2
Centenary	7.5	11.9	11.2	5.4	9.3	8.4	6.8	11.2	10.4
Guruve	7.3	10.8	10.4	4.7	9.5	8.7	6.2	10.3	9.8
Mazowe	27.0	38.8	37.7	20.4	31.0	29.4	24.4	36.8	35.5
Mount Darwin	5.1	9.6	8.8	4.4	9.3	8.0	4.8	9.5	8.5
Rushinga	1.9	4.7	4.2	2.0	4.3	3.8	1.9	4.6	4.1
Shamva	15.3	27.3	25.4	8.7	21.4	18.1	12.3	25.4	22.9
Mbire	2.1	4.5	4.0	2.2	4.6	4.0	2.1	4.5	4.0
Bindura Urban	69.4	70.3	70.2	76.6	72.0	72.6	72.3	70.7	70.8
Mvurwi	57.9	63.6	63.3	54.4	63.5	62.7	56.5	63.6	63.1
Chikomba	6.0	14.9	13.7	5.7	12.2	10.8	5.9	13.8	12.5
Goromonzi	22.0	30.1	29.2	14.0	23.6	21.6	18.5	28.3	27.0
Hwedza	17.0	20.4	19.7	12.9	17.8	16.3	14.9	19.5	18.4
Marondera	14.8	22.8	22.4	7.6	13.6	13.2	12.1	20.1	19.7
Mudzi	6.1	11.0	10.3	4.2	7.6	7.0	5.1	9.5	8.8
Murehwa	22.1	27.0	26.4	14.4	20.7	19.7	18.6	24.6	23.7
Mutoko	14.0	20.6	19.8	10.7	16.9	16.0	12.5	19.1	18.3
Seke	32.7	40.7	39.8	25.5	34.6	33.0	29.8	39.0	37.8
UMP	6.4	9.2	8.8	5.9	9.2	8.5	6.2	9.2	8.7
Marondera Urban	77.8	80.6	80.4	86.9	82.0	82.4	82.4	81.1	81.1
Ruwa Local Board	62.8	60.6	60.8	72.5	67.3	67.7	65.7	62.0	62.2
Chegutu	33.2	38.2	37.5	25.8	33.3	31.6	30.0	36.7	35.5
Hurungwe	18.4	23.1	22.4	12.6	16.7	15.8	16.3	21.5	20.6
Mhondoro Ngezi	18.2	33.3	32.2	12.1	21.3	20.0	15.5	30.0	28.7
Kariba	16.8	22.9	21.6	7.2	12.1	10.8	13.1	19.5	18.0
Makonde	22.7	25.5	25.2	21.6	23.1	22.9	22.3	24.9	24.6
Zvimba	38.2	45.8	45.0	27.4	38.2	36.3	34.2	44.0	42.8
Sanyati	33.1	34.6	34.3	24.1	29.0	27.6	29.7	33.2	32.5
Chinhoyi	75.8	77.1	77.0	79.5	80.5	80.4	77.4	78.1	78.1
Kadoma	78.9	82.1	81.8	78.6	83.3	82.5	78.7	82.4	82.0
Chegutu Urban	82.1	82.9	82.9	83.3	83.7	83.7	82.7	83.2	83.1
Kariba Urban	85.8	88.0	87.8	83.2	88.1	87.3	84.9	88.0	87.6
Norton	76.0	77.1	77.0	82.9	82.1	82.3	78.8	78.5	78.5
Karoi	70.6	78.6	78.0	72.5	78.5	77.8	71.4	78.5	77.9

Continued ...

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	3.7	5.7	5.3	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.0	4.4	4.1
Bubi	17.2	23.4	22.4	13.4	15.6	15.0	15.6	21.1	20.0
Hwange	7.9	19.3	17.3	5.2	13.9	11.6	6.6	17.3	15.1
Lupane	17.7	23.6	22.7	15.9	22.8	21.4	16.9	23.3	22.2
Nkayi	2.1	4.2	3.9	2.9	4.6	4.3	2.5	4.4	4.1
Tsholotsho	7.3	10.5	9.7	6.2	9.6	8.7	6.7	10.1	9.2
Umguza	26.8	42.7	40.6	19.2	32.6	29.7	23.7	39.8	37.3
Hwange Urban	90.5	94.3	94.0	87.5	92.5	91.9	89.5	93.9	93.5
Victoria Falls	68.9	74.6	74.4	68.6	74.0	73.8	68.8	74.5	74.2
Beitbridge Rural	6.2	10.6	10.1	3.9	5.8	5.6	5.0	8.2	7.8
Bulilima	3.9	6.8	6.3	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.7	5.4	5.0
Mangwe	2.5	4.1	3.8	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.5	3.3
Gwanda	19.2	32.0	30.3	15.0	20.9	20.0	17.2	27.4	25.9
Insiza	20.9	28.6	28.1	15.0	22.0	21.4	18.4	26.1	25.5
Matobo	16.7	26.0	24.1	14.7	23.1	20.8	15.6	24.7	22.6
Umzingwane	28.8	42.3	41.2	22.5	31.5	30.6	26.2	38.5	37.5
Gwanda Urban	71.2	65.6	65.7	67.5	73.0	72.8	69.3	68.1	68.1
Beitbridge Urban	48.6	68.3	67.7	59.2	67.2	66.8	53.1	68.0	67.4
Plumtree	68.3	73.2	72.8	75.8	76.8	76.7	71.8	74.5	74.2
Chirumhanzu	12.7	20.4	18.9	10.2	15.9	14.5	11.2	18.1	16.5
Gokwe North	17.9	21.5	21.1	14.3	17.2	16.7	16.5	20.2	19.6
Gokwe South	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.9
Gweru	12.9	20.2	18.7	7.8	13.7	11.9	10.5	18.0	16.2
Kwekwe	18.1	22.5	21.8	14.9	18.4	17.5	16.4	20.9	20.0
Mberengwa	8.5	11.0	10.6	6.6	9.8	9.2	7.5	10.5	10.0
Shurugwi	10.4	14.0	13.3	9.1	12.1	11.2	9.8	13.3	12.5
Zvishavane	7.9	14.9	13.8	4.1	8.9	7.9	6.0	12.5	11.4
Gweru Urban	86.6	88.0	87.8	87.4	90.0	89.5	87.0	88.7	88.4
Kwekwe Urban	79.4	79.2	79.2	82.9	80.8	81.2	80.9	79.7	79.8
Redcliff	74.6	79.8	79.1	77.6	81.4	80.7	76.0	80.3	79.7
Zvishavane Urban	63.7	73.0	72.6	66.9	67.7	67.6	64.9	71.6	71.2
Gokwe Town	46.1	57.1	56.3	47.9	62.5	61.4	46.9	59.4	58.5
Shurugwi Urban	63.7	71.1	70.6	69.0	75.6	74.8	65.5	72.1	71.5
Bikita	3.1	6.0	5.8	1.8	3.1	3.0	2.5	4.6	4.5
Chiredzi	14.2	19.2	18.8	10.9	13.1	12.8	12.8	17.3	16.9
Chivi	2.3	7.7	6.7	2.3	6.2	5.4	2.3	7.0	6.1
Gutu	6.1	10.7	10.2	6.6	7.8	7.6	6.3	9.4	9.1
Masvingo	18.1	22.7	22.3	12.5	15.0	14.7	15.6	19.7	19.3
Mwenezi	8.9	12.2	11.9	9.6	10.4	10.3	9.2	11.5	11.2
Zaka	6.4	9.9	9.5	5.2	7.6	7.3	5.8	8.8	8.5
Masvingo Urban	79.9	84.1	83.9	85.8	87.0	86.9	82.7	85.1	84.9
Chiredzi Urban	83.2	84.8	84.7	83.2	88.8	88.4	83.2	86.0	85.9
Harare Rural	19.7	21.5	21.4	11.5	17.1	16.7	17.1	20.6	20.4
Harare Urban	85.0	86.9	86.8	87.5	88.8	88.7	86.0	87.4	87.3
Chitungwiza	79.7	81.1	81.0	82.0	82.2	82.2	80.7	81.4	81.4
Epworth	6.1	6.7	6.7	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.6	6.5
Total	30.4	45.0	43.5	26.2	36.8	35.1	28.5	42.3	40.6

