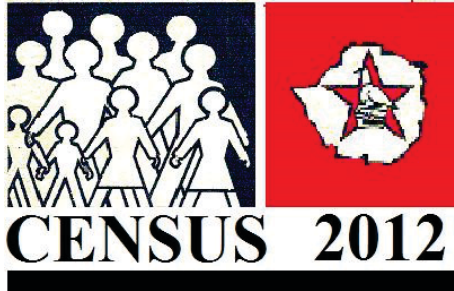


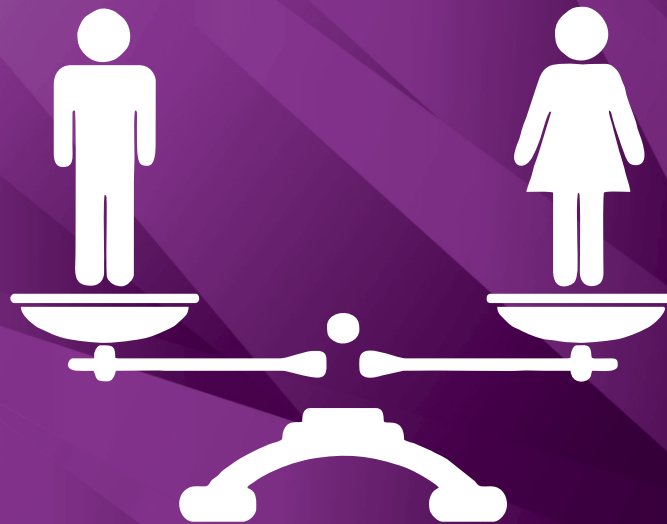


ZIMBABWE



WOMEN AND MEN PROFILE

SUMMARY REPORT



JUNE 2016



ZIMBABWE POPULATION CENSUS 2012

WOMEN AND MEN PROFILE SUMMARY REPORT

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June 2016



Population Distribution by Sex, Province and Sex Ratio, Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census

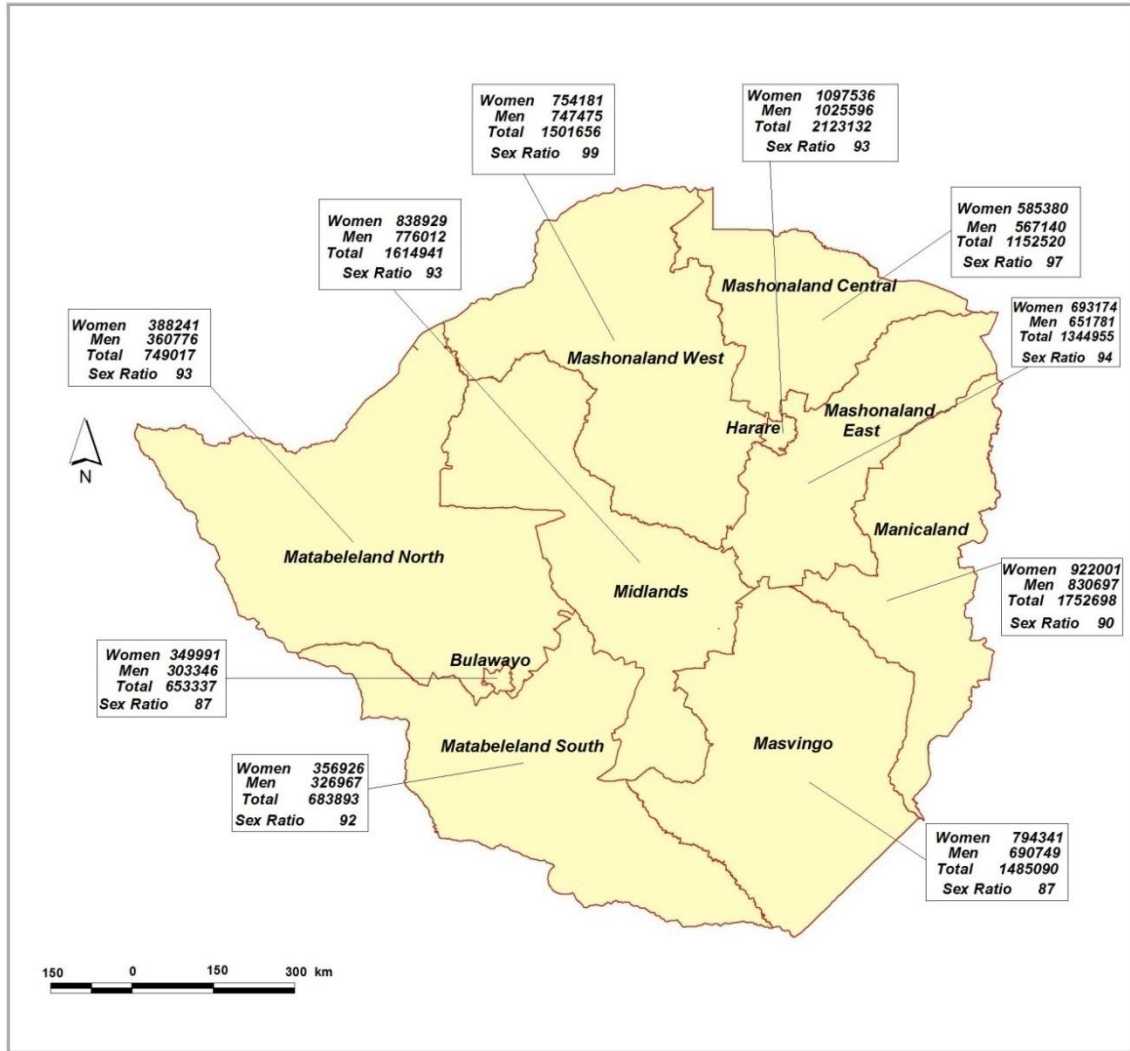


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Foreword

The Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census Women and Men Profile Summary Report is the first such 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. In preparing the Women and Men Profile Summary Report, ZimStat seeks to put at the disposal of planners, decision makers and development partners reliable data on women and men.

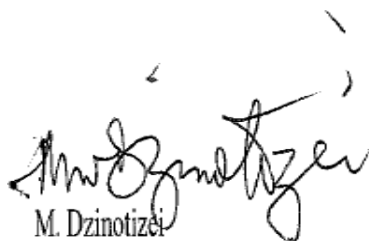
ZIMSTAT is appreciative of the significant funding and material provisions availed to the Agency by the Government of Zimbabwe through Treasury, given the prevailing budgetary constraints.

In addition, ZimStat would also like to thank the following development partners and donors for their financial, material and technical assistance:

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- United Nations Children's Fund
- 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
HARARE,
June, 2016

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Special gratitude goes to Dr/Mrs. Jesimen T. Chipika and Mrs. Joyce A. Malaba, for authoring this summary. May the women and men of Zimbabwe live, to hopefully, enjoy the many positive actions that will be triggered by the use of these findings to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women in particular, in all the sectors of Zimbabwe, and at all levels!

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ARV	Antiretroviral Drug
ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
AU	African Union
CA	Communal Area
CCPR	Convention on Civil and Political Rights
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRC	United Nations Child Rights
ECOSOC	International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
LAMA	Legal Age of Majority Act
LSCF	Large Scale Commercial Farm
MLWD	Men Living with Disability
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
N/A	Not Applicable
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
PLWD	People Living with Disability
PMTCT	Prevention-of-Mother-to-Child Transmission
RA	Resettlement Area
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SNA	System of National Accounts
SR	Sex Ratio
SSCF	Small Scale Commercial Farms
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UMP	Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WLWD	Women Living with Disability
ZimAsset	Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

SUMMARY TABLE: WOMEN AND MEN PROFILE, ZIMBABWE 2012 POPULATION CENSUS

Indicator	Women	Men	Total	Sex Ratio (SR) % or Gender Parity Index (GPI) %
POPULATION SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND STRUCTURE				
Population Distribution by Sex, No.	6 780 700	6 280 539	13 061 239	93 (SR)
Population Distribution by Sex, %	51.9	48.1		108 (GPI)
Population in Rural Areas, No.	4 535 779	4 241 315	8 777 094	94 (SR)
Population in Urban Areas, No.	2 244 921	2 039 224	4 284 145	91 (SR)
Children Aged 0-5 Years, No.	991 878	986 596	1 978 474	99 (SR)
Children Aged 0-17 Years, No.	3 130 590	3 125 194	6 255 784	100 (SR)
Adolescents Aged 10-17 Years, No.	1 558 977	1 548 703	3 107 680	99 (SR)
Youths Aged 15-35 Years, No.	2 539 234	2 288 354	4 827 588	90 (SR)
Youths Aged 15-24 Years, No.	1 365 001	1 242 696	2 607 697	91 (SR)
Population Aged 15-64 Years, No.	3 774 652	3 354 939	7 129 591	89 (SR)
Elderly Aged 65 Years and Above, No.	299 779	231 925	531 704	77 (SR)
Population with a Birth Certificate by Sex, No.	4 606 383	4 363 097	8 969 480	
Population with a Birth Certificate by Sex, % Distribution	67.9	69.5	68.7	98 (GPI)
Population with No Birth Certificate by Sex, No.	2 043 037	1 791 676	3 834 713	
Population with No Birth Certificate by Sex, % Distribution	30.1	28.5	29.4	106 (GPI)
Population in Institutions by Sex, No.	62 314	71 228	133 542	114(SR)
Population in Institutions by Sex, %	46.7	53.3		88(GPI)
Population Living with Disability by Sex, No.	440 569	377 074	817 643	
Population Living with Disability by Sex, % (Prevalence)	6.5	6.0	6.3	108 (GPI)
	Female-headed	Male-headed	Total	
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS				
Households by Sex of Head of Household, No.	1 070 685	1 988 331	3 059 016	186(SR)
Households by Sex of Head of Household, %	35.0	65.0	100	
Households Headed by Children Aged 0 - 17 Years	23 720	24 308	48 028	102 (SR)
Households Headed by Youth Aged 15 - 35 Years	388 426	864 078	1 252 504	222 (SR)
Average Household Size by Sex of Head of Household, persons per household	6.3	3.1	4.2	203 (GPI)
Average Household Size by Child Headed (0-17 Years) and Sex of Head of Household, persons per household	7.8	7.4	7.6	106 (GPI)
Average Household Size by Adult Headed (18-64 Years) and Sex of Head of Household, persons per household	6.4	3.0	4.1	214 (GPI)
Average Household Size by Elderly Headed (65-98 Years) and Sex of Head of Household, persons per household	5.3	3.7	4.4	143 (GPI)
EDUCATION				
	Women	Men	Total	
Population Aged 6-24 Years Who Were At School by Sex, No.	1 842 735	1 900 646	3 743 381	
Population Aged 6-24 Years Who Were At School by Sex, %	63.8	68.8	66.2	93 (GPI)
Population Aged 25 Years and Above, Who Have Never Been to School by Sex, No.	314 841	116 778	431 619	
Population Aged 25 Years and Above, Who Have Never Been to School by Sex, %	11.6	5.0	8.5	233 (GPI)
Population Aged 6-24 Years Who Have Never Been to School by Sex, No.	61 060	68 945	130 005	
Population Aged 6-24 Years Who Have Never Been to School by Sex, %	2.1	2.5	2.3	85 (GPI)
Population Aged 6-24 Years Who Had Left School by Sex, No.	986 595	803 076	1 789 671	
Population Aged 6-24 Years Who Had Left School by Sex, %	34.1	29.1	31.7	117 (GPI)
Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (Grade 1-7), %	87.0	85.8	86.4	101 (GPI)
Net Attendance Ratio, Secondary (Form 1-4), %	54.8	48.0	51.4	114 (GPI)
Literacy Rate (Completed at Least Grade 3) for Population Aged 15 and Above by Sex	88.7	93.8	91.1	95 (GPI)
Population Aged 25 Years and Above whose Highest Level of Education Completed was Secondary Form 3-6 by Sex, %	33.3	45	38.7	74 (GPI)

Population Aged 25 Years and Above whose Highest Level of Education Completed was Tertiary (after secondary, degree or post graduate) by Sex, %	6.8	10.9	8.7	62 (GPI)
USUAL ACTIVITY AND LABOUR FORCE	Women	Men	Total	
Activity Rate for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, %	58.1	76.8	66.8	76 (GPI)
Economic Inactivity Rate for the Population Aged 15 Years and Above Paid employee, as a Percentage of Economically Active Population Aged 15 Years and Above, by Sex	41.2	22.7	32.5	181 (GPI)
Employer, as a Percentage of Economically Active Population Aged 15 Years and Above, by Sex	21.7	37.5	30.2	58 (GPI)
Own account worker, as a Percentage of Economically Active Population Aged 15 Years and Above, by Sex	0.3	0.6	0.4	50 (GPI)
Unpaid family worker, as a Percentage of Economically Active Population Aged 15 Years and Above, by Sex	58.0	43.2	50.0	134 (GPI)
Looking for work/unemployed as a Percentage of Economically Active Population Aged 15 Years and Above (<i>Usual/Long-term Unemployment Rate</i>), by Sex	10.1	6.6	8.2	153 (GPI)
Employment-to-Population Ratio for Population Aged 15 Years and Above By Sex, %	9.9	12.1	11.1	82 (GPI)
Student, as a Percentage of Economically Inactive Population Aged 15 Years and Above, by Sex	52.4	67.5	59.4	78 (GPI)
Homemaker, as a Percentage of Economically Inactive Population Aged 15 Years and Above, by Sex	26.0	62.6	38.0	42 (GPI)
	60.3	14.7	45.4	410 (GPI)
FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND ORPHANHOOD	Women	Men	Total	
Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Average Number of Children per Woman	N/A	N/A	3.7	N/A
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Maternal Deaths per 100 000 Live Births	N/A	N/A	525	N/A
Life Expectancy at Birth, Years	64.0	57.4	60.7	111 (GPI)
Orphans Aged 0-17 years, No.	488 741	494 098	982 839	101(SR)
Prevalence of Orphans, %	15.6	15.8	15.7	99 (GPI)
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	Female-headed	Male-headed	Total	
Households Whose Tenure Status was Lodger as a Percentage of Total Households, by Sex of Head of Household, %	14.2	21.5	19.0	66 (GPI)
Households Whose Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking was Safe as a Percentage of Total Households, by Sex of Head of Household, %	74.1	75.7	75.2	98 (GPI)
Households Whose Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking was Unsafe as a Percentage of Total Households, by Sex of Head of Household, %	21.7	19.4	20.2	112 (GPI)
Households Whose Distance to the Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking was 500m or more by Sex of Head of Household, %	36.4	29.2	31.8	125 (GPI)
Households With No Toilet Facility as a Percentage of Total Households, by Sex of Head of Household, %	27.3	22.4	24.1	122 (GPI)
Households whose Dwelling Unit Has Electricity as a Percentage of Total Households, by Sex of Head of Household, %	35.1	43.5	40.6	81 (GPI)
Households whose Dwelling Unit Has No Electricity as a Percentage of Total Households, by Sex of Head of Household, %	61.4	52.4	55.5	117 (GPI)
Households whose Main Source of Energy for Cooking is Wood, as a Percentage of Total Households, by Sex of Head of Household, %	68.6	59.4	62.6	115 (GPI)
Households whose Main Source of Energy for Cooking is Electricity, as a Percentage of Total Households, by Sex of Head of Household, %	26.2	33.4	30.9	78 (GPI)
Source: ZIMSTAT Special Tabulations, Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census				

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The issues of gender equality and the empowerment of women have remained pertinent in development, the world over for over half a century to date. The different roles played by women and men in society and their interrelationships determine social, economic and political development policies, plans and strategies of a country at all levels. While sex refers to biological differences between women and men, gender is a social construct of differences between the sexes. Gender inequalities are shaped through the history of social relations, depending on ideological, historical, cultural, religious, ethnic and economic factors and can be deconstructed. In this regard, gender statistics and analysis help promote change, demolish stereotypes and promote a solid understanding of the actual situation of women and men in society, which is a key basis for the formulation of policies and for the evaluation of interventions, strategies, and measures, aimed at closing gender gaps.

