

2022 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LIVING CONDITIONS THEMATIC REPORT



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Foreword

The 2022 Population and Housing Census thematic report on living conditions in Zimbabwe provides critical lens through which the nation's progress toward achieving adequate housing and improved standards of living can be assessed. Guided by the United Nations and World Bank's framework of adequacy; spanning security of tenure, durability of housing materials, living space, access to safe water, sanitation, electricity, and clean cooking; the report offers a comprehensive evaluation of the realities faced by households across provinces, rural and urban areas, and gender groups.

The findings reveal both encouraging strides and persistent challenges. While a majority of Zimbabweans enjoy security of tenure and access to safe drinking water, significant disparities remain in sanitation, electricity, and clean energy provision. Rural areas, in particular, continue to lag behind urban centres, with Matabeleland North standing out as the most disadvantaged province. Conversely, metropolitan provinces such as Bulawayo and Harare demonstrate relatively higher adequacy indices, though they too face gaps in living space and energy access.

This report underscores the urgent need for targeted interventions to bridge these inequalities and ensure that every Zimbabwean household enjoys dignified living conditions. It is not merely a statistical exercise but a call to action, inviting policymakers, development partners, and communities to work collectively toward sustainable improvements in housing and wellbeing. By highlighting both strengths and shortcomings, the report provides a roadmap for informed decision-making and inclusive development, ensuring that progress in housing adequacy translates into better health, security, and quality of life for all citizens.

We extend our gratitude to all households who participated in the census, as well as to the dedicated teams who ensured its successful completion. Their contributions have made it possible to present a comprehensive picture of living conditions in 2022, one that will guide decisions and inspire solutions for years to come.



Tafadzwa Bandama
Director General

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Special gratitude is reserved for Professor Marvellous Mhloyi and Dr Reason Tizora, whose scholarly expertise and dedication were instrumental in authoring this comprehensive profile. Their rigorous analysis and insightful commentary have enriched the report, ensuring that it serves as a reliable resource for policymakers, researchers, and development partners.

ZIMSTAT also recognizes with sincere appreciation the invaluable contributions of its staff in the Demography and Social Statistics Division and the Information Technology Division. Their professionalism, technical competence, and meticulous attention to detail significantly enhanced the quality, accuracy, and depth of the report. The collaborative spirit demonstrated throughout the process reflects the Agency's commitment to excellence and innovation in statistical reporting.

Executive Summary

This thematic report is on living conditions and is based on the Zimbabwe 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) data. It is guided by the United Nations and World Bank's definition of adequate living conditions which hinges on adequate housing proxied by seven factors underlying adequacy of housing, namely: security of tenure; durability of materials used for the construction and structural quality of the dwelling unit; adequate living space; access to improved water sources; access to improved sanitation; access to electricity; and, access to clean cooking. Cross-tabulations are used to describe the levels and sex differentials, at national, provincial and place of residence level, of the seven basic indicators of housing adequacy. For synthesis of the findings, each of the indicators is coded 0 and 1 where 0 stands for highly inadequate housing and 1 representing highly adequate housing. These indices give a summary of the general level of adequacy of living conditions in Zimbabwe.

Security of tenure is one of the most important aspects of housing, hence living conditions. A majority of Zimbabweans, 59 percent, were owners of their houses. The proportion reporting house ownership was higher in rural areas, 77 percent, than urban areas, 33 percent. Female headed households were more likely to report ownership of housing in both rural and urban areas, 36 percent female headed households and 31 percent male headed households in urban areas, compared to 81 percent female headed households and 75 percent male headed household in rural areas. About 19 percent of Zimbabweans reported that they were lodgers. Lodgers were higher in urban areas, 43 percent, compared to rural areas, 3 percent. It was also higher among male headed households, 20 percent, than female headed households, 18 percent.

Another indicator of quality of housing is the strength of building materials for the walls, roofs and floors. A majority of houses in Zimbabwe, 90 percent, were reported as having strong walls. Urban areas were more likely to report houses with strong walls, 95 percent, than rural areas, 87 percent. However, urban areas were more likely to report weak walls, 3 percent, than rural areas, 2 percent. There were minimal sex differentials between rural and urban areas in terms of the quality of walls except for weak walls which were reported by about 3 percent and 2 percent of male headed households and female headed households, respectively, in urban areas.