Appendix A1.46: Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Water by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	94.9	96.4	96.3	95.5	96.5	96.4	95.2	96.4	96.3
Buhera	71.0	74.8	74.3	75.0	75.4	75.4	73.2	75.1	74.8
Chimanimani	71.8	74.9	74.5	73.0	74.7	74.4	72.4	74.8	74.5
Chipinge Rural	64.7	66.1	65.9	66.3	66.8	66.7	65.5	66.4	66.3
Makoni	69.6	70.5	70.3	73.9	71.7	72.2	71.8	71.0	71.1
Mutare Rural	68.6	71.1	70.9	72.2	72.2	72.2	70.4	71.6	71.5
Mutasa	63.5	67.5	67.1	61.7	62.2	62.1	62.6	65.4	65.0
Nyanga	67.4	73.7	73.0	70.3	71.8	71.6	68.8	72.9	72.4
Mutare Urban	94.2	96.4	96.2	94.1	96.8	96.4	94.1	96.5	96.3
Rusape	95.3	97.0	96.9	96.3	97.8	97.5	95.8	97.3	97.1
Chipinge Urban	77.7	83.4	83.0	79.2	83.3	83.0	78.4	83.4	83.0
Bindura	61.0	65.0	64.5	66.1	68.6	68.1	63.0	66.0	65.5
Centenary	46.0	46.9	46.8	53.0	50.7	51.2	48.4	47.9	48.0
Guruve	63.8	64.3	64.2	71.3	74.6	74.0	67.2	67.8	67.7
Mazowe	69.1	72.2	71.9	75.8	76.1	76.1	71.7	73.2	73.0
Mount Darwin	60.3	64.1	63.4	65.6	69.1	68.2	62.8	65.9	65.3
Rushinga	77.3	79.3	79.0	83.0	83.5	83.4	79.8	80.7	80.5
Shamva	65.9	71.1	70.2	73.6	76.4	75.7	69.4	72.8	72.1
Mbire	62.2	65.0	64.5	67.2	68.1	67.9	64.0	65.8	65.5
Bindura Urban	94.1	96.5	96.3	95.6	96.9	96.7	94.7	96.6	96.4
Mvurwi	84.2	93.4	92.8	86.1	93.8	93.0	85.0	93.5	92.9
Chikomba	62.5	69.4	68.4	68.8	70.5	70.2	65.8	69.8	69.1
Goromonzi	72.0	76.0	75.6	76.0	76.0	76.0	73.8	76.0	75.7
Hwedza	65.9	69.4	68.8	69.6	70.3	70.1	67.8	69.7	69.3
Marondera	71.8	73.4	73.3	76.3	74.9	75.0	73.5	73.8	73.8
Mudzi	54.5	61.6	60.6	58.4	64.0	63.0	56.5	62.6	61.6
Murehwa	63.1	65.6	65.3	68.3	68.7	68.6	65.4	66.8	66.6
Mutoko	60.8	65.7	65.1	61.5	66.4	65.7	61.1	66.0	65.4
Seke	75.3	77.6	77.4	74.8	77.4	76.9	75.1	77.6	77.3
UMP	58.9	59.8	59.7	62.9	64.7	64.3	60.7	61.6	61.4
Marondera Urban	95.9	96.9	96.8	97.4	97.0	97.0	96.7	96.9	96.9
Ruwa Local Board	92.7	94.4	94.3	92.7	95.3	95.1	92.7	94.6	94.5
Chegutu	63.7	68.6	67.8	63.8	65.9	65.4	63.7	67.7	67.0
Hurungwe	44.9	47.0	46.7	51.1	51.7	51.5	47.2	48.2	48.0
Mhondoro Ngezi	67.3	70.4	70.1	68.8	69.3	69.2	68.0	70.1	69.9
Kariba	42.5	49.9	48.2	42.7	47.4	46.1	42.6	49.1	47.5
Makonde	49.3	53.7	53.2	55.3	58.3	57.9	51.3	54.9	54.4
Zvimba	65.2	70.6	70.0	67.3	71.2	70.5	66.0	70.7	70.1
Sanyati	77.2	81.0	80.3	79.6	80.9	80.5	78.1	81.0	80.4
Chinhoyi	92.0	95.0	94.7	93.6	95.8	95.5	92.7	95.2	95.0
Kadoma	93.6	95.1	95.0	92.6	95.5	95.0	93.2	95.2	95.0
Chegutu Urban	92.9	95.6	95.4	94.7	95.9	95.8	93.7	95.7	95.5
Kariba Urban	96.8	97.5	97.4	97.3	97.7	97.6	96.9	97.6	97.5
Norton	92.0	95.1	94.8	95.3	96.3	96.1	93.3	95.4	95.2
Karoi	94.0	94.8	94.7	93.8	96.0	95.7	93.9	95.2	95.0

Continued ...

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	39.8	43.0	42.5	41.8	42.5	42.3	40.8	42.8	42.4
Bubi	72.8	78.3	77.4	75.2	80.7	79.3	73.8	79.0	78.0
Hwange	78.0	81.2	80.6	80.6	81.7	81.4	79.3	81.4	80.9
Lupane	59.4	62.9	62.3	63.7	65.1	64.8	61.4	63.7	63.3
Nkayi	52.3	58.7	57.8	55.9	60.2	59.4	53.9	59.3	58.5
Tsholotsho	76.9	81.6	80.4	81.6	84.4	83.7	79.4	83.0	82.1
Umguza	73.8	86.0	84.4	76.8	84.9	83.2	75.0	85.7	84.0
Hwange Urban	95.7	97.3	97.2	95.5	97.1	96.9	95.6	97.3	97.1
Victoria Falls	96.2	97.7	97.6	94.9	97.7	97.6	95.8	97.7	97.6
Beitbridge Rural	69.4	74.8	74.2	67.2	74.6	73.8	68.3	74.7	74.0
Bulilima	53.3	57.1	56.3	58.5	57.7	57.9	56.5	57.4	57.2
Mangwe	49.7	53.8	53.0	53.1	57.9	56.8	51.7	56.0	55.0
Gwanda	58.5	67.6	66.4	62.0	65.3	64.8	60.2	66.7	65.7
Insiza	46.3	53.9	53.4	45.5	54.3	53.6	45.9	54.0	53.5
Matobo	53.2	59.5	58.3	56.8	60.3	59.3	55.1	59.9	58.8
Umzingwane	66.4	71.9	71.5	64.1	70.9	70.2	65.4	71.5	71.0
Gwanda Urban	97.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.4	96.4
Beitbridge Urban	96.4	98.5	98.5	99.4	99.2	99.2	97.7	98.7	98.7
Plumtree	92.2	92.8	92.7	92.5	94.8	94.5	92.4	93.5	93.4
Chirumhanzu	54.4	59.9	58.8	59.6	60.1	60.0	57.5	60.0	59.4
Gokwe North	35.5	36.2	36.1	38.4	38.3	38.3	36.7	36.8	36.8
Gokwe South	44.8	46.1	45.9	48.1	47.1	47.3	46.2	46.5	46.4
Gweru	61.6	66.6	65.6	65.9	68.4	67.6	63.7	67.2	66.4
Kwekwe	73.1	75.5	75.1	75.4	77.7	77.1	74.3	76.3	75.9
Mberengwa	53.6	59.0	58.2	56.6	60.9	60.1	55.1	59.8	59.0
Shurugwi	67.8	68.1	68.0	75.6	73.1	73.8	71.7	69.9	70.3
Zvishavane	70.5	72.8	72.4	71.4	71.6	71.5	70.9	72.3	72.1
Gweru Urban	94.2	96.6	96.3	94.5	97.0	96.5	94.3	96.7	96.4
Kwekwe Urban	94.4	96.7	96.5	95.0	96.6	96.3	94.7	96.7	96.5
Redcliff	94.7	97.1	96.8	95.5	97.1	96.8	95.1	97.1	96.8
Zvishavane Urban	97.4	97.0	97.0	98.5	97.8	97.9	97.8	97.2	97.3
Gokwe Town	78.9	87.1	86.5	86.7	91.3	90.9	82.4	88.9	88.4
Shurugwi Urban	74.8	82.2	81.7	89.0	88.8	88.8	79.5	83.6	83.3
Bikita	66.9	68.9	68.7	69.7	70.1	70.1	68.3	69.5	69.4
Chiredzi	50.3	65.5	64.3	54.3	56.2	56.0	51.9	62.6	61.6
Chivi	58.0	61.3	60.7	61.3	64.7	64.0	59.6	62.8	62.2
Gutu	60.2	60.5	60.5	59.7	60.5	60.4	60.0	60.5	60.4
Masvingo	55.8	59.8	59.4	55.8	55.6	55.6	55.8	58.1	57.9
Mwenezi	44.8	53.4	52.4	53.2	52.2	52.3	48.4	52.9	52.4
Zaka	52.3	54.6	54.4	55.0	57.5	57.2	53.6	56.0	55.7
Masvingo Urban	94.9	97.5	97.4	95.9	97.6	97.4	95.4	97.5	97.4
Chiredzi Urban	94.2	97.6	97.5	95.5	98.4	98.2	94.9	97.8	97.7
Harare Rural	85.4	83.7	83.8	82.5	85.0	84.8	84.5	84.0	84.0
Harare Urban	93.5	96.0	95.9	93.6	95.9	95.7	93.6	96.0	95.8
Chitungwiza	93.2	96.0	95.9	93.8	96.2	96.0	93.4	96.1	95.9
Epworth	79.4	82.4	82.3	77.4	83.4	82.9	78.7	82.6	82.4
Total	67.8	76.6	75.7	70.5	74.7	74.0	69.0	76.0	75.1