In addition to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979, Zimbabwe has made commendable effort in ratifying and domesticating the many international and regional treaties, conventions, protocols and declarations on gender equality and women empowerment. However, in many spheres, gender sensitive legislation, for example, is co-existing with widespread gender inequalities. Within this context, one of the key policy areas of concern in gender analysis is education, which is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth, (UNICEF, 1999). Education enables a population to make informed decisions about its economic, social and political well-being. Another key area of concern within the policy area of economic life is the gender occupational segregation in the labour market. The *'Women and Men Profile Summary Report, 2012'*, the first such report from a Population Census since independence in 1980, is critical in exploring the gender dimensions in Zimbabwe in these key policy areas, among others.

Demographics

Women, at 51.9 percent, constitute the majority of Zimbabwe's population in 2012. The total population of 13 061 239 is made up of 6 780 700 women and 6 280 539 men. The majority, 67 percent of the population, resided in rural areas and this proportion was almost the same for both sexes. Zimbabwe's population is youthful as reflected in a broad based population pyramid, with 47.9 percent being children aged 0-17 years.

A higher proportion of women (13 percent) were widowed than men (2 percent); and a higher proportion of women (7 percent) were divorced/separated than men (3 percent), with no difference in proportions for the married category. The high proportions of women in the widowed and divorced/separated categories, implies higher vulnerability of women to poverty and other social ills. Rural areas had a relatively high proportion (37.4 percent) of its population with no birth certificates, with a bias against women, compared to urban areas with 12.8 percent, with gender parity. There were 817 643 persons living with disabilities in Zimbabwe, in 2012, of whom 53.9 percent were women. Persons living with disabilities constituted 6.3 percent of the total population. The disability prevalence was slightly higher for women (6.5 percent) than for men (6 percent). Rural areas had a higher disability prevalence of 7.2 percent than urban areas (4.3 percent). This pattern was true for both women and men.

Nationally, 35 percent of the households were female-headed. Rural areas had a higher proportion (38 percent) of female-headed households than urban areas with 29.6 percent, with border provinces having higher proportions of female-headed households, mainly because of male out migration to neighbouring countries. Female-headed households on average had larger household sizes of 6.1 people, double that of male-headed ones of 3.1 people. Child-headed households were the largest in all provinces (nationally -

7.6 people). Female-headed households had higher proportions with high child dependency in all provinces than male-headed ones.

Education

In 2012, nationally, 3 743 381 children and young adults aged 6-24 years were attending school, and these constituted 66.2 percent of all the population in that age group, with a bias in favour of boys and men. A total of 130 005 children and young adults aged 6-24 years had never been to school, and these constituted 2.3 percent of all the children and young adults in that age group, with a bias against boys and men. However, 2 086 564 children aged 6-12 years were attending primary school, giving a Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) of 86.4 percent, with gender parity. Urban areas had a higher NAR of 89.2 percent than rural areas with 85.4 percent, with gender parity in both cases. In this regard, more effort is required to achieve universal primary school attendance. Furthermore, in 2012, nationally, 624 834 children aged 13-16 years were attending secondary school (Form 1-4), giving an NAR of 51.4 percent, implying that almost half of the children were not proceeding to secondary school education, with a bias in favour of girls. Urban areas had a higher secondary school (Form 1-4) NAR of 71 percent, with gender parity, than rural areas with 43.6 percent, and in favour of the girl child.

As a result of the historical inequalities in social and economic advancement in Zimbabwe, the adult population aged 25 years and above had relatively higher proportions of people who had never been to school. In 2012, nationally, 431 619 adults aged 25 years and above had never been to school, and these constituted 8.5 percent of adults in that age group. Nearly three quarters (73 percent) of the adults aged 25 years and above who had never been to school were women. A very high proportion (91 percent), of all the adults who had never been to school were in rural areas, indicating that adult basic literacy programmes should target these areas, particularly women. Nationally, 7 001 894 people aged 15 years and above were literate and these constituted 91.1 percent of all the population in that age group, with a bias against women. Urban areas, had higher basic literacy levels of 97 percent, with gender parity, than rural areas with 87.7 percent, with a bias against women.

Nationally, women were more concentrated in the lower levels of education, namely, no education (11.8 percent); primary education (36.3 percent); Form 2 (11 percent); compared to men with 5.1 percent, 28.5 percent, and 9.5 percent, respectively. The pattern was reversed in higher levels of education, with 45 percent of all men having completed secondary school (Form 3-6) compared to 33.3 percent of women. In addition, 10.9 percent of men had completed tertiary (after secondary, degree or post graduate) compared to 6.8 percent of women. This education inequality foundation largely explains the disempowerment of women in the labour market. A higher proportion (27.6 percent) of women living with disabilities (WLWD) aged 25 years and above, had never been to school than men living with disabilities (MLWD) with 14.5 percent.

Usual Activity and Labour Force

In 2012, nationally, over three quarters (76.8 percent) of the adult men were economically active compared to 58.1 percent of adult women. On the contrary, a higher proportion, 41.2 percent of the adult women were economically inactive compared to 22.7 percent of adult men. Using the employment-to-population ratio, 59.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and above were employed, with a higher proportion for men (67.5 percent) than women (52.4 percent). Rural areas had a higher employment-to-population ratio of 64 percent than urban areas 51.5 percent, largely because the rural population is engaged in rural subsistence farming. Nationally, two-thirds (66.8 percent) of paid employees and 70.6 percent of employers were men, whilst 53.6 percent of own account workers and 56.8 of unpaid family workers were women. Women were over-represented in the own account worker category, and under-represented in the paid employee category in all the provinces, showing the high vulnerability and

marginalization of women in the labour market, as they participate mainly in subsistence agriculture in the Communal and Resettlement Areas.

The majority (60.3 percent) of the economically inactive adult women were home makers, doing the unpaid social reproduction work of the household, compared to only 14.7 percent of adult men in the same category. Instead, the majority (62.6 percent) of the economically inactive adult men were students compared to 26 percent of adult women in the same category. This scenario in which women are more in home making and less in education, sets the stage for the general marginalization of women both in the labour market and in other important spheres of life.

Women and men hold different occupations and have different career opportunities and hence income levels. This differentiation usually starts at the education level, particularly, in higher and tertiary education levels. Consequently, women usually dominate the soft, low remunerating sectors and occupations, in line with their social reproductive duties such as Services, Life Science Professionals, Agriculture, Education, Social Science, and Clerks and Secretaries, where at least 51 percent of those employed there were women. On the contrary, men dominate the hard core, high remunerating sectors and occupations. Hard core science occupations such as Machine Operators, Engineers and Technicians, Mining and Construction, Transport, and Mechanics, were dominated by men at, at least 93 percent, in 2012. Other relatively well remunerating occupations such as Law and Security, Government and Senior Officials, Natural Sciences, Directors/Managers and Company Secretaries, Information and Manufacturing, as well as Artists and Religion, were also dominated by men at, at least 60 percent.

In 2012, nationally, the largest proportion (49.7 percent) of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, were in agriculture. Women had a higher proportion 58 percent employed in agriculture than men (42.3 percent). The occupational distribution of women and men living with disability closely follows the national distribution, with men dominating the hard core science sectors and women the soft core ones. The representation of women in decision making positions is still low. In the 2012 Population Census, two occupation categories measure the share of women in decision making levels, namely, Government and Senior Officials (18.8 percent), and Directors/Managers and Company Secretaries (31.2 percent).

Fertility, Mortality and Orphanhood

Zimbabwe had a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.7 children per woman in 2012. Rural areas had a higher fertility rate of 4.2 children per woman, which was 1.4 times higher than that of urban areas with 3.0 children per woman. Women with tertiary education had a TFR of 2.8 children per woman compared to those with primary education with 4.3 children per woman.

In 2012 women had a higher life expectancy of 64 years than men with 57.4 years, with rural areas worse off than urban areas. This marks a big improvement in life expectancy when compared to the 2002 Population Census estimates of 46.5 years for women, 42.2 years for men. The improvement in life expectancy is in line with the increased success in combating HIV and AIDS during the last decade. In 2012, Zimbabwe had a Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of 525 deaths per 100 000 live births, almost halving from 1 069 deaths per 100 000 live births recorded in 2002. Rural areas had a higher MMR of 599 deaths per 100 000 live births than urban ones with 410 deaths per 100 000 live births. The MMRs halved in all provinces between 2002 and 2012. However, given the high MMR, there is need to step up interventions to reduce it.

A high orphanhood prevalence implies a higher orphan caring burden on women than men because of the former's reproductive role in society. There were 982 839 orphans in Zimbabwe in 2012, with equal proportions of girls and boys. Zimbabwe had a high orphanhood prevalence of 15.7 percent, of whom, 9.0

percent were paternal, 2.8 percent maternal and 3.8 percent double, with similar proportions for girls and boys.

Housing Characteristics

The most insecure form of housing tenure status is 'lodger'. Women by virtue of their reproductive role, even if they are not heading households, experience more the burden of insecure accommodation which is often over crowded and associated with erratic movement, which can disrupt the education of children. Nationally, 580 075 households, which constituted 19 percent of all the households, lived in lodged accommodation, whilst 58.6 percent lived in owned/purchased accommodation. A relatively high proportion of all urban households (47.2 percent) lived in lodged accommodation, with 30 percent in owned/purchased houses.

Women, once more, because of their reproductive role, suffer the most, when households have no access to safe water on the premises or within reasonable distance. Nationally, 618 943 households, who constituted 20.2 percent of all the households used an unsafe main water source for drinking and cooking, whilst 75.2 percent used a safe one. A higher proportion of the female-headed households (21.7 percent) used an unsafe main water source, than male-headed ones (19.4 percent). In rural areas, 30.6 percent of the households used an unsafe main water source. Access to safe water remains a problem mainly in the Resettlement Areas (RAs) with 39.2 percent of the households using an unsafe main water source, followed by Communal Areas (CAs), (30.7 percent); Small Scale Commercial Farms (SSCF), (27 percent), and Large Scale Commercial Farms (LSCF), (22.4 percent), with female-headed households worse off than male-headed ones. Nationally, 971 281 households, who constituted 31.8 percent of all the households had to travel a distance of 500m or more to their main water source for drinking and cooking. In rural areas, 47.6 percent of the households had to travel a distance of 500m or more to a main water source. Relatively high proportions of the households in RAs (51.1 percent) and CAs (51.3 percent) had to travel a distance of 500m or more to their main water source, with female-headed households worse off than male-headed ones.

Nationally, 738 654 households, which constituted 24.1 percent of all the households had no toilet facilities, in 2012. A higher proportion of female-headed households (27.3 percent) had no toilet facility, than male-headed ones (22.4 percent). In rural areas, 36.6 percent of the households had no toilet facilities. Access to safe sanitation is not a big problem in urban areas.

In 2012, nationally, 1 698 691 households, which constituted 55.5 percent of all the households had dwelling units with no electricity, whilst 40.6 percent of the households had electricity. A higher proportion of female-headed households (61.4 percent) had no electricity, than male-headed ones (52.4 percent). In rural areas, 76.5 percent of the households had no electricity, with a bias against female-headed households, showing that rural electrification remains a challenge. Furthermore, in rural areas, 88.5 percent of the households used wood as the main source of energy for cooking, whilst 15.7 percent of all urban households also used wood as the main source of energy for cooking. These high proportions have serious implications for deforestation in the country.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Why Women and Men Profile?

The issues of gender equality and the empowerment of women have remained pertinent in development, the world over for over half a century to date. The different roles played by women and men in society and their interrelationships determine social, economic and political development policies, plans and strategies of a country at all levels. Women and men have different needs and differ in access to and control over resources. They also face different constraints in responding to economic change and are affected by policies and plans in different ways. Given this reality, there is a growing awareness worldwide that gender issues have to be integrated into development policies, plans and strategies and advocates on gender issues and women's empowerment continue to work hard to inform policy makers on the importance of taking on board gender issues and concerns, at all levels.

The terms 'sex' and 'gender' are often used erroneously as synonyms. However, sex, simply refers to biological differences between women and men, hence sex characteristics are universal and unchangeable. In the meantime, gender is a social construct of differences between the sexes and social relationships between women and men. Gender inequalities are shaped through the history of social relations. The social identity of gender depends on ideological, historical, cultural, religious, ethnic and economic factors and can be changed by political, economic or cultural influences.

Statistics related to gender issues are of critical importance, particularly, given that the perception of gender roles is often wrong and stereotyped in line with old customs and traditional concepts. Even in countries such as Zimbabwe, where laws and rules demand gender equality and protection of human rights, there is a tendency to assume that equality de-facto has been achieved and hence underestimating the existing discrimination and their negative effects. Gender statistics and analysis help promote change, demolish stereotypes and promote a solid understanding of the actual situation of women and men in society, which is a key basis for the formulation of policies and for the evaluation of intervention strategies and measures.