The third indicator of quality of housing is the materials used for roofing. Generally, the quality of roofing material is not as good as that of the walls. About 50 percent of Zimbabweans in 2022 reported having strong roofs, while 19 percent reported weak roofs. Urban residents were more likely to report strong roofs, 75 percent compared to rural areas, 33 percent. Matabeleland

North province had the highest proportion reporting weak roofs, 53 percent. Female headed households were more likely to report strong roofs in urban areas, 77 percent, compared to male headed households, 74 percent; on the other hand, 33 percent and 32 percent of female headed households and male headed households, respectively, reported having strong roofs in rural areas.

A majority of people in Zimbabwe reported that the floors of their houses were made of moderately strong material, 74 percent. There were significant differences in terms of strength of floors between rural and urban areas, with urban areas being better off. Moderately strong floors were reported by 85 percent and 65 percent of people in urban and rural areas, respectively. Weak floors were reported by 31 percent and 1 percent of people residing in rural and urban areas, respectively. Strong floors were reported by only 8 percent of the population; there were no sex differentials in terms of the reporting of strong floors. Matabeleland North province had the lowest proportion reporting strong floors, 3 percent.

Another indicator of living conditions is the availability of space for the individuals in a household; and household size determines the average space per person. The mean household size for Zimbabwe was 4 persons across provinces. Mean household sizes ranged from 3.7 in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces to 4.1 in Masvingo province. Note that five out of the ten provinces had a mean household size of 4 persons, namely, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North and Midlands. Rural areas were more likely to report households with at least 6 members, 26 percent, than urban areas, 18 percent. Urban areas were also more likely to report households with one member, 14 percent, compared to 11 percent in rural areas.

The number of rooms available to a household determines the space an individual member might have. The largest proportion of respondents, 23 percent, reported use of two rooms; this was similar across sex. Urban areas were more likely to report use of one room than rural areas, 30 percent and 14 percent, respectively. Female headed households were more likely to report use of at least 6 rooms in urban areas, 13 percent, compared to their male counterparts, 12 percent; while in rural areas a similar proportion, 12 percent of both male and female headed households reported use of at least 6 rooms. About 42 percent of respondents reported that they used only one room for sleeping, this was reported by 49 percent of the urban residents and 37 percent of rural residents, with no sex differentials.

Standards of living are enhanced when a house under use has the basic amenities that make life more comfortable; the two such basic amenities are energy for lighting and safe water. A majority of Zimbabweans, about 99 percent, had some form of energy for lighting. The largest proportion of Zimbabweans, 64 percent, reported alternative sources of energy for lighting. Another 33 percent reported use of electricity for lighting. Urban areas were more likely, 68 percent, to report use of electricity for lighting than rural areas, 8 percent, while rural areas were more likely to report use of alternative sources of lighting, 87 percent, than urban areas, 31 percent. Sex differentials in the reported source of energy were mixed.

Eighty-four percent of Zimbabweans reported that they had access to safe water for drinking. Proportions reporting access to safe water for drinking ranged from 73 percent in Masvingo province to 99 percent in Bulawayo. Access to safe water sources was higher in urban areas, 98 percent than rural areas, 74 percent. There were minimal sex differentials in proportions reporting access to safe water.

A very important amenity with a lot of impact on the health, hence well-being of families, are toilet facilities. About 20 percent of the population in Zimbabwe reported having no toilet facilities. The proportion reporting a lack of toilet facilities ranged from 1 percent in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces to 50 percent in Matabeleland North province. While about 3 percent of the population reported having no toilet facility in urban areas, the figure was 33 percent in rural areas. The largest proportion of the Zimbabwean population, 41 percent, reported use of pit toilets. Proportions reporting having pit toilets ranged from about 0 percent in Bulawayo to

66 percent in Mashonaland Central province. About 38 percent of the Zimbabwean population reported use of flush toilets. Urban areas were more likely to report having a flush toilet, 85 percent, than rural areas, 5 percent. Male headed households were more likely to report use of flush toilets, 40 percent, compared to female headed households, 35 percent.