Appendix A1.47: Proportion of Households whose Main Water Source is at least 1km away by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Buhera	11.1	10.3	10.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.9
Chimanimani	9.0	7.3	7.5	8.3	7.9	7.9	8.6	7.5	7.6
Chipinge Rural	20.5	18.3	18.6	23.0	20.6	21.0	21.7	19.3	19.6
Makoni	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.0	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.2	7.3
Mutare Rural	8.5	9.1	9.0	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.1
Mutasa	4.8	4.1	4.2	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.5
Nyanga	16.7	12.7	13.2	19.3	15.2	15.8	17.9	13.7	14.3
Mutare Urban	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rusape	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Chipinge Urban	6.8	7.0	7.0	5.9	7.4	7.2	6.4	7.1	7.1
Bindura	7.6	8.6	8.5	6.4	7.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	8.1
Centenary	19.5	19.0	19.1	21.8	19.9	20.4	20.3	19.2	19.4
Guruve	17.6	18.0	17.9	16.6	19.0	18.6	17.2	18.3	18.2
Mazowe	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.7
Mount Darwin	25.9	26.2	26.1	25.3	23.7	24.1	25.6	25.3	25.3
Rushinga	32.2	30.2	30.5	33.2	27.9	29.2	32.6	29.4	30.0
Shamva	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.3	8.7	9.1	10.8	10.5	10.5
Mbire	19.4	18.4	18.6	20.0	18.6	19.0	19.6	18.5	18.7
Bindura Urban	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mvurwi	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Chikomba	7.5	6.1	6.3	6.8	5.8	6.0	7.1	6.0	6.2
Goromonzi	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.9
Hwedza	10.7	9.7	9.8	10.5	11.4	11.1	10.6	10.3	10.3
Marondera	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Mudzi	30.9	27.1	27.7	32.9	30.7	31.1	31.9	28.7	29.2
Murehwa	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8
Mutoko	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.3	13.0	12.9	12.2	12.3	12.3
Seke	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.1
UMP	20.1	21.8	21.5	19.1	20.9	20.5	19.7	21.5	21.1
Marondera Urban	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Ruwa Local Board	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Chegutu	7.4	9.5	9.2	5.4	7.8	7.2	6.5	9.0	8.5
Hurungwe	20.0	18.9	19.0	21.2	19.4	19.8	20.5	19.0	19.2
Mhondoro Ngezi	11.1	14.3	14.1	7.7	12.7	12.0	9.6	13.9	13.5
Kariba	18.1	16.6	16.9	20.7	24.1	23.1	19.1	19.0	19.0
Makonde	24.0	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.1	22.1	23.5	22.2	22.3
Zvimba	5.8	6.5	6.4	5.4	6.7	6.5	5.6	6.6	6.5
Sanyati	15.4	15.3	15.3	16.6	16.8	16.7	15.9	15.6	15.7
Chinhoyi	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
Kadoma	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7
Chegutu Urban	-	1.1	1.1	-	0.4	0.3	-	0.9	0.8
Kariba Urban	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Norton	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Karoi	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4

Continued ...

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	40.1	39.4	39.5	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.5	40.0	40.1
Bubi	21.1	24.7	24.1	25.0	25.9	25.6	22.7	25.0	24.6
Hwange	22.1	17.5	18.3	22.5	19.6	20.3	22.3	18.2	19.1
Lupane	25.8	24.5	24.7	27.2	27.2	27.2	26.5	25.5	25.7
Nkayi	37.5	34.9	35.3	39.1	35.2	35.9	38.3	35.0	35.5
Tsholotsho	22.4	21.5	21.7	23.0	22.4	22.5	22.8	21.9	22.1
Umguza	24.2	16.1	17.2	24.1	17.9	19.2	24.2	16.6	17.8
Hwange Urban	1.0	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.6
Victoria Falls	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1
Beitbridge Rural	14.6	12.6	12.9	17.1	14.7	15.0	15.9	13.7	13.9
Bulilima	37.9	34.1	34.8	38.5	37.5	37.7	38.3	36.0	36.5
Mangwe	35.0	30.2	31.2	35.7	33.6	34.1	35.4	32.0	32.8
Gwanda	31.1	24.5	25.4	32.1	28.9	29.4	31.6	26.4	27.1
Insiza	28.6	22.8	23.1	29.0	25.6	25.9	28.8	23.9	24.2
Matobo	33.1	30.4	30.9	36.0	33.4	34.1	34.7	31.7	32.4
Umzingwane	23.6	18.1	18.5	26.0	20.6	21.1	24.6	18.9	19.4
Gwanda Urban	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
Beitbridge Urban	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.1
Plumtree	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	0.4
Chirumhanzu	11.9	13.6	13.3	13.9	12.2	12.6	13.1	12.9	12.9
Gokwe North	40.7	40.2	40.2	39.7	40.0	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.1
Gokwe South	20.7	21.9	21.8	22.2	22.3	22.3	21.3	22.1	22.0
Gweru	17.0	16.5	16.6	17.8	16.7	17.1	17.4	16.6	16.8
Kwekwe	18.9	18.6	18.7	18.1	19.0	18.7	18.5	18.7	18.7
Mberengwa	35.1	33.5	33.7	37.3	36.5	36.7	36.2	34.8	35.0
Shurugwi	15.1	16.0	15.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	16.5	16.7	16.7
Zvishavane	26.1	27.8	27.5	30.8	30.0	30.2	28.4	28.7	28.6
Gweru Urban	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Kwekwe Urban	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Redcliff	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
Zvishavane Urban	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Gokwe Town	4.3	3.0	3.1	1.9	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.8
Shurugwi Urban	4.1	4.5	4.5	0.6	3.0	2.7	3.0	4.2	4.1
Bikita	23.0	22.9	22.9	24.5	22.8	22.9	23.7	22.8	22.9
Chiredzi	33.4	23.9	24.6	32.8	30.7	31.0	33.2	26.1	26.7
Chivi	34.1	31.1	31.6	35.9	32.1	32.9	35.0	31.5	32.2
Gutu	10.4	9.8	9.9	11.1	11.6	11.5	10.7	10.6	10.6
Masvingo	25.0	24.4	24.5	28.1	26.9	27.0	26.4	25.4	25.5
Mwenezi	41.5	42.1	42.0	42.3	46.5	46.0	41.8	43.8	43.6
Zaka	22.3	23.8	23.6	26.6	25.6	25.7	24.4	24.6	24.6
Masvingo Urban	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Chiredzi Urban	0.4	0.5	0.5	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Harare Rural	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.5
Harare Urban	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Chitungwiza	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Epworth	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Total	14.9	10.5	11.0	16.1	13.4	13.9	15.5	11.5	12.0