1.2 Zimbabwe's Commitment to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

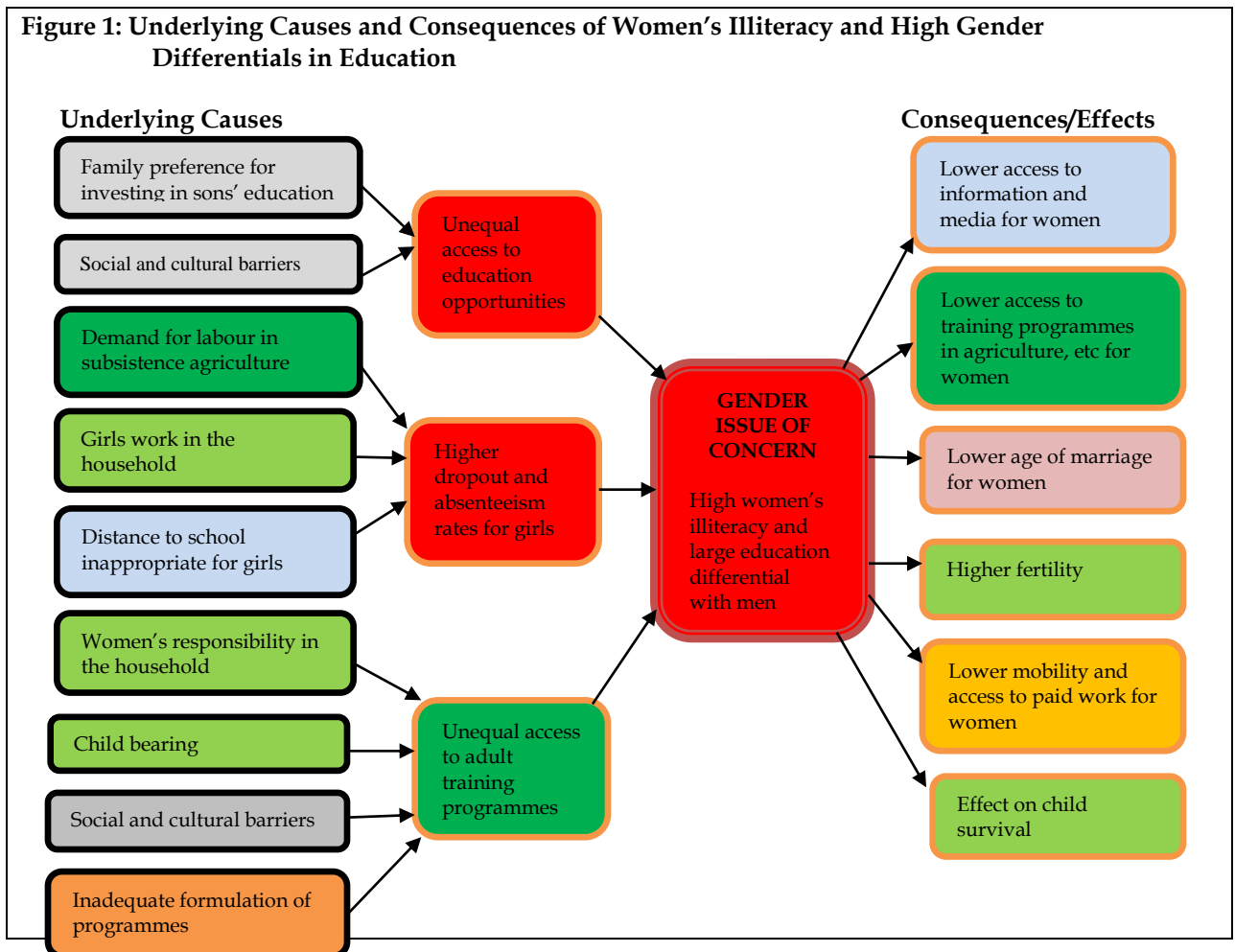
Zimbabwe has made commendable effort into ratifying and domesticating the many international and regional treaties, conventions, protocols and declarations on gender equality and women empowerment. The *Zimbabwe Constitution, 2013*, is widely acknowledged for its firm commitment to gender equality, including, the establishment of a Gender Commission. In addition to the Zimbabwe's economic blueprint, the *Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimAsset), 2013-2018*, significantly recognizes the need for gender equality and women empowerment, and the country has in place a *National Gender Policy, (2013-2017)*ⁱ. Positive outcomes in this area include: increased gender mainstreaming in public policies; the closure of gender gaps and in some instances the attainment of gender parity, for example, in primary school enrolment and basic literacy; increased participation of women in

politics and decision making; and reduction in HIV and AIDS infection rates particularly among women. However, in reality gender sensitive legislation is co-existing with widespread gender inequalitiesⁱⁱ.

In addition to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979, Zimbabwe ascribes to several international treaties, conventions, protocols and declarations, passed as part of a global response to the gender inequality challengeⁱⁱⁱ. As a member of the African Union (AU), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Zimbabwe also ascribes to the following regional treaties, conventions, protocols and declarations, passed as part of a regional response to the gender inequality challenge^{iv}. The *Women and Men Profile Summary Report, 2012*, the first such report from a Population Census since independence in 1980, is critical in presenting data and basic analysis in a gender disaggregated manner, to help with development policy planning, programming, and monitoring of the gender equality and women empowerment agenda in Zimbabwe.

1.3 Key Gender Policy Issues

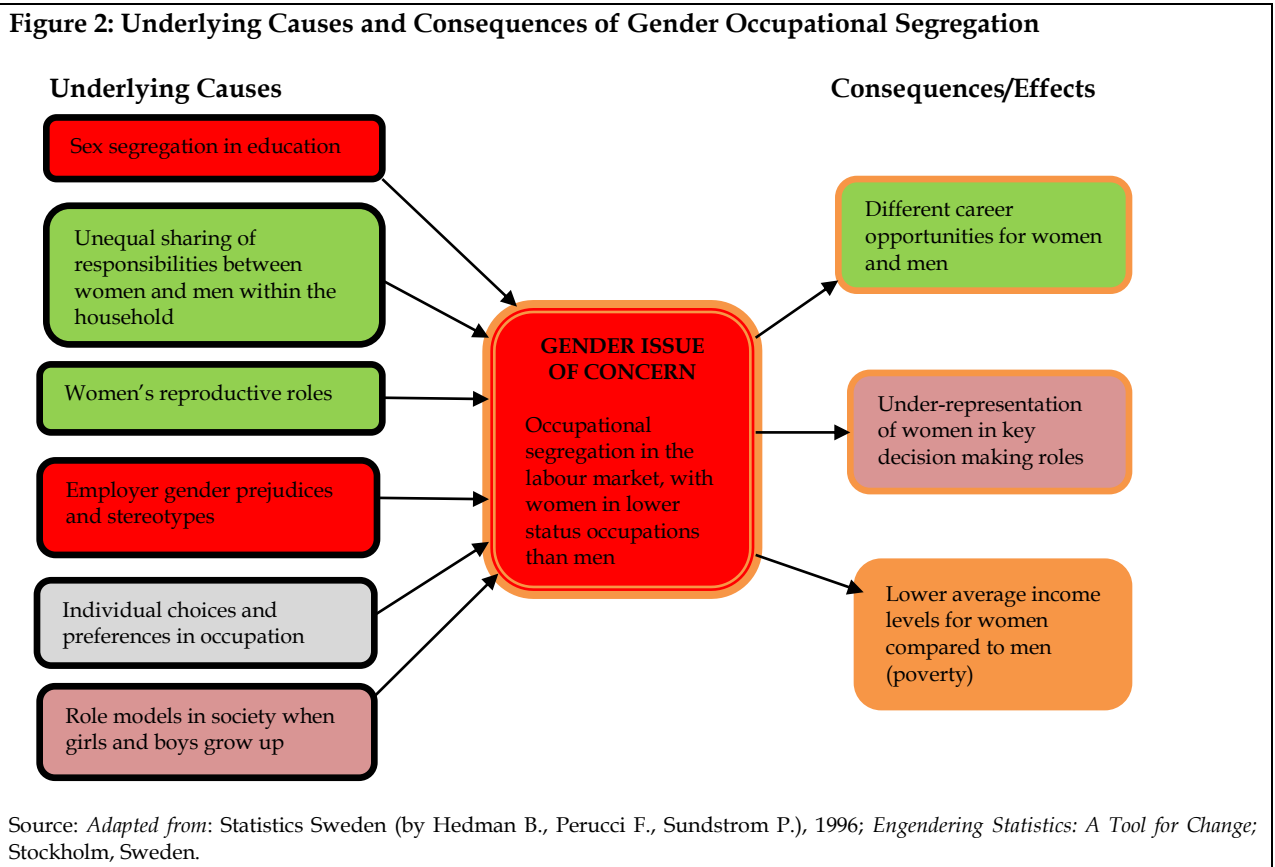
One of the key policy areas of concern in gender analysis is education. Figure 1 is a framework



Source: *Adapted from: Statistics Sweden (by Hedman B., Perucci F., Sundstrom P.), 1996; Engendering Statistics: A Tool for Change; Stockholm, Sweden.*

presenting, the underlying causes and consequences of women’s illiteracy and high gender differentials in education.

Another area key area of concern within the policy area of economic life is the gender occupational segregation in the labour market, as presented in Figure 2. where women are often concentrated in the soft sector, lower paid and less prestigious occupations. Occupational segregation is due to several factors such as, traditional roles and stereotypes in society, different responsibilities of women and men in the household, educational opportunities, among others. Some of the possible consequences identified, include different career opportunities and hence incomes for women and men, and under-representation of women in key decision making occupations.



This *Women and Men Profile, Summary Report, 2012* consists of seven sections as follows: Section 2 covers population size, distribution and structure; Section 3 is on household characteristics; Section 4 on education; Section 5 on usual activity and labour force; Section 6 on fertility, mortality and orphanhood; and Section 7 on housing characteristics.

2. POPULATION SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND STRUCTURE

2.1 Population Size and Distribution

Women have always constituted the majority of Zimbabwe's population. In 2012, of Zimbabwe's population of 13 061 239; 6 780 700 were women and 6 280 539 were men, Table 1.

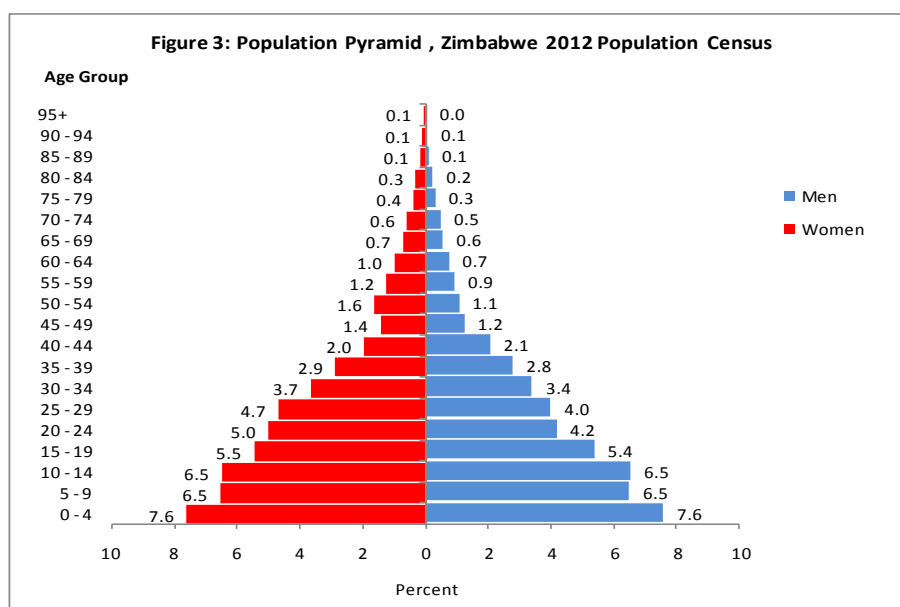
	No.			%			Sex Ratio	%		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total		Women	Men	Total
National	6 780 700	6 280 539	13 061 239	51.9	48.1	100	93	100	100	100
Place of Residence										
Urban	2 244 921	2 039 224	4 284 145	52.4	47.6	100	91	33.1	32.5	32.8
Rural	4 535 779	4 241 315	8 777 094	51.7	48.3	100	94	66.9	67.5	67.2
Total	6 780 700	6 280 539	13 061 239	51.9	48.1	100	93	100	100	100
Land Use Sector										
Communal Areas	3 173 546	2 825 885	5 999 431	52.9	47.1	100	89	46.8	45	45.9
Small Scale Commercial Farms	94 766	96 884	191 650	49.4	50.6	100	102	1.4	1.5	1.5
Large Scale Commercial Farms	274 163	297 326	571 489	48	52	100	108	4	4.7	4.4
Resettlement Area	847 753	861 314	1 709 067	49.6	50.4	100	102	12.5	13.7	13.1
Urban Council Area	2 150 839	1 954 100	4 104 939	52.4	47.6	100	91	31.7	31.1	31.4
Administrative Centre	11 915	10 902	22 817	52.2	47.8	100	91	0.2	0.2	0.2
Growth Point/Other urban Areas	82 167	74 222	156 389	52.5	47.5	100	90	1.2	1.2	1.2
State Land	145 551	159 906	305 457	47.7	52.3	100	110	2.1	2.5	2.3
Total	6 780 700	6 280 539	13 061 239	51.9	48.1	100	93	100	100	100
Province										
Bulawayo	349 991	303 346	653 337	53.6	46.4	100	87	5.2	4.8	5
Manicaland	922 001	830 697	1 752 698	52.6	47.4	100	90	13.6	13.2	13.4
Mashonaland Central	585 380	567 140	1 152 520	50.8	49.2	100	97	8.6	9	8.8
Mashonaland East	693 174	651 781	1 344 955	51.5	48.5	100	94	10.2	10.4	10.3
Mashonaland West	754 181	747 475	1 501 656	50.2	49.8	100	99	11.1	11.9	11.5
Matabeleland North	388 241	360 776	749 017	51.8	48.2	100	93	5.7	5.7	5.7
Matabeleland South	356 926	326 967	683 893	52.2	47.8	100	92	5.3	5.2	5.2
Midlands	838 929	776 012	1 614 941	51.9	48.1	100	93	12.4	12.4	12.4
Masvingo	794 341	690 749	1 485 090	53.5	46.5	100	87	11.7	11	11.4
Harare	1 097 536	1 025 596	2 123 132	51.7	48.3	100	93	16.2	16.3	16.3
Total	6 780 700	6 280 539	13 061 239	51.9	48.1	100	93	100	100	100
Broad Age Groups (Years)- National										
Children Aged 0-5	991 878	986 596	1 978 474	50.1	49.9	100	99			
Children Aged 0-17	3 130 590	3 125 194	6 255 784	50.0	50.0	100	100			
Adolescents Aged 10-17	1 558 977	1 548 703	3 107 680	50.2	49.8	100	99			
Youths Aged 15-35	2 539 234	2 288 354	4 827 588	52.6	47.4	100	90			
Youths Aged 15-24	1 365 001	1 242 696	2 607 697	52.3	47.7	100	91			
Population Aged 15-64	3 774 652	3 354 939	7 129 591	52.9	47.1	100	89			
Elderly Aged 65 and Above	299 779	231 925	531 704	56.4	43.6	100	77			

Source: ZIMSTAT Special Tabulations, Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census

Women constituted 51.9 percent of total population, with a sex ratio of 93 men per 100 women. The majority, 67 percent of the population resided in rural areas and this proportion was almost the same for both sexes.