Availability and access to particular accessories enhance the wellbeing of populations. Access to telephone and internet exposes people to a wider variety of information that contributes to decision making in a wide spectrum of issues. About half of the Zimbabwean population, 51 percent, reported having a mobile phone. In rural areas 65 percent of female headed households reported ownership of mobile telephone compared to 58 percent for male headed households. About 43 percent of male headed households and 44 percent female headed households in urban areas reported ownership of a mobile telephone. About 21 percent of the population

reported that they had a radio in their households. Male headed households were more likely to report possession of a radio, 22 percent, than their female counterparts, 19 percent. The proportion reporting ownership of a television set was similar between male headed households and female headed households, 19 percent. However, it was higher in urban areas, 27 percent than rural areas, 10 percent. While about 34 percent of the Zimbabwe population reported access to internet; male headed households were more likely to report access to internet, 35 percent, than their female counterparts, 33 percent. Access to internet was higher in urban areas, 46 percent than rural areas, 26 percent.

Based on summary indices, the conclusion is that living conditions for rural areas in Zimbabwe in 2022 were still below average. While security of tenure of housing units and access to clean water were above average, there is great need for improvement in the provision of sanitation, electricity and clean energy for cooking. One province that stood out as being disadvantaged in many spheres of life in rural areas was Matabeleland North. Living standards of metropolitan provinces of Harare and Bulawayo were above average, with Bulawayo metropolitan province faring better than Harare metropolitan province, with mean adequacy indices of 0.7 and 0.6 respectively. However, there is still room for improvement, especi

ally in the improvement of security of tenure and provision of adequate living space in both Bulawayo and Harare metropolitan provinces. In addition, there is need for improvement in the provision of electricity and clean sources of energy for cooking in Harare metropolitan province.

Chapter 1: Background and Methodology

1.1 Background

The Government of Zimbabwe, through the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, successfully conducted its Population and Housing Census in April of 2022, the fifth census since Independence. The content in the census questionnaire has increased in length and complexity over the years mainly due to the development of new technologies, improvements in human capacity and increasing needs for data for development planning thereby increasing the range of users of information generated from censuses. Given that census data is the only data collection operation that covers the entire population of a country, it is only reasonable that such data be exhaustively analysed to provide ample information on the various groups of the population right up to the smallest administrative unit. Consequently, more detailed analyses are required in order to monitor and evaluate progress made towards the attainment of national, regional and global development goals such as the Sustainable Development Goals and those from the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025). The 2022 PHC report, consistent with those of previous reports, gave basic levels and differentials on all the variables in the census questionnaire, hence inadequate to meet the needs of area-specific users of census data. Thus, the United Nations Population Fund and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency agreed to produce a thematic report on living conditions using the 2022 PHC data. The production is aimed at conducting a comprehensive analysis of the 2022 PHC data with the view to broadening the country's understanding of the observed levels and distribution of living conditions across socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the Zimbabwean population.

Agenda 2030, and Sustainable Development Goal 11, aims to make human settlements and cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and the key initiatives focus on improving housing conditions (United Nations, 2015). Hence, this report concentrates on housing conditions as a proxy for living conditions. This discussion on living conditions is generally guided by the United Nations, (2010) and Daniela et. al's (2021) definition of adequate living conditions which hinges on adequate housing and its related factors which include access to basic necessities and a safe and healthy environment. In essence, this is a holistic approach which recognizes the interconnectedness of various factors that contribute to a person's overall well-being and standard of living. In particular, seven indicators are used to assess the living

conditions and these indicators include: (1) security of tenure (2) durability of materials used for construction and structural quality of dwelling unit (3) adequate living space; (4) access to improved water; (5) access to improved sanitation; (6) access to electricity; and, (7) access to clean cooking. Beyond housing, are two factors which contribute to the general wellbeing of people: access to basic services, education and economic opportunities.