Appendix A1.48: Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Sanitation by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	92.3	94.3	94.2	94.1	95.2	95.0	93.2	94.6	94.5
Buhera	42.6	44.6	44.3	42.7	43.3	43.2	42.7	44.0	43.8
Chimanimani	77.8	79.4	79.2	81.8	83.4	83.1	79.8	80.9	80.7
Chipinge Rural	65.8	68.8	68.4	68.3	71.6	71.0	67.1	70.0	69.6
Makoni	62.6	62.3	62.3	65.2	65.3	65.3	63.9	63.5	63.6
Mutare Rural	73.8	69.8	70.2	77.2	74.1	74.5	75.5	71.7	72.1
Mutasa	84.7	83.2	83.4	88.1	88.8	88.7	86.4	85.5	85.6
Nyanga	63.3	65.1	64.9	63.6	66.5	66.1	63.4	65.6	65.4
Mutare Urban	86.4	88.5	88.3	85.6	89.4	88.9	86.0	88.7	88.5
Rusape	92.3	94.6	94.3	91.5	95.9	95.2	91.9	95.1	94.7
Chipinge Urban	86.4	93.1	92.7	93.2	94.4	94.3	89.6	93.6	93.3
Bindura	66.4	69.9	69.5	66.2	70.0	69.2	66.3	69.9	69.4
Centenary	63.9	66.0	65.6	63.5	65.7	65.2	63.8	65.9	65.5
Guruve	55.4	54.5	54.6	57.4	61.6	60.8	56.3	56.9	56.8
Mazowe	80.0	82.7	82.5	81.9	84.5	84.1	80.7	83.2	82.9
Mount Darwin	65.8	67.0	66.8	65.7	70.0	68.9	65.8	68.1	67.6
Rushinga	54.6	55.3	55.2	57.5	59.1	58.7	55.9	56.6	56.5
Shamva	71.9	74.0	73.7	77.6	79.0	78.7	74.4	75.6	75.4
Mbire	61.8	64.5	64.0	57.4	62.5	61.2	60.2	64.0	63.2
Bindura Urban	88.8	93.4	93.1	91.7	94.2	93.9	90.0	93.6	93.3
Mvurwi	86.8	94.6	94.1	88.6	94.9	94.3	87.6	94.7	94.2
Chikomba	61.2	62.5	62.3	63.7	63.0	63.1	62.5	62.7	62.6
Goromonzi	71.1	73.8	73.5	71.6	74.8	74.2	71.3	74.1	73.7
Hwedza	62.3	60.1	60.5	64.4	61.9	62.7	63.4	60.7	61.3
Marondera	70.3	69.2	69.2	69.3	70.9	70.8	69.9	69.7	69.7
Mudzi	55.7	57.6	57.3	54.0	58.3	57.5	54.8	57.9	57.4
Murehwa	67.8	68.7	68.6	69.1	71.0	70.7	68.4	69.6	69.4
Mutoko	67.6	68.0	68.0	69.6	70.3	70.2	68.5	68.9	68.9
Seke	73.5	76.8	76.4	76.0	76.9	76.7	74.5	76.8	76.5
UMP	59.1	55.6	56.2	64.0	61.5	62.0	61.3	57.7	58.4
Marondera Urban	95.9	97.2	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.2	96.6	97.2	97.2
Ruwa Local Board	93.6	95.0	94.9	93.1	96.4	96.1	93.5	95.3	95.2
Chegutu	55.1	53.6	53.8	55.2	54.9	55.0	55.1	54.0	54.2
Hurungwe	52.7	54.5	54.2	54.8	57.4	56.9	53.5	55.2	54.9
Mhondoro Ngezi	42.2	42.7	42.6	44.6	44.4	44.4	43.2	43.2	43.2
Kariba	26.1	31.3	30.1	21.0	27.1	25.4	24.1	29.9	28.5
Makonde	44.3	44.0	44.1	44.5	45.2	45.1	44.4	44.3	44.3
Zvimba	68.5	70.5	70.3	70.9	71.5	71.4	69.4	70.7	70.6
Sanyati	49.3	48.6	48.7	49.6	49.3	49.4	49.4	48.8	48.9
Chinhoyi	87.4	91.3	91.0	87.9	91.3	90.9	87.6	91.3	91.0
Kadoma	84.8	88.8	88.5	84.4	89.4	88.6	84.7	89.0	88.5
Chegutu Urban	89.1	92.9	92.6	90.9	94.5	94.0	89.9	93.4	93.1
Kariba Urban	85.4	88.7	88.4	83.6	89.3	88.3	84.8	88.9	88.4
Norton	93.0	95.6	95.4	96.0	97.0	96.9	94.2	96.0	95.8
Karoi	89.9	94.5	94.2	92.4	96.0	95.6	90.9	95.0	94.6

Continued ...