2.2 Population Structure

Zimbabwe's population is youthful as reflected in a broad based population pyramid, Figure 3. The number of women is higher than that of men in all age groups except in age group 10-14 years, where they were equal, and age group 40-44 years, where there are more men than women. From age group 50-54 years, the sex ratios are much lower than in the younger age groups given that women have a higher life expectancy than men.



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

2.3 Marital Status^v

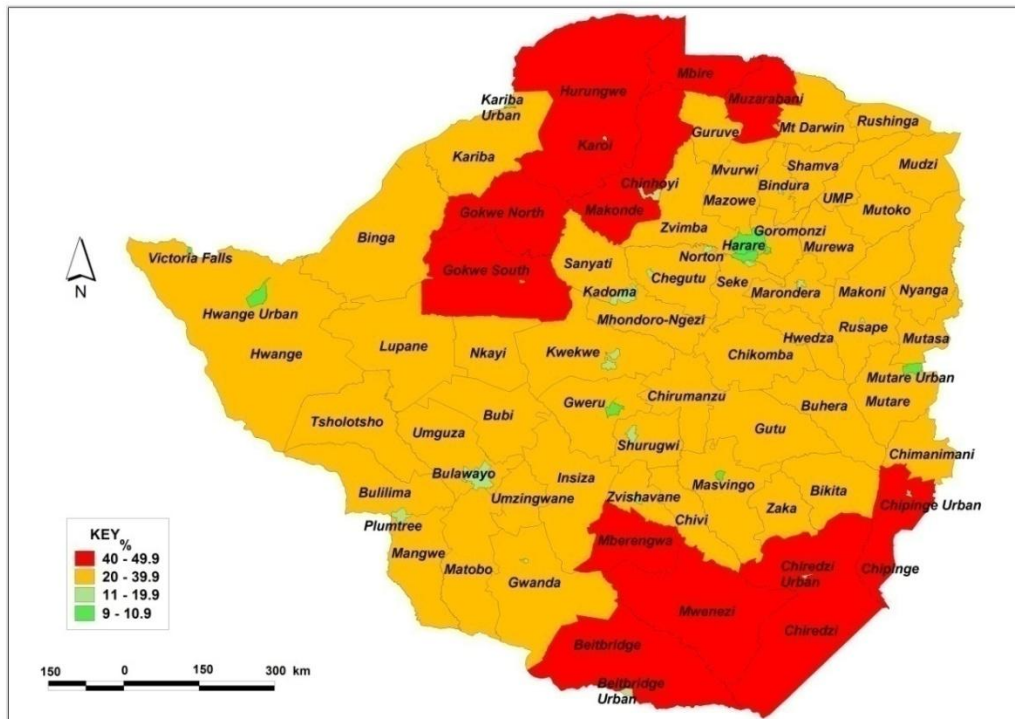
Nationally, 58 percent of the population aged 15 years and above were married, 29 percent were never married, 8 percent were widowed and 5 percent were divorced/separated. A lower proportion of women (21 percent) were never married than men (37 percent); a higher proportion of women (13 percent) were widowed than men (2 percent); and a higher proportion of women (7 percent were divorced/separated than men with 3 percent, with no difference in proportions for the married category. The high proportions of women in the widowed and divorced/separated categories, implies higher vulnerability of women to poverty and other social ills.

2.4 Possession of a Birth Certificate

Possession of a birth certificates facilitates access to various other key national identify documents, which are necessary for accessing key social and economic services, including

voting and travelling across country borders. In 2012, nationally, 3 834 713 people of all ages had no birth certificates in Zimbabwe, constituting 29.4 percent of the total population, with a bias in favour of men as reflected by a Gender Parity Index (GPI^{vi}) of 106. Rural areas had a relatively high proportion (37.4 percent) of its population with no birth certificates, with a bias against women, compared to urban areas with 12.8 percent, with gender parity. Map 1 presents the proportion of the population with no birth certificate by district.

Map 1: Population with No Birth Certificate by District, Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

2.5 Population in Institutions

In addition to people in households, the 2012 Population Census counted people in institutions, including people on the streets and those who were travelling on the Census night. There were a total of 133 542 people in institutions, of whom 53.3 percent, were men. The majority, (60 percent) of people in institutions were in rural areas. For women, 59 percent of those in institutions were in rural areas, compared to 61 percent of men.

2.6 Disability

In 2012, there were 817 643 persons living with disabilities in Zimbabwe, of whom 53.9 percent were women. Persons living with disabilities constituted 6.3 percent of the total population. The disability prevalence was slightly higher for women (6.5 percent) than for men (6 percent). Rural areas had a higher disability prevalence of 7.2 percent than urban areas (4.3 percent). This pattern was true for both women and men, with women having higher disability prevalence in

rural areas of 7.5 percent than men (6.9 percent). For urban areas, the disability prevalence for women and men were close at 4.5 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively.

3. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Household^{vii} Headship

In the gender discourse, the gender issue with regards to household headship^{viii} is that, female-headed households, particularly, in developing countries such as Zimbabwe, are generally considered to be more vulnerable to poverty, than male-headed ones^{ix}. In 2012, nationally, 35 percent of the households were female-headed. Rural areas had a higher proportion (38 percent) of female-headed households than urban areas with 29.6 percent. At provincial level, Matabeleland South, Manicaland and Masvingo provinces had the highest proportions of female-headed households of at least 40 percent. Harare province had the lowest proportion of female households of 25.7 percent. The relatively high proportion of female-headed households in the border provinces and Bulawayo (35.9 percent) could be the result of male labour migration to neighbouring South Africa and Botswana.

3.2 Household Size

It is hypothesized that, generally, elderly-headed and female-headed households are larger and hence more vulnerable to poverty than other households^x. In 2012, nationally, child-headed households were the largest with an average household size of 7.6 people, followed by elderly-headed with 4.4 people and adult-headed with 4.1 people. Female-headed households on average had size (6.1 people) which was double that of male-headed ones (3.1 people). Female-headed households had higher average household sizes than male-headed ones in all categories. The national pattern was generally true in rural and urban areas. Female-headed households had higher average household sizes in all the provinces ranging from 5.2 people in Matabeleland South province to as high as 8 people in Harare province. Child-headed households were the largest in all provinces.

3.3 Living Arrangements

The living arrangements (relationship to head of household) analysis can unveil to what extent the households are nucleated or extended. In 2012, nationally, 3 362 421 people, constituting 26 percent of the total population in households lived with extended family, that is to say, their relationship to head of household was, parent, grandchild, brother/sister, and other relative. The majority of these were other relatives and grandchildren. This demonstrates a high level of extended family commitment and the high use of the extended family as a social safety net in the country. A similar pattern prevailed in rural and urban areas, with rural areas having higher proportions of grandchildren than urban areas. This could be explained by the fact that as parents died mainly due to HIV and AIDS, grandchildren were taken back to rural areas to live with their grandparents, once again another strong social safety net feature in the country. Male grandchildren constituted higher proportions than female ones in both rural and urban areas.

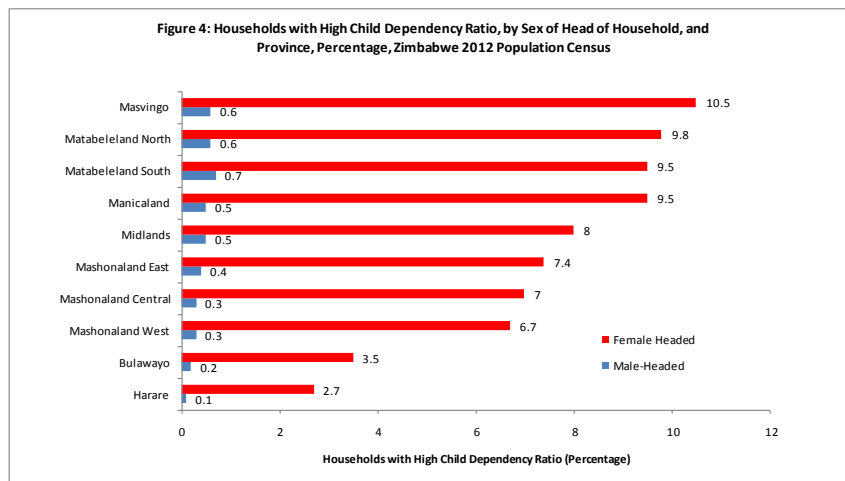
Nationally, a higher proportion of women (0.8 percent) were parents to the head of household, than men (0.2 percent), probably reflecting that more women live longer and end up being looked after by their children in old age. The pattern is also true in both rural and urban areas.

3.4 Dependency

Child Dependency

It has been argued that households with many children and few or no working adults are vulnerable to poverty and other socio-economic ills. In this regard, it is hypothesized that by virtue of the dominance of women in household social reproduction activities, female-headed households are more likely to register high child-dependency ratios^{xi} than male-headed ones^{xii}.

At national level, a very high proportion of households (95.7 percent) had low child dependency, 2.9 percent had high child dependency, whilst the remaining 1.4 percent of the households did not have any economically active people aged 15-64 years. Both households with high child dependency and those with no economically active people are vulnerable, with the latter being worse off. Female-headed households had higher proportions with high child dependency in all provinces than male-headed ones, Figure 4.



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

General Dependency

In 2012, nationally, the general dependency ratio^{xiii} was 0.8 dependents per population aged 15-64 years which was very high, with male-headed households having a higher ratio of one than female-headed ones 0.9, giving a GPI of 91, and this pattern was true for both rural and urban areas. Rural areas had a higher general dependency ratio of 1.0 per population aged 15-64 years, than urban areas with 0.6.

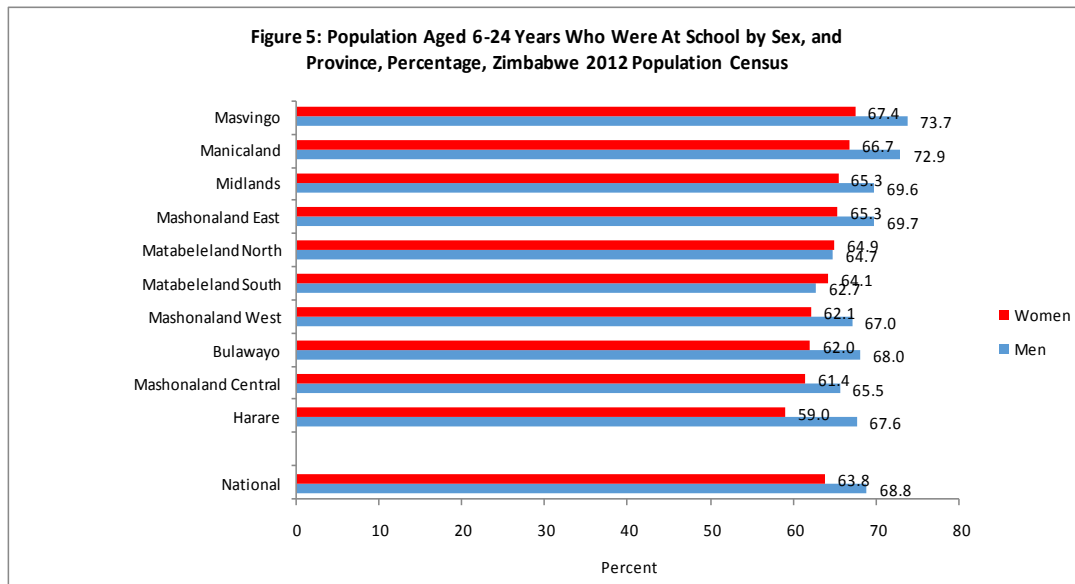
4. EDUCATION

Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth, (UNICEF, 1999). It enables a population to make informed decisions about its economic, social and political well-being. With independence in 1980, Zimbabwe embarked on a massive expansionary education policy initially targeting primary schools, then secondary school, and more recently in the past 15 or so years, University and other tertiary education. However, Zimbabwe’s education suffered serious erosion during the decade of economic recession 1999-2008. When the 2012 Population Census was conducted, the country had only experience a nascent socio-economic recovery over the three years, 2009-2011.

4.1 Population Aged 6-24 Currently Attending School

The population aged 6-24 years should normally be attending primary, secondary or tertiary education, especially if they are children aged 6-17 years (for primary and secondary education), or if they are young adults aged 18-24 years (for secondary and tertiary education). In 2012, nationally, 3 743 381 children and young adults aged 6-24 years were attending school, and these constituted 66.2 percent of all the population in that age group. There was a bias in favour of boys and men as reflected in the gender parity index (GPI) of 93 percent. A relatively higher proportion (67.1 percent) of children and young adults in rural areas, were attending school than those in urban areas (64.3 percent), with a bias in favour of boys and men in both cases.

Masvingo province had the highest proportion of children and young adults aged 6-24 years attending school of 70.4 percent, with Harare province having the lowest proportion of 62.9 percent, Figure 5. There was a bias against girls and women in all provinces except Matabeleland North Matabeleland South provinces which had gender parity in school attendance for the children and young adults aged 6-24 years.



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

4.2 Population Aged 6-24 Years Who Have Never Been to School

Having children and young adults aged 6-24 years who have never been to school in this day and age is an issue of great concern and unacceptable. In 2012, nationally, 130 005 children and young adults aged 6-24 years had never been to school, and these constituted 2.3 percent of all the children and young adults in that age group. The GPI of 85 percent^{xiv} shows that boys and men were seriously disadvantaged in this regard. A relatively higher proportion (6.3 percent) of children and young adults in rural areas, had never been to school than those in urban areas (0.5 percent). There was a bias against boys and men in rural areas and against girls and women in urban areas. Mashonaland Central province had the highest proportion of children and young adults aged 6-24 years who had never been to school of 3.5 percent, whilst Harare province had the lowest proportion of 1.2 percent. In all the provinces, boys and men were more disadvantaged in terms of never having been to school than girls and women, with all GPIs being less than 100 percent.

Of all the rural districts, Chipinge Rural district had the highest proportion of children and young adults aged 6-24 years who had never been to school of 5.1 percent, while Chikomba and Chirumhanzu districts had the lowest proportions of 1.4 percent, each with boys and men being more disadvantaged. For the urban districts, Epworth district had the highest proportion of children and young adults aged 6-24 years who had never been to school of 2.5 percent, whilst Gwanda Urban district had the lowest proportion of 0.6 percent, with boys and men being disadvantaged. There is need to rescue the children and young adults who have never been to school by introducing special education mixed classes and adult education classes for them.

Children Aged 6-12 Years, Primary School Attendance,

In 2012, nationally, 2 086 564 children aged 6-12 years were attending primary school, giving a Net Attendance Ratio (NAR)^{xv} of 86.4 percent, with gender parity. Urban areas had a higher NAR of 89.2 percent than rural areas with 85.4 percent, and with gender parity in both cases. In this regard, more effort should be put in order to achieve universal school attendance.