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	16.8	19.8	19.3	14.8	16.6	16.2	15.7	18.4	17.9
Bubi	33.6	32.1	32.4	27.8	29.8	29.3	31.1	31.4	31.4
Hwange	37.1	39.9	39.4	35.6	40.0	38.8	36.4	40.0	39.2
Lupane	21.9	20.3	20.5	22.0	20.4	20.7	22.0	20.3	20.6
Nkayi	16.8	16.3	16.3	17.9	18.6	18.5	17.3	17.2	17.2
Tsholotsho	28.0	29.1	28.8	29.0	31.8	31.0	28.5	30.5	29.9
Umguza	38.7	53.4	51.4	35.9	45.1	43.1	37.6	51.1	48.9
Hwange Urban	65.7	56.3	57.0	59.4	55.9	56.3	63.7	56.2	56.9
Victoria Falls	86.8	89.4	89.3	88.1	90.2	90.1	87.3	89.6	89.5
Beitbridge Rural	29.5	36.0	35.3	27.8	33.6	33.0	28.6	34.8	34.1
Bulilima	45.4	44.8	44.9	45.3	45.5	45.5	45.4	45.2	45.2
Mangwe	57.3	55.8	56.1	57.3	59.7	59.1	57.3	57.8	57.7
Gwanda	53.1	53.3	53.2	58.7	56.2	56.6	55.8	54.5	54.7
Insiza	47.8	51.1	50.9	45.5	54.4	53.7	46.8	52.4	52.0
Matobo	51.7	52.1	52.1	54.3	54.1	54.1	53.1	53.0	53.0
Umzingwane	60.0	62.8	62.6	59.2	63.3	62.9	59.7	63.0	62.7
Gwanda Urban	87.7	82.6	82.7	93.8	89.1	89.3	90.8	84.8	84.9
Beitbridge Urban	61.9	78.8	78.3	68.2	78.0	77.5	64.6	78.6	78.1
Plumtree	81.1	83.3	83.1	82.0	85.1	84.7	81.5	83.9	83.7
Chirumhanzu	53.7	54.0	53.9	56.5	53.9	54.6	55.4	54.0	54.3
Gokwe North	36.4	34.6	34.9	36.1	37.8	37.5	36.3	35.6	35.7
Gokwe South	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.1	34.3	33.9	32.1	33.0	32.9
Gweru	51.2	51.3	51.2	54.2	51.9	52.6	52.6	51.5	51.7
Kwekwe	43.6	40.9	41.3	43.5	44.0	43.9	43.5	42.1	42.4
Mberengwa	42.7	40.5	40.8	45.1	45.1	45.1	43.9	42.5	42.7
Shurugwi	58.3	54.1	54.9	63.1	57.4	59.0	60.6	55.3	56.5
Zvishavane	57.2	54.7	55.1	61.1	58.3	58.9	59.1	56.1	56.7
Gweru Urban	92.9	95.1	94.9	93.4	96.3	95.8	93.1	95.5	95.2
Kwekwe Urban	87.8	87.9	87.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	89.1	88.7	88.7
Redcliff	83.0	90.5	89.5	85.3	89.9	89.1	84.0	90.3	89.4
Zvishavane Urban	58.0	67.3	66.9	60.4	64.5	64.2	58.9	66.6	66.1
Gokwe Town	78.9	87.2	86.6	77.7	90.1	89.2	78.4	88.5	87.7
Shurugwi Urban	44.6	48.3	48.0	70.3	59.7	61.0	53.1	50.7	50.9
Bikita	47.5	47.3	47.3	46.2	46.4	46.4	46.9	46.9	46.9
Chiredzi	32.0	39.8	39.2	29.6	31.8	31.5	31.0	37.3	36.7
Chivi	49.0	48.0	48.2	48.9	49.2	49.1	48.9	48.5	48.6
Gutu	57.9	57.7	57.7	59.2	58.0	58.2	58.6	57.8	57.9
Masvingo	44.1	46.3	46.1	44.5	44.2	44.3	44.3	45.5	45.4
Mwenezi	29.0	34.7	34.1	34.0	32.0	32.3	31.1	33.6	33.3
Zaka	35.6	38.4	38.1	36.2	38.5	38.2	35.9	38.4	38.2
Masvingo Urban	90.6	95.4	95.2	92.3	95.8	95.5	91.4	95.6	95.3
Chiredzi Urban	88.1	91.4	91.2	92.6	93.7	93.6	90.2	92.1	92.0
Harare Rural	91.6	92.4	92.4	91.7	92.7	92.6	91.6	92.5	92.5
Harare Urban	91.6	94.4	94.2	92.0	94.8	94.5	91.8	94.5	94.3
Chitungwiza	93.8	96.3	96.2	94.1	96.6	96.3	93.9	96.4	96.2
Epworth	96.5	97.8	97.7	96.5	97.5	97.5	96.5	97.7	97.7
Total	61.6	70.3	69.3	61.7	67.0	66.1	61.6	69.2	68.2

Appendix A1.49: Proportion of Households with no Toilet Facility by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
Buhera	48.6	48.3	48.3	51.1	50.5	50.6	49.9	49.3	49.4
Chimanimani	11.1	8.1	8.5	10.9	9.5	9.7	11.0	8.7	9.0
Chipinge Rural	19.9	16.0	16.5	22.3	19.1	19.6	21.1	17.3	17.8
Makoni	28.8	29.1	29.1	28.1	27.1	27.3	28.4	28.3	28.3
Mutare Rural	16.6	21.0	20.6	14.9	18.2	17.8	15.8	19.8	19.4
Mutasa	5.6	5.3	5.3	6.7	5.4	5.6	6.2	5.4	5.5
Nyanga	29.1	25.1	25.6	31.2	27.2	27.7	30.1	26.0	26.5
Mutare Urban	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3
Rusape	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chipinge Urban	2.3	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.8
Bindura	21.9	19.9	20.1	24.9	21.2	21.9	23.1	20.2	20.6
Centenary	26.0	25.6	25.7	29.2	27.2	27.6	27.1	26.0	26.2
Guruve	28.2	30.7	30.4	29.6	25.3	26.0	28.8	28.8	28.8
Mazowe	11.2	9.5	9.6	10.5	8.6	8.9	11.0	9.3	9.4
Mount Darwin	26.3	27.1	27.0	28.3	25.1	26.0	27.3	26.4	26.6
Rushinga	39.5	39.6	39.5	38.5	36.5	37.0	39.0	38.5	38.6
Shamva	16.9	16.1	16.2	14.2	13.4	13.6	15.7	15.2	15.3
Mbire	30.4	29.9	29.9	37.2	32.9	34.0	32.9	30.6	31.1
Bindura Urban	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.3	1.3
Mvurwi	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	2.1	1.0	1.0
Chikomba	30.5	32.3	32.0	31.6	32.9	32.6	31.0	32.5	32.3
Goromonzi	16.8	14.4	14.6	18.7	15.4	16.1	17.6	14.7	15.1
Hwedza	29.5	32.1	31.6	30.8	33.0	32.3	30.2	32.4	31.9
Marondera	21.1	22.0	22.0	24.2	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.0	22.0
Mudzi	38.1	37.2	37.3	41.4	37.5	38.2	39.8	37.3	37.7
Murehwa	23.7	23.6	23.6	24.0	23.1	23.2	23.8	23.4	23.5
Mutoko	26.2	27.5	27.3	26.5	25.7	25.8	26.3	26.8	26.7
Seke	19.6	17.8	18.0	18.9	17.3	17.6	19.3	17.7	17.9
UMP	34.1	39.9	39.0	31.6	34.3	33.7	32.9	37.9	37.0
Marondera Urban	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ruwa Local Board	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.0
Chegutu	33.7	37.9	37.3	35.2	36.4	36.2	34.3	37.4	36.9
Hurungwe	36.4	38.4	38.1	38.9	36.7	37.2	37.3	37.9	37.8
Mhondoro Ngezi	46.9	44.6	44.8	49.8	48.3	48.5	48.2	45.6	45.9
Kariba	63.9	58.1	59.4	72.8	65.8	67.8	67.3	60.5	62.2
Makonde	40.2	44.7	44.2	42.8	42.4	42.5	41.1	44.1	43.8
Zvimba	21.2	19.4	19.6	21.0	20.1	20.2	21.1	19.6	19.7
Sanyati	38.4	41.7	41.1	41.6	42.7	42.4	39.6	41.9	41.4
Chinhoyi	2.2	1.9	1.9	5.5	2.1	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.1
Kadoma	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.8
Chegutu Urban	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.5
Kariba Urban	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Norton	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1
Karoi	5.5	2.2	2.4	3.3	1.8	2.0	4.6	2.1	2.3

Continued ...

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	73.9	74.1	74.1	79.6	79.0	79.2	76.8	76.3	76.4
Bubi	49.6	53.7	53.1	57.7	59.8	59.2	53.1	55.5	55.1
Hwange	52.3	48.5	49.1	56.5	49.7	51.5	54.3	48.9	50.1
Lupane	66.2	69.9	69.3	69.6	72.4	71.8	67.8	70.8	70.3
Nkayi	70.7	72.5	72.2	73.3	73.1	73.1	71.9	72.7	72.6
Tsholotsho	60.4	61.8	61.5	63.8	62.2	62.6	62.2	62.0	62.1
Umguza	48.9	35.1	36.9	52.7	44.6	46.3	50.5	37.7	39.7
Hwange Urban	2.5	1.1	1.2	3.8	1.2	1.5	2.9	1.1	1.3
Victoria Falls	8.9	7.6	7.7	5.1	5.4	5.4	7.6	7.1	7.1
Beitbridge Rural	63.0	54.8	55.7	67.1	61.4	62.0	65.1	58.1	58.9
Bulilima	43.8	46.3	45.8	47.6	47.1	47.2	46.1	46.8	46.6
Mangwe	28.3	34.2	33.0	34.5	33.1	33.4	31.9	33.6	33.2
Gwanda	34.8	32.6	32.9	35.6	35.9	35.8	35.2	33.9	34.1
Insiza	38.6	38.2	38.3	40.6	35.8	36.1	39.5	37.3	37.4
Matobo	36.9	39.9	39.3	38.6	39.6	39.3	37.8	39.8	39.3
Umzingwane	29.9	27.4	27.6	33.5	29.3	29.7	31.4	28.0	28.3
Gwanda Urban	5.5	9.0	9.0	2.5	4.6	4.5	3.9	7.5	7.4
Beitbridge Urban	33.2	18.7	19.2	29.6	20.9	21.3	31.7	19.4	19.8
Plumtree	10.0	10.5	10.4	8.1	7.4	7.5	9.1	9.4	9.3
Chirumhanzu	36.7	38.1	37.8	35.6	39.7	38.7	36.1	38.9	38.3
Gokwe North	53.3	58.4	57.7	57.2	56.5	56.6	54.8	57.8	57.4
Gokwe South	56.0	58.7	58.4	59.3	58.6	58.7	57.4	58.7	58.5
Gweru	38.1	39.7	39.4	38.3	40.2	39.6	38.2	39.8	39.4
Kwekwe	46.7	50.2	49.7	47.3	47.5	47.4	47.0	49.2	48.7
Mberengwa	43.9	47.2	46.7	46.5	47.4	47.3	45.2	47.3	46.9
Shurugwi	30.0	36.5	35.2	28.5	36.4	34.1	29.3	36.4	34.8
Zvishavane	31.7	36.3	35.6	31.4	34.9	34.2	31.6	35.8	35.0
Gweru Urban	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Kwekwe Urban	2.8	4.5	4.4	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	4.0	3.8
Redcliff	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.3
Zvishavane Urban	1.4	0.6	0.6	3.8	0.6	0.9	2.3	0.6	0.7
Gokwe Town	13.3	7.8	8.2	10.4	5.2	5.6	12.0	6.7	7.1
Shurugwi Urban	19.4	14.2	14.6	14.2	11.3	11.7	17.7	13.6	13.9
Bikita	44.3	46.6	46.4	48.7	49.2	49.2	46.4	47.9	47.7
Chiredzi	54.2	40.1	41.2	60.9	57.0	57.4	56.9	45.5	46.5
Chivi	41.6	45.2	44.6	44.9	45.8	45.6	43.3	45.5	45.0
Gutu	34.5	36.5	36.3	34.6	37.5	37.1	34.6	36.9	36.7
Masvingo	44.0	44.7	44.6	48.4	49.6	49.5	46.0	46.7	46.6
Mwenezi	56.1	54.2	54.4	57.0	60.9	60.5	56.5	56.9	56.8
Zaka	55.9	54.6	54.7	56.8	57.2	57.2	56.4	55.8	55.9
Masvingo Urban	3.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.6	1.6	1.7
Chiredzi Urban	5.3	2.8	2.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	3.3	2.2	2.2
Harare Rural	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.5
Harare Urban	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Chitungwiza	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Epworth	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Total	28.4	21.7	22.4	30.9	26.6	27.3	29.6	23.3	24.1

Appendix A1.50: Proportion of Households using Wood as Energy for Cooking by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total
	Disability	Disability		Disability	Disability		Disability		
Bulawayo	6.8	6.5	6.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.1
Buhera	92.9	91.5	91.7	96.3	95.2	95.3	94.8	93.2	93.5
Chimanimani	89.5	89.0	89.1	92.2	90.9	91.1	90.8	89.7	89.9
Chipinge Rural	90.0	88.3	88.5	94.8	93.5	93.7	92.5	90.5	90.8
Makoni	92.5	91.7	91.9	94.1	92.7	93.0	93.3	92.1	92.4
Mutare Rural	92.5	91.9	91.9	95.0	93.5	93.7	93.7	92.6	92.7
Mutasa	88.6	84.4	84.9	94.4	91.4	91.8	91.4	87.3	87.7
Nyanga	90.3	86.9	87.3	94.9	91.8	92.2	92.4	88.9	89.3
Mutare Urban	25.8	22.6	22.8	22.4	21.7	21.8	24.3	22.4	22.5
Rusape	22.7	25.0	24.8	18.7	21.9	21.4	20.6	23.8	23.5
Chipinge Urban	46.2	41.2	41.5	45.8	43.2	43.4	46.0	42.0	42.3
Bindura	88.0	83.9	84.4	93.3	88.8	89.7	90.1	85.2	85.9
Centenary	91.2	91.5	91.5	93.8	91.8	92.3	92.1	91.6	91.7
Guruve	89.6	90.2	90.1	93.5	90.0	90.6	91.3	90.1	90.3
Mazowe	84.8	77.4	78.0	87.8	80.5	81.6	86.0	78.2	79.0
Mount Darwin	92.3	91.5	91.7	94.0	91.1	91.8	93.1	91.4	91.7
Rushinga	93.4	92.4	92.6	95.9	93.5	94.1	94.5	92.8	93.1
Shamva	86.3	78.8	80.1	90.4	83.2	85.0	88.1	80.2	81.8
Mbire	92.8	94.1	93.9	95.4	95.3	95.3	93.8	94.4	94.3
Bindura Urban	32.7	29.1	29.3	26.0	27.2	27.1	30.1	28.6	28.7
Mvurwi	51.8	40.6	41.3	55.7	40.6	42.0	53.4	40.6	41.5
Chikomba	89.8	84.7	85.4	93.4	87.3	88.6	91.6	85.7	86.7
Goromonzi	80.8	70.4	71.5	85.4	76.2	78.1	82.8	72.0	73.4
Hwedza	91.8	90.1	90.4	95.0	91.9	92.9	93.4	90.7	91.4
Marondera	86.7	84.5	84.6	92.4	89.0	89.3	88.9	85.8	86.0
Mudzi	94.3	91.2	91.6	96.6	94.0	94.4	95.4	92.4	92.9
Murehwa	90.0	87.7	88.0	93.2	89.8	90.4	91.5	88.5	88.9
Mutoko	91.9	89.0	89.3	94.8	89.6	90.4	93.2	89.3	89.8
Seke	80.7	76.0	76.5	83.9	77.9	79.0	82.0	76.5	77.2
UMP	93.0	93.2	93.1	95.0	93.5	93.8	93.9	93.3	93.4
Marondera Urban	25.1	19.9	20.1	19.5	18.4	18.5	22.2	19.3	19.5
Ruwa Local Board	17.9	18.9	18.8	13.3	14.3	14.2	16.6	17.9	17.9
Chegutu	88.1	86.8	87.0	92.0	89.8	90.3	89.8	87.7	88.1
Hurungwe	88.7	89.6	89.5	93.6	91.3	91.8	90.5	90.0	90.1
Mhondoro Ngezi	86.8	79.5	80.1	93.6	87.9	88.7	89.8	81.8	82.6
Kariba	92.1	91.6	91.8	95.4	94.5	94.7	93.4	92.5	92.8
Makonde	86.0	87.8	87.5	87.6	88.1	88.0	86.5	87.9	87.7
Zvimba	75.5	68.5	69.2	82.4	73.2	74.8	78.0	69.6	70.6
Sanyati	83.4	83.9	83.8	89.2	86.4	87.2	85.6	84.5	84.7
Chinhoyi	33.6	29.4	29.8	34.4	28.2	28.9	34.0	29.1	29.5
Kadoma	32.3	25.9	26.5	31.3	25.9	26.8	31.8	25.9	26.6
Chegutu Urban	29.3	26.5	26.7	26.3	26.5	26.5	28.0	26.5	26.6
Kariba Urban	17.8	13.8	14.3	19.9	14.3	15.2	18.5	13.9	14.5
Norton	20.6	20.2	20.2	15.4	16.1	16.0	18.5	19.1	19.0
Karoi	38.9	24.6	25.7	31.9	25.5	26.3	36.1	24.9	25.9

Continued ...