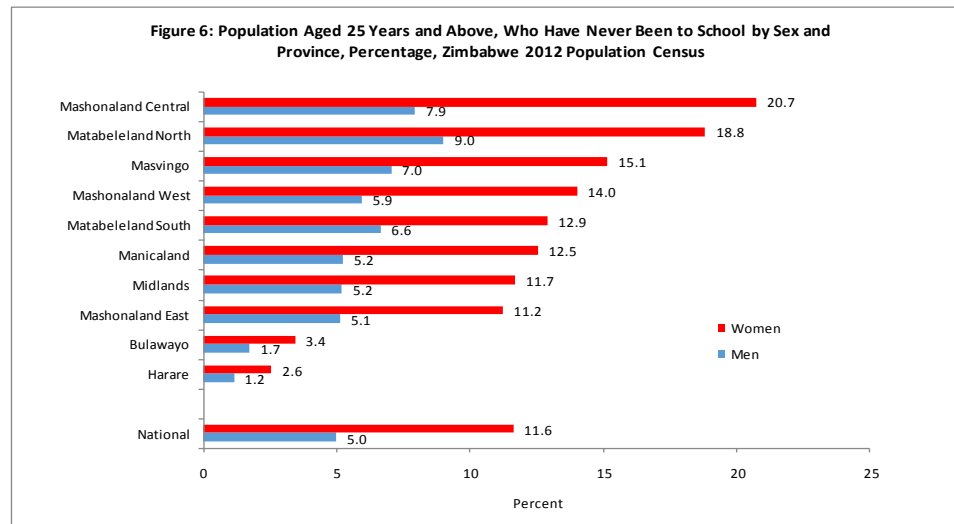
Children Aged 13-16 Years, Secondary (Form 1-4) School Attendance

Secondary school attendance, although significantly improved since independence, still remains relatively low^{xvi}. Ideally all children aged 13-16 years should be attending secondary school (Form 1-4). In 2012, nationally, 624 834 children aged 13-16 years were attending secondary school (Form 1-4), giving a NAR^{xvii} of 51.4 percent, implying that almost half of the children were not proceeding to secondary school education, with a bias in favour of girls. Urban areas had a higher secondary school (Form 1-4) NAR of 71 percent, with gender parity, than rural areas with 43.6 percent, and in favour of the girl child. Bulawayo and Harare provinces had the highest secondary school (Form 1-4) NAR of 72 percent each, whilst Mashonaland Central province had the lowest secondary school (Form 1-4) NAR of 38.5 percent. There was a bias in favour of girls for all provinces, except Harare and Bulawayo provinces. Of all the rural districts, Chikomba district had the highest secondary school (Form 1-4) NAR of 60.8 percent, whilst Mbire district had the lowest secondary school (Form 1-4) NAR of 23.5 percent, and in

favour of the girl child. Ruwa Local Board urban district had the highest secondary school (Form 1-4) NAR of 76 percent, whilst Epworth district had the lowest secondary school (Form 1-4) NAR of 55.3 percent, with gender parity.

4.3 Population Aged 25 Years and Above Who Have Never Been to School

As a result of the historical inequalities in social and economic advancement in Zimbabwe, the adult population aged 25 years and above had relatively higher proportions of people who had never been to school. In 2012, nationally, 431 619 adults aged 25 years and above had never been to school, and these constituted 8.5 percent of adults in that age group. Nearly three quarters (73 percent) of the adults aged 25 years and above who had never been to school were women. The GPI of 233 percent shows that women were seriously disadvantaged in this regard, with 11.6 percent of women compared to 5 percent of men who had never been to school. More than a fifth (21.3 percent) of adults in rural areas, had never been to school compared to only 1.3 percent in urban areas, with a bias against women in both cases. A very high proportion (91 percent), of all the adults who had never been to school were in rural areas, indicating that adult basic literacy programmes should target these areas, particularly women. Mashonaland Central province had the highest proportion of adults aged 25 years and above who had never been to school of 14.6 percent, whilst Harare province had the lowest proportion of 1.9 percent, Figure 6. There was a bias against women in all the provinces.



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

In all districts, rural or urban, there was a bias against women. Binga district had the highest proportion of adults aged 25 years and above who had never been to school of 28.9 percent, whilst Harare Rural district had the lowest proportion of 2.5 percent .

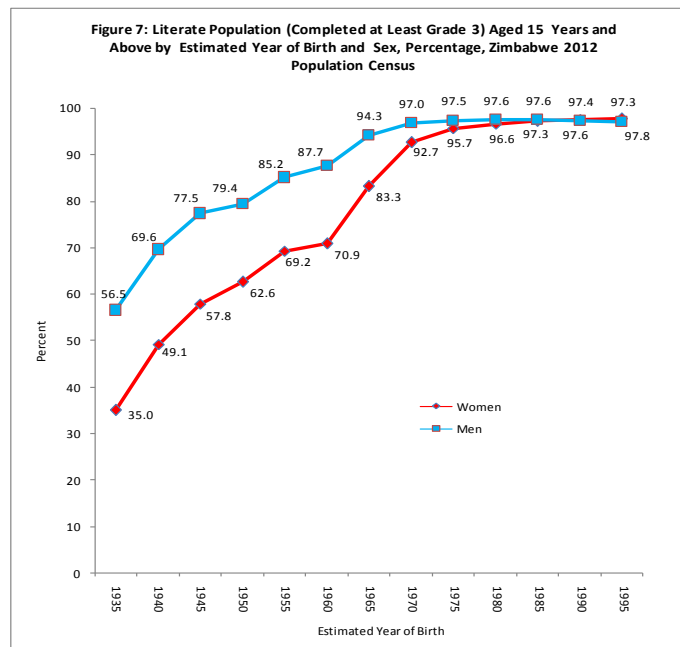
4.4 Literacy (Completed at Least Grade 3) for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above

In 2012, nationally, 7 001 894 people aged 15 years and above were literate^{xviii}, and these constituted 91.1 percent of all the population in that age group. There was a bias against women as reflected in the GPI of 95 percent. Urban areas, had higher basic literacy levels of 97

percent than rural areas with 87.7 percent. Urban areas had gender parity in basic literacy, while in rural areas there was a bias against women.

Harare province had the highest literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and above of 97.3 percent, whilst Matabeleland North province had the lowest adult basic literacy rate of 85.5 percent. There was a bias in literacy against women in all provinces except the urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo which had gender parity. Of all the rural districts, Harare Rural district had the highest adult basic literacy rate of 96.2 percent, with gender parity, whilst Binga district had the lowest adult basic literacy rate of 75.9 percent, with a bias against women. Urban districts had very high adult basic literacy rates for both women and men, with gender parity in all except Chipinge Urban district. Beitbridge Urban and Masvingo Urban districts had the highest adult basic literacy rates of 97.9 percent each whilst Victoria Falls district had the lowest adult basic literacy rate of 92.9 percent with gender parity.

Figure 7 shows that the wide gender literacy rate between women and men since 1935 had closed by 1980^{xix}, implying that it took 45 years, since 1935 to get to gender parity in literacy. However, rural/urban adult literacy differentials, although greatly reduced since 1935, still exist and can be eliminated, just like gender differentials.



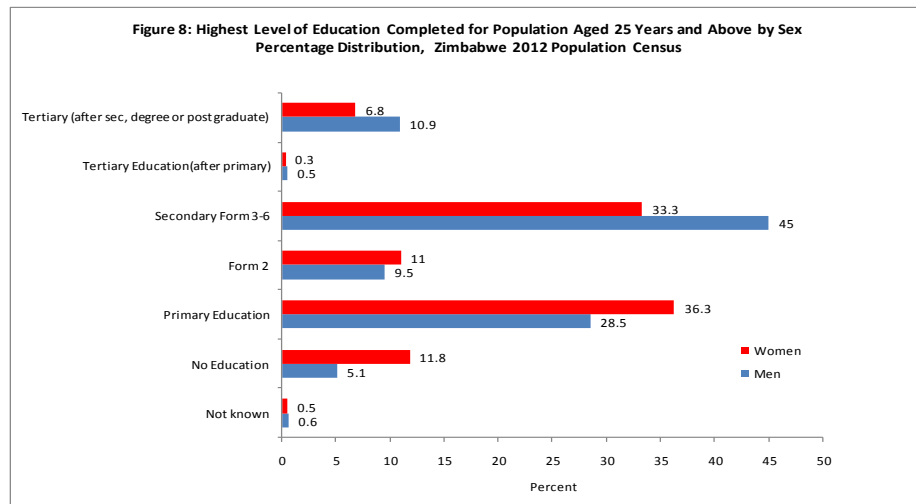
Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

4.5 Highest Level of Education Completed for the Population Aged 25 Years and Above

Generally, the education level which makes a difference in the labour market and in the quality of life, for adults aged 25 years and above, is secondary school (Form 3-6) and tertiary. In 2012, nationally, 1 955 402 people (38.7 percent) had their highest level of education as secondary school (Form 3-6), whilst 438 987 people (8.7 percent) had completed tertiary (after secondary, degree or post graduate). This distribution shows that a small proportion of adults were

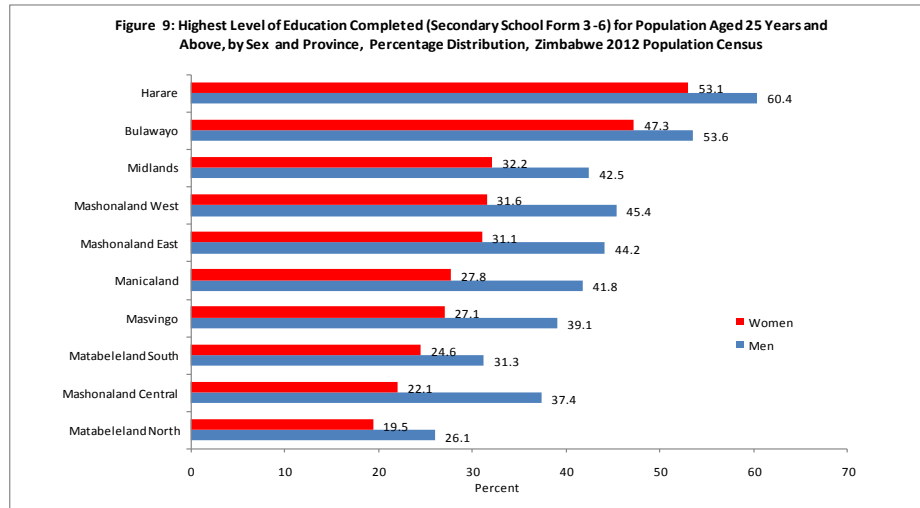
proceeding to skills and career training after secondary school. Urban areas had higher proportions of the population who had completed both secondary school (Form 3-6), and tertiary (after secondary, degree or post graduate), than rural areas.

Nationally, women were more concentrated in the lower levels of education, namely, no education (11.8 percent), primary education (36.3 percent), Form 2 (11 percent), compared to men with 5.1 percent, 28.5 percent, and 9.5 percent respectively, Figure 8. The pattern was reversed in higher levels of education, with 45 percent of all men having completed secondary school (Form 3-6) compared to 33.3 percent of women. In addition, 10.9 percent of men had completed tertiary (after secondary, degree or post graduate) compared to 6.8 percent of women. This education inequality foundation largely explains the disempowerment of women in the labour market^{xx}.



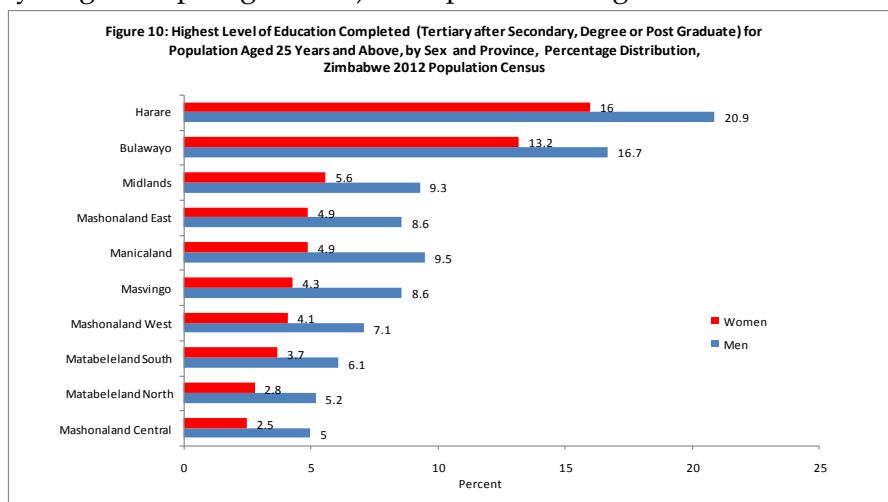
Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

There was a bias against women in the highest level of education completed (secondary school Form 3-6) in all provinces, Figure 9. Harare province had the highest proportion who had completed secondary school Form 3-6 of 56.8 percent, whilst Matabeleland province had the lowest proportion of 22.4 percent.



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

Similarly, there was a bias against women in the highest level of education completed (tertiary after secondary, degree or post graduate) in all provinces, Figure 10.



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

4.6 Education for People Living with Disabilities Aged 25 Years and Above

It is generally believed that while people living with disabilities (PLWD) are more likely not to have access to education than their counterparts not living with disability, furthermore, women living with disabilities (WLWD) are likely to be worse off than men living with disabilities (MLWD) in this regard. In 2012, nationally, (129 978 PLWD) 22 percent of PLWD aged 25 years and above, had never been to school, compared to those not living with disability with 6.6 percent, that is to say, a person living with disability was three times more likely not to go to school. A higher proportion (27.6 percent) of WLWD aged 25 years and above, had never been to school than MLWD with 14.5 percent. This pattern is true in both rural and urban areas, with the former having higher proportions than the latter.