District	Male			Female			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	91.4	92.1	92.0	95.9	95.8	95.8	93.6	93.7	93.7
Bubi	79.5	79.9	79.8	86.1	86.3	86.2	82.4	81.8	81.9
Hwange	90.4	81.8	83.3	93.5	85.8	87.8	91.9	83.3	85.1
Lupane	87.5	87.6	87.5	90.1	90.0	90.0	88.7	88.5	88.5
Nkayi	87.3	87.8	87.8	90.9	91.0	91.0	88.9	89.1	89.1
Tsholotsho	87.7	88.3	88.1	92.8	92.8	92.8	90.4	90.6	90.6
Umguza	75.6	62.3	64.1	82.3	72.8	74.9	78.3	65.3	67.3
Hwange Urban	6.2	3.4	3.6	9.4	5.0	5.5	7.2	3.7	4.1
Victoria Falls	36.2	31.1	31.2	38.1	31.5	31.9	36.8	31.2	31.4
Beitbridge Rural	93.7	89.7	90.2	94.8	94.9	94.8	94.2	92.3	92.5
Bulilima	90.3	89.5	89.7	94.1	93.3	93.5	92.6	91.7	91.9
Mangwe	86.7	89.4	88.9	92.5	92.6	92.6	90.0	91.1	90.8
Gwanda	86.1	77.1	78.3	93.7	89.6	90.3	89.7	82.4	83.5
Insiza	84.5	80.3	80.5	86.6	85.2	85.3	85.4	82.1	82.4
Matobo	86.2	84.1	84.5	92.1	88.4	89.4	89.4	86.0	86.8
Umzingwane	79.8	70.5	71.2	89.7	81.0	81.8	83.8	74.2	75.0
Gwanda Urban	31.5	36.0	35.9	33.8	29.3	29.5	32.7	33.8	33.7
Beitbridge Urban	45.3	29.7	30.2	43.0	30.6	31.3	44.4	30.0	30.5
Plumtree	28.3	25.6	25.9	22.4	21.2	21.3	25.5	24.0	24.2
Chirumhanzu	87.5	81.5	82.7	89.8	84.5	85.8	88.9	83.0	84.3
Gokwe North	90.0	93.1	92.7	95.0	94.4	94.5	92.0	93.5	93.3
Gokwe South	90.4	93.4	93.0	94.4	94.7	94.7	92.1	93.9	93.6
Gweru	86.0	82.6	83.3	90.8	86.9	88.1	88.3	84.1	85.1
Kwekwe	87.6	86.6	86.8	89.5	88.3	88.6	88.6	87.2	87.5
Mberengwa	85.9	85.4	85.5	92.1	90.3	90.7	88.9	87.5	87.8
Shurugwi	86.6	88.2	87.8	90.7	90.0	90.2	88.6	88.8	88.8
Zvishavane	87.6	85.4	85.7	93.1	91.1	91.5	90.3	87.7	88.2
Gweru Urban	9.8	10.6	10.5	9.5	8.9	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.0
Kwekwe Urban	18.5	20.2	20.0	14.8	18.7	18.0	16.9	19.8	19.4
Redcliff	23.5	21.5	21.8	22.2	20.0	20.4	22.9	21.0	21.3
Zvishavane Urban	36.3	25.7	26.2	35.8	31.3	31.7	36.1	27.2	27.7
Gokwe Town	53.9	42.2	43.1	55.0	38.3	39.6	54.4	40.5	41.6
Shurugwi Urban	38.5	33.0	33.4	35.5	30.2	30.8	37.5	32.4	32.9
Bikita	92.5	91.0	91.1	95.8	94.9	95.0	94.1	92.8	92.9
Chiredzi	89.7	86.0	86.3	93.6	92.4	92.5	91.3	88.1	88.3
Chivi	91.4	88.9	89.3	94.5	91.7	92.3	92.9	90.1	90.7
Gutu	91.7	88.4	88.7	93.7	92.3	92.4	92.7	90.0	90.3
Masvingo	83.7	80.7	81.0	91.6	89.8	90.0	87.3	84.3	84.6
Mwenezi	84.3	85.6	85.5	90.7	90.8	90.8	87.1	87.7	87.6
Zaka	91.1	90.2	90.3	94.4	94.3	94.4	92.7	92.1	92.2
Masvingo Urban	15.4	14.0	14.1	12.8	11.3	11.5	14.2	13.1	13.2
Chiredzi Urban	15.5	14.7	14.8	12.4	11.1	11.2	14.0	13.6	13.6
Harare Rural	56.4	51.4	51.6	59.4	54.2	54.7	57.4	52.0	52.3
Harare Urban	7.0	6.6	6.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.2	6.2	6.2
Chitungwiza	7.9	6.1	6.2	8.4	6.0	6.3	8.1	6.1	6.2
Epworth	67.7	61.1	61.4	70.7	63.0	63.7	68.7	61.5	61.8
Total	72.1	57.9	59.4	76.6	66.9	68.5	74.1	60.9	62.6

Appendix A1.51: Proportion of Households using Electricity as Energy for Cooking by District, and Sex and Disability Status of Head, Zimbabwe, 2012 Census

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Bulawayo	92.9	92.3	92.4	94.5	93.7	93.9	93.6	92.8	92.9
Buhera	1.7	5.1	4.3	0.7	2.5	2.1	1.2	3.8	3.2
Chimanimani	4.1	7.6	6.9	3.6	6.2	5.6	3.9	7.0	6.4
Chipinge Rural	3.7	7.8	6.9	1.8	4.0	3.4	2.8	6.2	5.4
Makoni	2.8	5.0	4.4	1.9	4.3	3.5	2.3	4.7	4.0
Mutare Rural	2.1	4.2	3.8	1.5	3.2	2.9	1.8	3.8	3.4
Mutasa	8.0	13.2	12.3	2.9	6.4	5.6	5.7	10.4	9.5
Nyanga	5.8	10.9	9.9	2.8	6.6	5.8	4.5	9.1	8.2
Mutare Urban	74.1	75.7	75.5	76.1	76.6	76.5	74.9	75.9	75.8
Rusape	72.6	73.3	73.2	78.0	77.0	77.2	75.1	74.7	74.7
Chipinge Urban	50.9	57.3	56.5	52.2	55.0	54.6	51.5	56.5	55.8
Bindura	5.4	11.7	10.3	2.7	6.8	5.6	4.5	10.4	9.0
Centenary	2.3	4.7	3.9	1.9	5.1	3.9	2.2	4.8	3.9
Guruve	1.9	4.8	4.2	1.4	6.0	4.7	1.7	5.3	4.4
Mazowe	12.0	19.3	18.0	8.7	16.3	14.5	10.9	18.6	17.1
Mount Darwin	1.6	4.8	3.8	1.7	5.8	4.3	1.6	5.1	4.0
Rushinga	1.5	4.4	3.6	1.2	3.8	2.9	1.4	4.2	3.3
Shamva	6.4	16.3	13.5	3.8	12.2	9.1	5.4	15.0	12.0
Mbire	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.0
Bindura Urban	65.2	68.0	67.6	68.5	69.2	69.0	66.3	68.3	68.0
Mvurwi	48.2	56.7	55.7	49.3	56.5	55.3	48.6	56.7	55.6
Chikomba	4.8	12.5	10.8	4.8	10.4	8.8	4.8	11.7	10.0
Goromonzi	13.6	21.2	19.7	9.0	16.7	14.5	11.9	20.0	18.2
Hwedza	2.7	6.7	5.6	1.3	5.6	3.9	2.1	6.3	5.0
Marondera	8.2	11.8	11.4	4.1	7.5	7.0	6.8	10.5	10.1
Mudzi	1.1	5.3	4.3	0.9	3.3	2.7	1.0	4.5	3.6
Murehwa	4.6	8.0	7.3	2.7	6.4	5.4	3.8	7.4	6.5
Mutoko	3.6	8.2	7.2	2.6	7.9	6.6	3.2	8.0	7.0
Seke	13.3	16.5	15.9	10.5	14.9	13.7	12.3	16.1	15.2
UMP	1.0	3.6	2.9	1.7	3.7	3.1	1.3	3.6	3.0
Marondera Urban	73.1	77.3	76.9	78.1	79.3	79.1	75.4	78.0	77.7
Ruwa Local Board	64.6	60.1	60.6	72.0	66.7	67.5	66.5	61.5	62.1
Chegutu	5.1	9.9	8.8	3.1	6.5	5.4	4.3	8.9	7.7
Hurungwe	2.8	5.1	4.5	1.7	4.1	3.3	2.5	4.9	4.2
Mhondoro Ngezi	6.6	16.4	15.0	2.8	8.1	7.0	5.2	14.1	12.6
Kariba	2.3	5.0	4.0	1.7	3.0	2.4	2.1	4.4	3.5
Makonde	4.6	6.3	5.9	5.3	6.6	6.3	4.8	6.4	6.0
Zvimba	17.2	23.2	22.1	11.9	20.4	18.2	15.5	22.5	21.1
Sanyati	9.2	11.9	11.1	5.4	9.5	7.9	8.0	11.3	10.2
Chinhoyi	62.2	68.2	67.4	62.9	69.7	68.5	62.5	68.7	67.7
Kadoma	64.9	71.6	70.4	64.0	71.9	70.0	64.6	71.7	70.3
Chegutu Urban	68.3	71.4	70.9	70.9	71.1	71.1	69.3	71.3	71.0
Kariba Urban	81.1	86.0	85.0	79.2	85.7	84.1	80.5	85.9	84.8
Norton	75.6	76.3	76.2	81.0	80.8	80.9	77.4	77.5	77.5
Karoi	62.2	73.5	71.6	65.9	71.3	70.2	63.5	72.8	71.2


Continued ...

District	Males			Females			Total		
	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total	With Disability	Without Disability	Total
Binga	2.1	4.4	3.8	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.3	2.8
Bubi	8.6	14.7	13.1	4.4	6.8	6.0	7.0	12.4	10.8
Hwange	4.0	15.2	12.1	3.0	10.8	8.1	3.6	13.6	10.5
Lupane	1.5	5.3	4.2	1.7	4.8	3.8	1.6	5.1	4.1
Nkayi	0.4	2.6	2.1	0.8	2.5	2.0	0.6	2.6	2.0
Tsholotsho	1.0	3.9	2.7	0.5	2.2	1.5	0.7	3.0	2.1
Umguza	16.0	32.6	28.8	8.7	22.4	18.1	13.3	29.8	25.5
Hwange Urban	95.2	96.7	96.5	89.6	94.7	93.7	93.5	96.3	95.8
Victoria Falls	58.6	66.7	66.1	62.0	65.6	65.3	59.7	66.4	65.9
Beitbridge Rural	1.8	7.4	6.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	1.4	5.1	4.4
Bulilima	1.9	3.7	3.2	0.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.6	2.1
Mangwe	0.5	2.1	1.6	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.3
Gwanda	6.7	18.2	15.5	2.1	5.4	4.5	4.6	12.9	10.8
Insiza	4.5	12.3	11.2	2.1	7.9	6.9	3.5	10.6	9.6
Matobo	3.1	10.4	8.1	1.8	6.6	4.8	2.5	8.8	6.6
Umzingwane	12.4	25.5	23.5	5.4	13.8	12.2	9.5	21.5	19.5
Gwanda Urban	64.2	62.1	62.2	68.2	69.3	69.2	66.1	64.5	64.6
Beitbridge Urban	56.6	66.4	65.8	55.8	65.5	64.7	56.3	66.2	65.5
Plumtree	67.0	73.3	72.3	77.3	76.1	76.3	71.4	74.3	73.8
Chirumhanzu	7.4	15.7	13.2	6.1	12.8	10.3	6.7	14.2	11.7
Gokwe North	0.9	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.6
Gokwe South	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7
Gweru	6.7	13.4	11.2	3.9	8.8	6.8	5.5	11.8	9.5
Kwekwe	5.3	8.2	7.4	2.8	6.1	4.8	4.1	7.4	6.3
Mberengwa	2.4	6.3	5.2	1.4	4.1	3.3	1.9	5.3	4.4
Shurugwi	3.0	5.6	4.8	2.3	4.8	3.9	2.7	5.3	4.4
Zvishavane	2.9	10.2	8.2	0.8	4.7	3.5	1.9	8.0	6.2
Gweru Urban	87.8	86.8	87.0	89.1	88.5	88.6	88.3	87.3	87.5
Kwekwe Urban	80.0	78.9	79.1	83.3	80.1	80.9	81.3	79.3	79.7
Redcliff	74.5	77.7	77.0	78.0	78.6	78.4	76.0	78.0	77.5
Zvishavane Urban	67.2	72.5	72.0	65.6	66.2	66.1	66.7	70.8	70.4
Gokwe Town	40.2	56.0	53.8	45.0	60.3	58.2	42.3	57.9	55.7
Shurugwi Urban	60.7	64.9	64.3	64.6	68.2	67.5	61.8	65.6	65.0
Bikita	1.9	5.3	4.7	0.9	2.5	2.3	1.4	4.0	3.6
Chiredzi	4.9	10.6	9.7	2.6	5.0	4.5	4.0	8.8	8.0
Chivi	1.1	6.7	5.0	1.1	5.3	4.0	1.1	6.1	4.6
Gutu	3.1	8.0	7.1	2.3	5.2	4.6	2.7	6.8	6.0
Masvingo	8.3	14.9	13.8	3.7	6.7	6.2	6.4	11.6	10.7
Mwenezi	2.5	6.2	5.4	2.1	4.0	3.6	2.3	5.3	4.7
Zaka	1.8	4.2	3.7	0.8	2.5	2.2	1.3	3.4	3.0
Masvingo Urban	84.9	84.8	84.8	87.1	87.4	87.3	85.8	85.7	85.7
Chiredzi Urban	82.1	85.0	84.8	89.8	88.4	88.6	85.3	86.1	86.0
Harare Rural	14.3	16.6	16.4	7.1	13.4	12.4	12.4	16.0	15.5
Harare Urban	87.6	87.7	87.6	90.6	90.2	90.3	88.7	88.3	88.3
Chitungwiza	79.5	80.6	80.5	82.2	81.3	81.4	80.5	80.8	80.8
Epworth	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8
Total	22.6	37.3	34.5	19.3	29.5	27.0	21.3	34.7	31.9

16. Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census Questionnaire

ENumerator NUMBER

1104121027



REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE
Population Census 2012

IF A CONTINUATION QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD MARK HERE

A – IDENTIFICATION

Province:

District:

Ward:

Sector:

EA:

Household:

Agriculture:

B – FOR ALL PERSONS

1. Who stayed the Friday night (17 August) here? Write the names of all adults, children and babies. Include visitors and persons temporarily absent (on night duty, travel, etc. not counted elsewhere), returning on Saturday morning (18 August). List all persons starting with the person who was heading the household on census night.

Person Number	2. What is (name) relationship to the head of household?	3. Is (name) male or female?	4. How old was (name) at his or her last birthday? (Enter age in completed years "00" for those under 1 year)	5. Does (name) have a birth certificate?	6. Where was (name) born?	7. Where does (name) usually live?
1	Head	Male	37	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
2	Spouse	Female	34	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
3	Parent	Male	65	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
4	Parent	Female	62	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
5	Other relative	Male	45	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
6	Other relative	Female	42	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
7	Other relative	Male	38	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
8	Other relative	Female	35	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
9	Other relative	Male	32	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
10	Other relative	Female	29	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
11	Other relative	Male	26	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
12	Other relative	Female	23	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
13	Other relative	Male	20	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
14	Other relative	Female	17	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
15	Other relative	Male	14	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
16	Other relative	Female	11	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
17	Other relative	Male	8	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
18	Other relative	Female	5	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
19	Other relative	Male	2	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code
20	Other relative	Female	0	Yes	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code

CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED