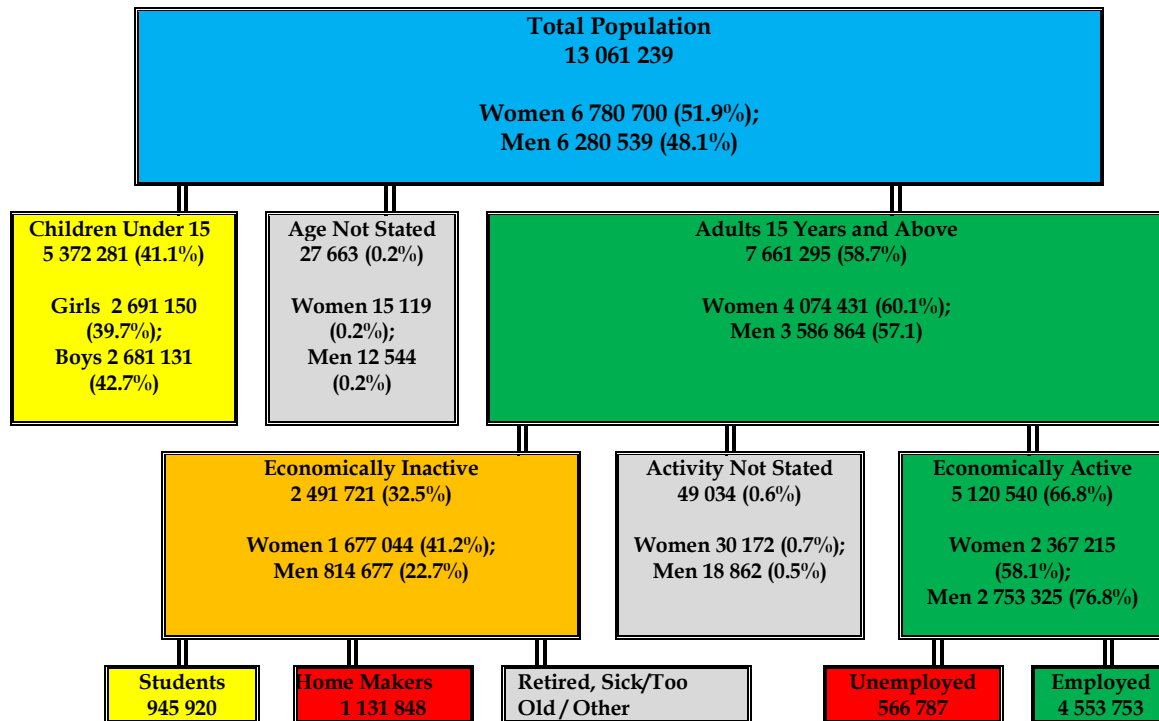
In 2012, nationally, (414 606 PLWD) 70.1 percent of PLWD aged 25 years and above, were literate (completed at least Grade 3), compared to those not living with disabilities with 90.4 percent basic literacy rate. A lower proportion (63.8 percent) of WLWD aged 25 years and above, were literate than MLWD with 78.5 percent. This pattern is true in both rural and urban areas, with the latter having higher literacy rates than the former.

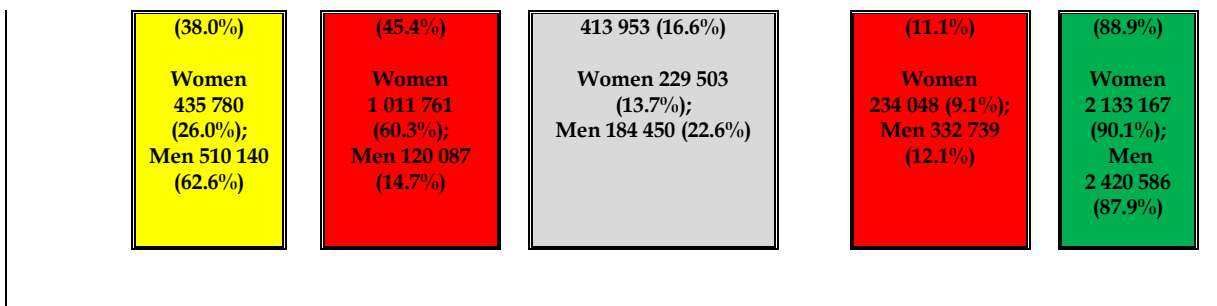
5. USUAL ACTIVITY AND LABOUR FORCE

5.1 Economically Active and Inactive Populations

The gendered ILO Framework of Usual Activity^{xxi}, presented in Figure 11, highlights some key gender dimensions in Zimbabwe's labour force. The 'green route', that is, being an adult who is economically active^{xxii} and employed, is what is generally, desirable as it represents economic empowerment, particularly if one is getting a 'decent income' from their employment. The 'red boxes' in the framework, namely, the unemployed and homemaker categories, are danger flags in terms of economic disempowerment and experiencing poverty. In this regard, this standard ILO framework's categorization of the population into the economically active and inactive^{xxiii}, already presents a problem for women who dominate the latter group, and hence, whose 'social reproduction work' is not considered as 'economic work' in the System of National Accounts (SNA). Within this context, the fact that most women tend to report that they are home makers, even though they combine housework with other economically productive activities, results not only in the exclusion of women from the labour force, but also in the underestimation of their economic contribution.

Figure 11: ILO Framework of Usual Activity, by Sex, Number and Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census





Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

In 2012, nationally, 66.8 percent of the adult population aged 15 years and above, were economically active, whilst 32.5 percent were economically inactive. Over three quarters (76.8 percent) of the adult men were economically active compared to 58.1 percent of adult women. On the contrary, a higher proportion, 41.2 percent of the adult women were economically inactive compared to 22.7 percent of adult men. Of the economically active population, 88.9 percent were employed, whilst 11.1 percent were unemployed. A higher proportion of adult women, 90.1 percent were employed compared to adult men, 87.9 percent, whilst the reverse is true for unemployment. However, these proportions, could merely be a reflection of the many menial survival strategies adult women engage in. In this regard, further analysis on occupations is needed.

Economically Active Population

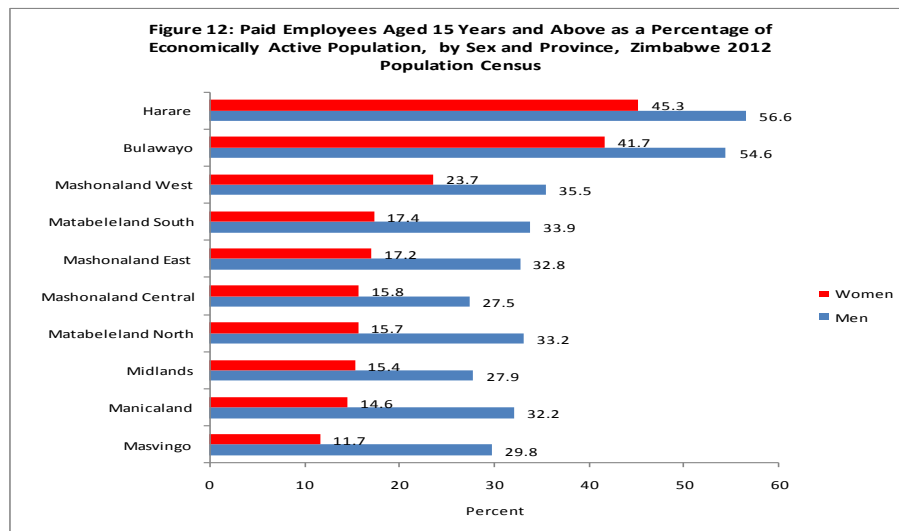
In the world of work, employers, and paid employees, are usually the economically empowered categories, with own account workers, being mostly in vulnerable employment, whilst the unpaid family workers, and those looking for work/unemployed, are the most economically disempowered. The gender issue of concern is that women are usually over-represented in the vulnerable employment and economic disempowerment categories, and under represented in the economic empowerment categories^{xxiv}.

The 2012 Population Census collected data on main activity during the last 12 months. Nationally, two-thirds (66.8 percent) of paid employees and 70.6 percent of employers were men, whilst 53.6 percent of own account workers and 56.8 of unpaid family workers were women. Women were over-represented in the own account worker category in all the provinces, showing the high vulnerability and marginalization of women in the labour market, as they participate mainly in subsistence agriculture in the Communal and Resettlement Areas.

Given that employment is the basis of wealth creation, economic empowerment and human wellbeing, it is important to know the proportion of the population aged 15 years and above who are employed, that is, the employment-to-population ratio and its gender dynamics. It is commonly argued that women are less employed compared to men, thus becoming marginalized in economic development^{xxv}. Overall, in 2012, women indeed were less employed than men at all levels, as illustrated by the gender parity indices of less than 100, at national, rural/urban, and provincial levels. Nationally, 59.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and above were employed, with a higher proportion for men (67.5 percent) than women (52.4 percent). Rural areas had a higher employment-to-population ratio of 64 percent than urban

areas 51.5 percent, largely because the rural population is engaged in rural subsistence farming. The gender differentials follow the national pattern.

Women were under-represented in the paid employee category in all the provinces in 2012, showing the marginalization of women in the labour market, Figure 12. Of all the economically active women in the Harare province, 45.3 percent were paid employees, compared to 56.6 percent of men. Bulawayo province showed a similar distribution. Of all the economically active women in the Masvingo province, 11.7 percent were paid employees, compared to 29.8 percent of men, with similar distributions for all the predominantly rural provinces.



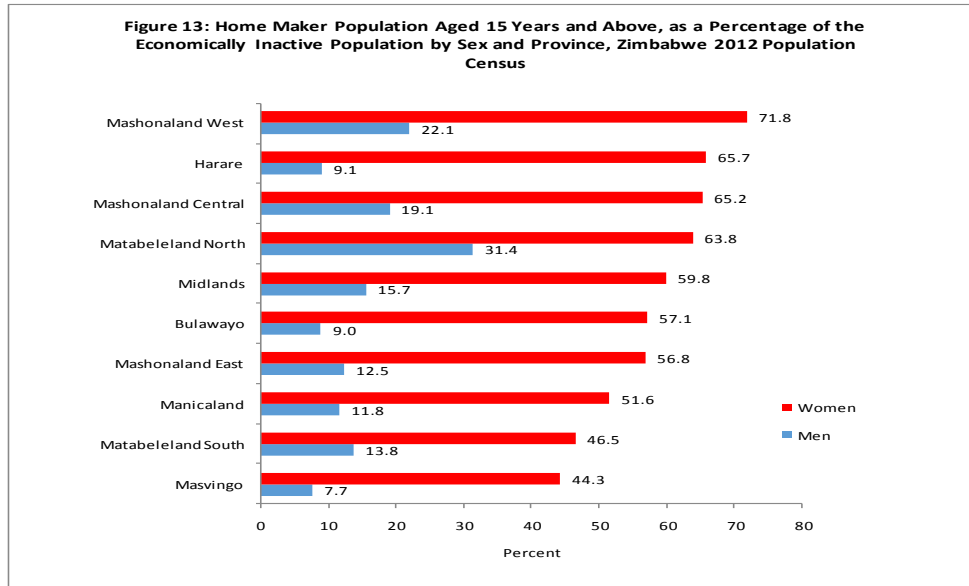
Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

Nationally, in 2012, the usual/long-term unemployment rate was 11.1 percent, with men having a higher usual unemployment rate of 12.1 percent than women (9.9 percent), with 58.7 percent of the usually unemployed being men. Urban areas had a higher usual unemployment rate of 17.7 percent than rural areas (7.6 percent). In urban areas women had a higher usual unemployment rate than men, whilst the reverse was true in rural areas. Youth aged 15-35 years had a usual unemployment rate of 16.1 percent (higher than national level), with young men having a higher rate of 17.2 percent than young women (14.8 percent).

Economically Inactive Population

Of the economically inactive population, 45.4 percent were home makers, 38 percent student, and 16.6 percent were retired/sick/too old/other. The majority (60.3 percent) of the so called economically inactive adult women were home makers, doing the unpaid social reproduction work of the household, compared to only 14.7 percent of adult men in the same category. Instead, the majority (62.6 percent) of the economically inactive adult men were students compared to 26 percent of adult women in the same category. This scenario in which women are more in home making and less in education, sets the stage for the general marginalization of women both in the labour market and in other important spheres of life.

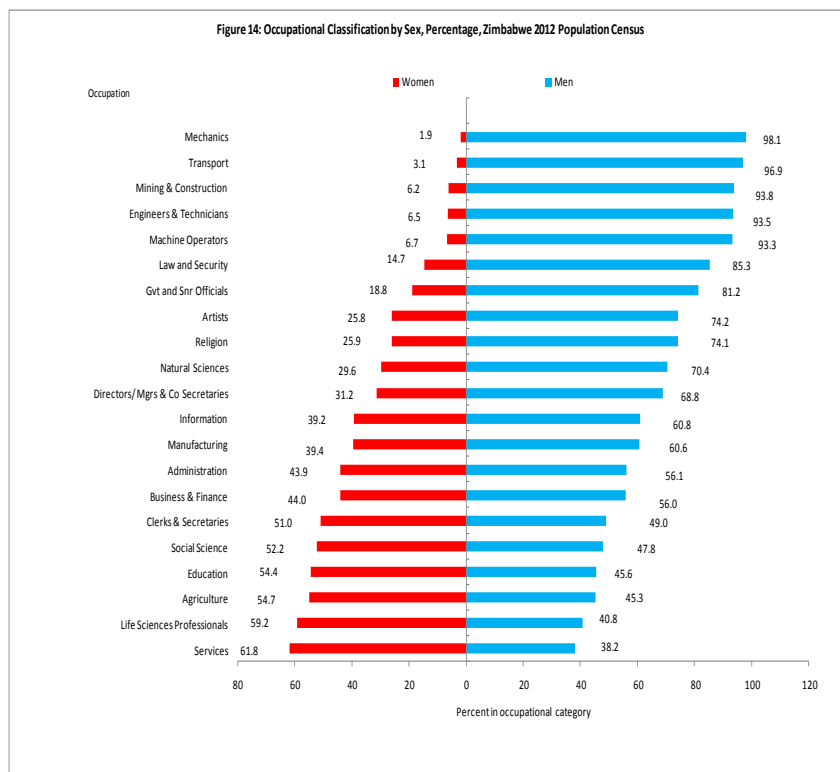
Figure 13 shows that women were over-represented in the home maker category in all the provinces, showing the high levels of women’s marginalization in the economy or in life, as they continue to carry the unpaid burden of social reproduction.



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

5.2 Gender Occupational Segregation

Women and men hold different occupations and have different career opportunities and hence income levels^{xxvi}. This differentiation usually starts at the education level, particularly, in higher and tertiary education levels, as earlier highlighted. Consequently, women usually dominate the soft, low remunerating sectors and occupations, in line with their social reproductive duties, as shown in Figure 14. In 2012, these soft sectors included; Services, Life Science Professionals, Agriculture, Education, Social Science, and Clerks and Secretaries, where at least 51 percent of those employed there were women. On the contrary, men dominate the hard core, high remunerating sectors and occupations. Hard core science occupations such as Machine Operators, Engineers and Technicians, Mining and Construction, Transport, and Mechanics, were dominated by men at, at least 93 percent, in 2012. Other relatively well remunerating occupations such as Law and Security, Government and Senior Officials, Natural Sciences, Directors/Managers and Company Secretaries, Information and Manufacturing, as well as Artists and Religion, were also dominated by men at, at least 60 percent.



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

In 2012, nationally, the largest proportion (49.7 percent) of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, were in agriculture. Women had a higher proportion 58 percent employed in agriculture than men (42.3 percent). The second largest employer is the services sector with 16.2 percent of employed persons, with women having a higher proportion (21.4 percent) than men (11.7 percent).

Disability and Occupation

The occupational distribution of women and men living with disability closely follows the national distribution, with men dominating the hard core science sectors and women the soft core ones. However, people living with disability are over represented in agriculture (64.8 percent), with women more so (70.7 percent) than men (58.8 percent) compared to the total population. Generally, people living with disability have lower proportions in each occupation than the total population, and this is true for both sexes.

5.3 Decision Making

Women and men do not participate equally in both economic and political decision making^{xxvii}. Even though women turn out in large numbers to vote in politics, their representation in Parliament remains well below that of men. In Government, the presence of women in top positions in key areas such as defence, finance and economic policy, police, and the central banking, is rare. Even in those ministries where women are better represented, such as, education, sports and culture, labour, social welfare and women’s affairs, the representation of

women in decision making positions is still low. In the 2012 Population Census, two occupation categories measure the share of women in decision making levels, namely, Government and Senior Officials (18.8 percent), and Directors/Managers and Company Secretaries (31.2 percent), Figure 14. For women living with disabilities, the corresponding shares are 12.2 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively, showing again some level of discrimination on the basis of disability.

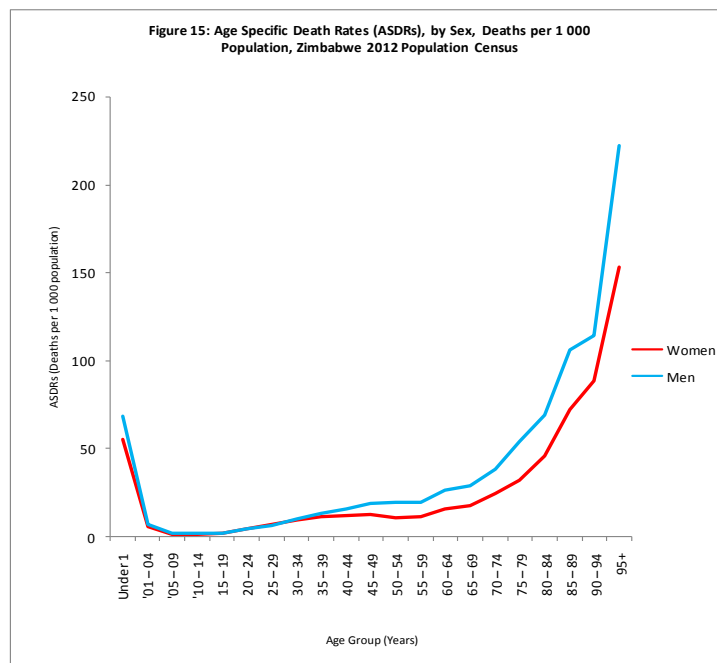
6. FERTILITY, MORTALITY^{xxviii} AND ORPHANHOOD

6.1 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

In 2012, Zimbabwe had a TFR^{xxix} of 3.7 children per woman. Rural areas had a higher fertility rate of 4.2 children per woman, which was 1.4 times higher than that of urban areas with 3.0 children per woman, in 2012^{xxx}. Manicaland and Mashonaland Central provinces, had the highest TFR of 4.2 children per woman each, whilst Bulawayo had the lowest TFR of 2.7 children per woman. Generally, a negative relationship between fertility and education is observed. Women with tertiary education had a TFR of 2.8 children per woman compared to those with primary education who had 4.3 children per woman. A positive relationship existed between marriage and current fertility, with married women having the highest TFR of 5.5 children per woman, with the never married having the least of 1.0.

6.2 Mortality

A historical analysis of death trends in relation to HIV and AIDS deaths shows that the death trend in is line with developments of the HIV and AIDS condition in Zimbabwe. HIV and AIDS has been the leading cause of death in Zimbabwe (WHO, 2010). Age Specific Death Rates (ASDRs) were higher among women aged 15-29 years compared to rates of men in the same age group, Figure 15.



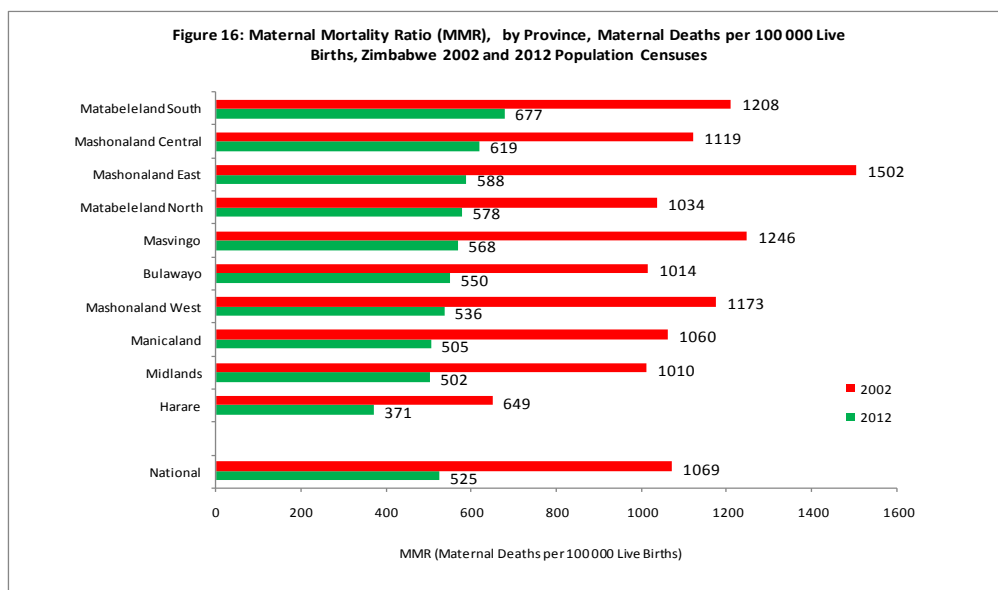
This could be indicative of relatively high maternal mortality in this age group or the impact of AIDS death which is more pronounced in younger ages for women than men. For the rest of the age groups men experienced relatively higher mortality than women.

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2012 life expectancy at birth in Zimbabwe was 60.7 years for both sexes combined. Women had a higher life expectancy of 64 years than men with 57.4 years, with rural areas worse off than urban areas. This marks a big improvement in life expectancy when compared to the 2002 Population Census estimates of 46.5 years for women, 42.2 years for men, and a combined life expectancy of 44 years. The improvement in life expectancy is in line with the increased success in combating HIV and AIDS during the last decade.

Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality^{xxxi} has declined substantially from previous years reflecting the improved maternal health provision and the decline in the impact of the HIV and AIDS epidemic following the increased availability of antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) including drugs for the prevention-of-mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of the HIV virus. The census 2012 reported a total of 22 739 deaths for women aged 15-49 years of which 2 188 (9.6 percent) were pregnancy-related. In 2012, Zimbabwe had a Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of 525 deaths per 100 000 live births, almost halving from 1 069 deaths per 100 000 live births recorded in 2002. Rural areas had a higher MMR of 599 deaths per 100 000 live births than urban ones (410) deaths per 100 000 live births. Matabeleland South province had the highest MMR of 677 deaths per 100 000 live births, whilst Harare province had the lowest of 371 deaths per 100 000 live births, Figure 16. The MMRs halved in all provinces between 2002 and 2012. Thus, overall, the maternal mortality ratio in Zimbabwe improved by more than 100 percent from 2002 to 2012. Given the high MMR, there is need to step up interventions to reduce it.



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

6.3 Orphanhood

A high orphanhood prevalence implies a higher orphan caring burden on women than men because of the former's reproductive role in society. There were 982 839 orphans^{xxxii} in Zimbabwe in 2012, with equal proportions of girls and boys. Zimbabwe has a high orphanhood prevalence was 15.7 percent, of whom, 9.0 percent was paternal, 2.8 percent maternal and 3.8 percent double, with similar proportions for girls and boys. Orphanhood prevalences by type of orphan followed a similar pattern for girls and boys and at all levels. Rural children were more likely to be orphaned, with an overall orphanhood prevalence of 34.4 percent than urban children with 7.1 percent. This might be suggesting the dumping of orphans in rural areas under the care of the extended family.

Matabeleland South province had the highest overall orphanhood prevalence of 19.5 percent, whilst Harare province had the lowest orphanhood prevalence of 11.8 percent. Of all rural districts, Bulilima district had the highest orphanhood prevalence of 21.7 percent and Harare Rural district had the lowest of 10.6 percent. For the urban districts, Karoi district had the highest orphanhood prevalence of 15.2 percent and Ruwa Local Board had the lowest of 9.5 percent.

7. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS^{xxxiii}

Housing characteristics provide important indicators to assess the living conditions of the population in general and women in particular, who dominate social reproduction work.

7.1 Housing Tenure

The most insecure form of housing tenure status^{xxxiv} is 'lodger^{xxxv}'. Women by virtue of their reproductive role, even if they are not heading households, experience more the burden of

insecure accommodation which is often over crowded and associated with erratic movement, which can disrupt the education of children^{xxxvi}.

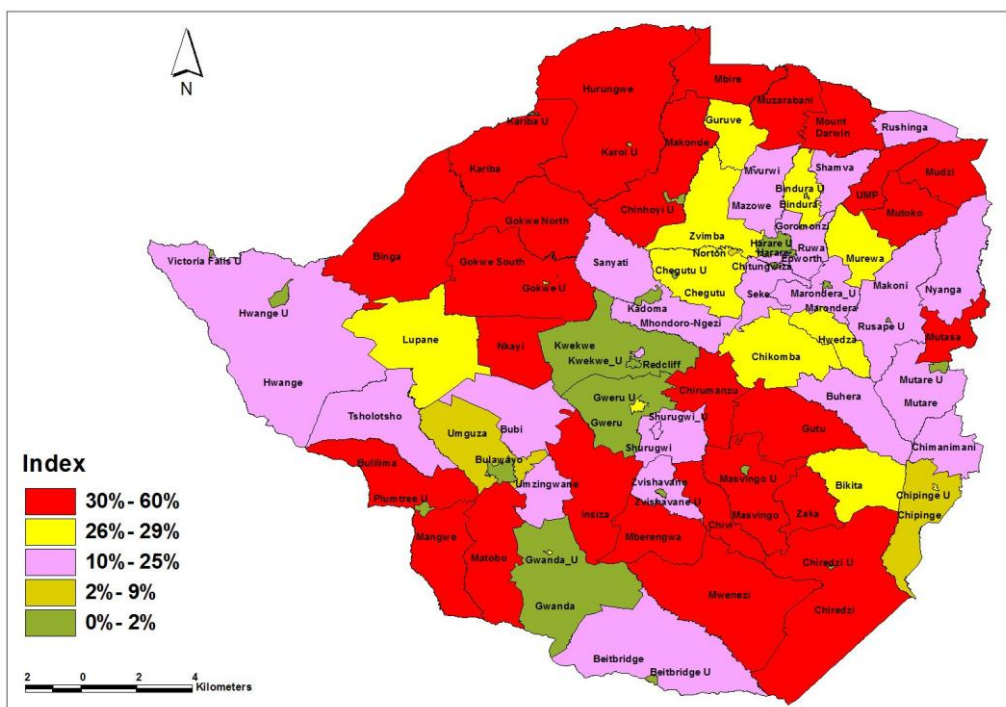
Nationally, 580 075 households, which constituted 19 percent of all the households, lived in lodged accommodation, whilst 58.6 percent lived in owned/purchased^{xxxvii} accommodation. A higher proportion of male-headed households (21.5 percent) lived in lodged accommodation, than female-headed ones (14.2 percent). A relatively high proportion of all urban households (47.2 percent) lived in lodged accommodation, with 30 percent in owned/purchased houses. Relatively high proportions of both male-headed households (49.7 percent) and female-headed households (41.2 percent) in urban areas lived in lodged accommodation. This shows the challenge of urban housing which continues to haunt Zimbabwe's urban areas. In the meantime, 38.4 percent of female-headed households in urban areas lived in owned/purchased accommodation, compared to 26.4 percent of male-headed ones. Lodged accommodation is largely a problem of the urban provinces of Harare (47.9 percent) and Bulawayo (38.5 percent).

7.2 Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking

Unsafe water^{xxxviii} exposes women and men, girls and boys, and particularly, children under five years of age, to the risk of water borne diseases. Women, once more, because of their reproductive role, suffer the most, when households have no access to safe water on the premises or within reasonable distance^{xxxix}. Nationally, 618 943 households, who constituted 20.2 percent of all the households used an unsafe main water source for drinking and cooking, whilst 75.2 percent used a safe one. A higher proportion of the female-headed households (21.7 percent) used an unsafe main water source, than male-headed ones (19.4 percent).

In rural areas, 30.6 percent of the households used an unsafe main water source. The proportions of female and male-headed households in rural areas who used an unsafe main water source, were almost the same, showing that access to safe water remains a challenge in rural areas. A very high proportion of the urban households (95.2 percent) used a safe main water source, with no differences between female and male-headed households. Access to safe water remains a problem mainly in the Resettlement Areas (RAs) with 39.2 percent of the households using an unsafe main water source, followed by Communal Areas (CAs), (30.7 percent); Small Scale Commercial Farms (SSCF), (27 percent), and Large Scale Commercial Farms (LSCF), (22.4 percent), with female-headed households worse off than male-headed ones. Map 2. Presents the proportions of households whose main source of water for drinking and cooking is not safe by district.

Map 2: Households Whose Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking is Not Safe by District, Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

7.3 Distance to Main Water Source for Drinking and Cooking

All households whose members travel 500 m or more to a main water source have a challenge in accessing water. Generally, water collection remains a burden for women and girls^{x1} and sometimes children in general, in Zimbabwe, such that the longer the distance, the greater the burden for these groups.

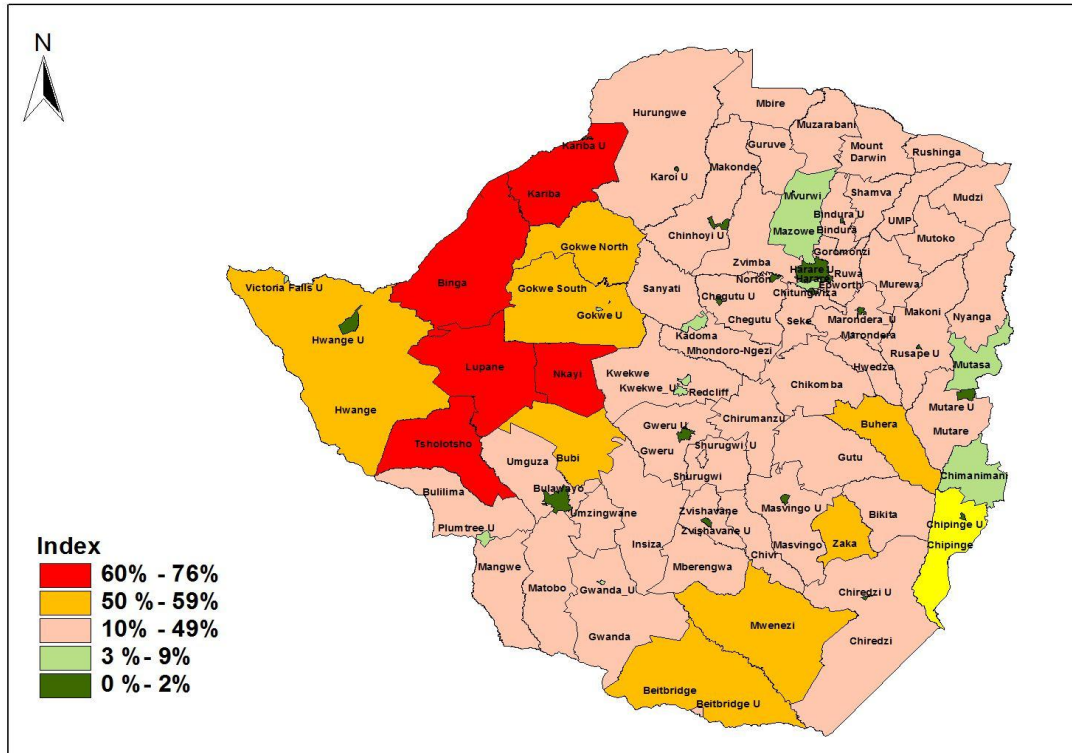
Nationally, 971 281 households, who constituted 31.8 percent of all the households had to travel a distance of 500m or more to their main water source for drinking and cooking, 37.5 percent had main water source on premises, whilst 26.4 percent had to travel a distance of less than 500m. A higher proportion of the female-headed households (36.4 percent) had to travel a distance of 500m or more to their main water source, than male-headed ones (29.2 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of male-headed households (39.9 percent) had the main water source on premises, than female-headed ones (33 percent).

In rural areas, 47.6 percent of the households had to travel a distance of 500m or more to a main water source, 34.2 percent had to travel less than 500m, whilst 13.2 percent has main water source on premises. Distance to their main water source remains a problem in the RAs and CAs, for all households, irrespective of the sex of the head. Relatively high proportions of the households in RAs (51.1 percent) and CAs (51.3 percent) had to travel a distance of 500m or more to their main water source, with female-headed households worse off than male-headed ones.

7.4 Toilet Facilities

Pit, communal, and no toilet facility, expose women and men, girls and boys, and particularly, children under the age of five years, to the risk of water borne diseases. Women, once more, because of their reproductive role, suffer the most, when households have an unsafe or no toilet facility^{xli}. Nationally, 738 654 households, which constituted 24.1 percent of all the households had no toilet facilities^{xlii} whilst 33.2 percent used flush toilets, and 21.7 percent used Blair toilets. A higher proportion of female-headed households (27.3 percent) had no toilet facility, than male-headed ones (22.4 percent). In rural areas, 36.6 percent of the households had no toilet facilities, whilst 31.2 percent used Blair toilets, and 5.0 percent flush toilets, showing that safe sanitation remains a challenge in rural areas. A higher proportion of female-headed households in rural areas (38.4 percent) had no toilet facility, than male-headed ones (35.5 percent). Access to safe sanitation is not a big problem in urban areas. Map 3 presents the proportion of households with no toilet facility by district.

Map 3: Households With No Toilet Facility by District, Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census



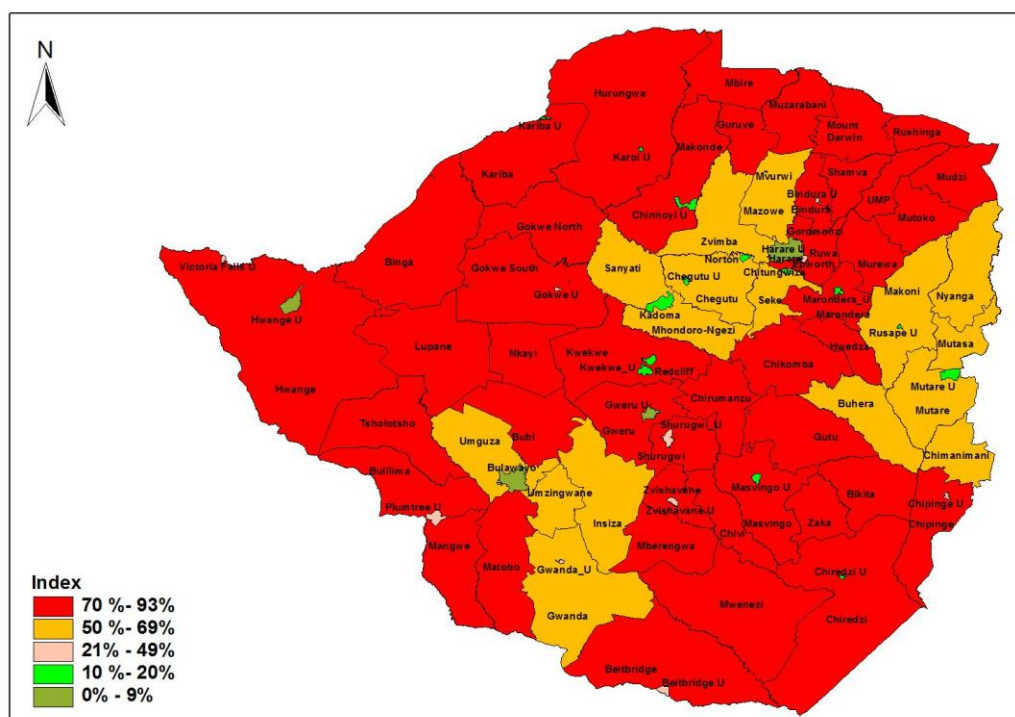
Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

7.5 Electricity in Dwelling Unit

In this modern day and age, access to electricity is fast becoming a basic necessity. Access to electricity exposes women and men, girls and boys, to key electronic information via the radio, television, internet, cell phone, and computer, which are important for education and general development. In some cases access to electricity facilitates access to safe water and sanitation, and safe lighting and cooking energy, among others.

In 2012, nationally, 1 698 691 households, which constituted 55.5 percent of all the households had dwelling units with no electricity, whilst 40.6 percent of the households had electricity. A higher proportion of female-headed households (61.4 percent) had no electricity, than male-headed ones (52.4 percent). In rural areas, 76.5 percent of the households had no electricity, whilst 19.1 percent had electricity, showing that rural electrification remains a challenge. A higher proportion of female-headed households in rural areas (81 percent) had no electricity, than male-headed ones (73.7 percent). Map 4: presents the proportion of households whose dwelling unit they live in has no electricity by district.

Map 4: Households Whose Dwelling Unit they Live in Has No Electricity by District, Percentage, Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census



Source: ZIMSTAT, 2015

7.6 Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking^{xliii}

The overwhelming use of wood as a main source of energy for cooking has work and health burden implications for women and girls in particular, and children in general, who usually carry the responsibility of fetching firewood and cooking for the household. The more the deforestation, the longer the distances that have to be travelled to fetch fire wood. In addition, the use of fire wood in dwelling units with poor ventilation, particularly in rural areas, exposes women and children to smoke for long hours, resulting sometimes in lung diseases^{xliiv}. Nationally, 1 916 014 households, who constituted 62.6 percent of all the households used wood as the main source of energy for cooking, whilst 30.4 percent of the households used electricity. In rural areas, 88.5 percent of the households used wood as the main source of energy for cooking, whilst 6.1 percent used electricity, showing that rural electrification remains a challenge, with female-headed households worse off. About 15.7 percent of all urban households also used wood as the main source of energy for cooking. The double digit proportions of urban households using wood as the main source of energy for cooking are a worrying trend which needs to be reversed.

END NOTES

ⁱ Following independence in 1980, Zimbabwe's response to the gender inequality challenge started with the enactment of the Legal Age of Majority Act (LAMA), 1982. Other examples of major legislation enacted between 1980-1991 in this regard include: the General Laws Amendment Act Chapter 8:07 (which incorporates the LAMA, 1982 and equal opportunities legislation); Matrimonial Causes Act Chapter 5:13 1985; Customary Law and Local Courts Act 1981; Concealment of Birth Act Chapter 9:04; and Deceased Persons Family Maintenance Act Chapter 6:03 1987; Minimum Wages regulations of 1980; Equal Pay Regulations 1980; The Labour Relations Act Chapter 28:01 1984, 1985, 1992, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2006; Public Service Pensions Regulations 1985; and the Tax Regulations of 1988; among others. After ratifying CEDAW in 1991, Zimbabwe enacted more legislation as follows: the Infanticide Act 1991 Chapter 9:12; Constitution Amendment No. 14, 1996; Administration of Estates Amendment Act 1997, Chapter 6:07; Criminal Codification Act; and the Domestic Violence Act, 2007; among others.

ⁱⁱ Zimbabwe is still ranking low in gender equality globally. Zimbabwe had a high Gender Inequality Index (GII) of 0.544 ranking number 116 out of 146 countries globally in 2012, compared to the world's number one, Netherlands with a GII of 0.045 in 2012. This indicated the generally low status and marginalization of women with respect to reproductive health, empowerment, access, control and ownership of economic resources and economic opportunities, and participation in decision-making in comparison to their male counterparts.

ⁱⁱⁱ Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948; International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ECOSOC), 1966; the United Nations Global Conference on Women, Mexico, 1975; Several International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions including the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (C100), the Convention on Prohibition of Discrimination in Occupations, 1958 (C111); Copenhagen Social Summit, 1990; Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing, China, 1995; Beijing Platform for Action, 1995; and the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); United Nations Child Rights (CRC) Convention, 1989; Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (C182); and the Convention on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR), 1966, among others.

^{iv} the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies Plan of Action, 1985; AU Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, (Maputo Protocol), 2003; Kampala Declaration to Prevent Gender-based Violence in Africa of September 2003; 2004 Solemn Declaration on Gender and Equality in Africa; AU Gender Policy, 2008; New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD); SADC Declaration on Gender and Development, 1997; SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, 2008; and SADC Gender Policy, 2008; COMESA Gender Policy, 2002; among others.

^v The 2012 Population Census collected information on the marital status of the population, using the following categories, never married, married, divorced/separated, and widowed.

^{vi} Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures the relative magnitude of a female performance indicator to a male one, and for ease of interpretation can be expressed as a percentage. The GPI is considered to reflect gender parity within + or - 3 percentage points from 100 percent.

^{vii} For 2012 census purposes, a household was defined as a group of persons who stayed the census night together, i.e. the night of 17/18 August 2012, 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 noted that in the survey situation a household was not the same as a family.

^{viii} 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 18 August 2012 and had not been counted elsewhere.

^{ix} United Nations, 2013; Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics, New York, United States of America.

^x Ibid.

^{xi} For the purposes of the analysis in this section, the child-dependency ratio was defined as the (children's population aged 0-17 years divided by the adult population aged 18 years and above), thus measuring number of children per adult. When this ratio is 3 children and below per adult, it represents low child dependency and when it is 4 children and above per adult it represents high child dependency.

^{xii} United Nations, 2013; Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics, New York, United States of America.

^{xiii} The general dependency ratio is defined as the population aged below 15 years and those aged 65 years and above out of the population aged 15-64 years.

^{xiv} In the case of a negative factor, a GPI of less than 100 means the boy child or men are disadvantaged.

^{xv} The primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) measures participation in primary school, by children of the official primary school going age.

^{xvi} Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education various Education Management Information System (EMIS) Reports.

^{xvii} The secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR) measures participation in secondary school, by children of the official secondary school going age.

^{xviii} The adult population aged 15 years and above who had completed at least Grade 3, were 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.

^{xix} Figure 7 translates the literacy by five year age groups into estimated years of birth for the population groups.

^{xx} United Nations, 2013; Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics, New York, United States of America.

^{xxi} **Usual activity** refers to a person's main activity during the last 12 months.

^{xxii} The **economically active population** refers to the total number of persons available for the production of goods and services as realized in national income statistics. The economically active population includes paid employees and employers, unpaid family workers, own account workers and those unemployed. The term **labour force** in the context of the 2012 Population Census refers to the economically active persons.

^{xxiii} Home making, studying and being sick or too old are examples of activities of the **economically inactive population**.

^{xxiv} United Nations, 2013; Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics, New York, United States of America.

^{xxv} Ibid.

^{xxvi} Ibid.

^{xxvii} Ibid

^{xxviii} ZIMSTAT, 2015; 'Nuptiality and Fertility Thematic Report, Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census and 'Mortality Thematic Report, Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census'.

^{xxix} The 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.

^{xxx} ZIMSTAT, 2015; 'Nuptiality and Fertility Thematic Report, Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census'.

^{xxxi} If a death to a female age 15-49 years had occurred in the household within the last 12 months, the respondent was asked whether, other than dying from an accident, the deceased had died while pregnant, during childbirth or within one month after childbirth.

^{xxxii} Orphans are defined as children aged 0-17 years who have lost one or both parents. The Ministry of Health and Child Care estimates that about 70 percent of the orphans in Zimbabwe are due to HIV and AIDS.

^{xxxiii} Given that women and men stay in the same households, there is no a priori reason as to why they should have different living conditions. For this reason, analysis in this chapter is not on the basis of women and men populations. However, the gender issue hypothesis is that people living in female and male-headed households, may access and experience different living conditions. In this regard, therefore, the chapter presents living conditions analysis on the basis of the sex of the head of household.

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

^{xxxv} Lodger: Rents whole/part of a dwelling unit, which belongs to an owner/purchaser or is under a tenant. Terms are not normally under a written agreement. In most cases the owner/purchaser will be present and would agree to sharing some common facilities such as the kitchen, living room, bathroom and toilet.

^{xxxvi} United Nations, 2013; Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics, New York, United States of America.

^{xxxvii} Owner/purchaser: A household with clear title or ownership of the house or is in the process of buying it or renting to buy.

Most people in communal lands own their dwelling units in terms of the customary law and are considered as owners.

^{xxxviii} The main sources of water for drinking and cooking asked for in the Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census were, piped water inside house, piped water outside house, communal tap, well/borehole protected, well - unprotected, river/stream/dam, and other. For analysis purposes, the first four sources constituted safe water sources, with the rest, excluding other, being unsafe water.

^{xxxix} United Nations, 2013; Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics, New York, United States of America.

^{xl} Ibid.

^{xli} Ibid.

^{xlii} The main types of toilet facilities asked for in the Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census were, flush, Blair, pit, communal, and none. While flush and Blair toilets clearly provide safe sanitation, pit and communal toilets are neither here nor there, whilst no toilet is clearly unsafe. Thus, the analysis in this section could not be explicitly divided into safe and unsafe sanitation.

^{xliii} The Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census asked households what their main source of energy for cooking was. Options included; wood, paraffin, electricity, gas, coal, and other.

^{xliv} United Nations, 2013; Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics, New York, United States of America.