1.2 Methodology

Crosstabulations are used to describe the levels and differentials of the seven basic indicators of housing adequacy. Provincial, residential and sex differentials are described. After the general description of the housing adequacy, each of the seven housing indicators is coded 0 and 1, where 0 stands for highly inadequate housing and 1 representing highly adequate housing (Daniela et. al, 2021). For each of the indicators, the mean is calculated; such mean reflects the degree of adequacy of the respective indicator across provinces and at national level.

Chapter 2: Security of Tenure

Security of tenure is one of the most important aspects of housing, hence living standards. Security of tenure determines not only the plans one can do with and around the house, but also decisions that can be made about important aspects of one's life such as work place. The most secure tenancy one can have is house ownership. A majority of Zimbabweans, 59 percent, reported that they were owners of their houses (*Figure 2.1*). There were provincial variations in terms of house ownership. For instance, the proportion reporting house ownership ranged from 30 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province, to 73 percent in Masvingo province. The predominantly rural province with the least proportion of house owners was Mashonaland West province, 57 percent.

Lodgers are tenants who do not have a lease agreement, hence their tenancy can be terminated at short notice and/or unspecified periods at the discretion of the owner. About 19 percent of Zimbabwean households reported that they were lodgers. Lodgers ranged from 7 percent in Matabeleland North province to 44 percent in Harare metropolitan provinces. Among predominantly rural provinces, the highest level of lodgers, about 18 percent, were reported in Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces.

About 9 percent of the Zimbabweans reported that they were living in relatives' houses, and tied houses. In urban provinces, proportions reporting living in relatives' houses was highest in Bulawayo metropolitan province, 19 percent; compared to 12 percent in Harare metropolitan province. In predominantly rural provinces, relational houses were reported the most, 10 percent, in Mashonaland East and Matabeleland South provinces. Masvingo province reported the least proportion living in relatives' houses, 6 percent. Proportions reporting staying in tied housing ranged from 5 percent Bulawayo to 13 percent in Matabeleland South province.

Only 3 percent of household heads in 2022 were tenants. Tenants were highest in Bulawayo province, 8 percent, and lowest in Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East and Matabeleland South provinces, at 2 percent each.

	Owner	Tenant	Lodger	Tied	Relational
Bulawayo	30.3	8.4	37.8	5	18.5
Manicaland	70.6	2.1	11.3	8.9	7
Mashonaland Central	68.6	1.5	9.5	12.1	8.3
Mashonaland East	63.5	1.8	13.6	10.8	10.2
Mashonaland West	56.9	2.7	17.5	13.3	9.5
Matabeleland North	71.1	3.5	7.3	10.7	7.4
Matabeleland South	62.1	1.7	13	12.9	10.4
Midlands	65.7	2.9	17.8	6.8	6.9
Masvingo	73.2	2.6	9.4	9.3	5.5
Harare	33.2	5.4	43.5	6.2	11.7
Total	58.9	3.1	19.4	9.4	9.2

Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of security of tenure of household heads by province

There were sex differentials in tenure status among provinces with female headed households reporting more secure ownership than male headed households (Figure 2.2). Worth noting is that at national level, female headed households were more likely to report that they were owners, 64 percent, compared to male headed households, 56 percent. Female headed households systematically reported more ownership of housing across provinces; the largest differential of about 12 percentage points was reported in Matabeleland South followed by 10 percentage points in Manicaland province. Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland West provinces reported the least variation, about 2 percentage points.

Male headed households were more likely to report staying in tied houses, 11 percent, compared to female headed households, 7 percent. Among male headed households, tied housing was reported the most in Matabeleland South, 17 percent, and lowest in Bulawayo metropolitan provinces, 6 percent. Among female headed households, tied housing were reported the most, 11 percent, in Mashonaland West province, and least in Bulawayo metropolitan province, 3 percent.

For lodgers, male headed households were more likely to report that they were lodgers than their female counterparts, 20 percent and 18 percent, respectively. The highest proportion reporting being a lodger was in Harare metropolitan province for both male and female headed households, 44 percent and 42 percent, respectively. This was higher compared to Bulawayo, with 40 percent and 34 percent for male and female headed households, respectively. In

predominantly rural provinces, being a lodger was reported the most in Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces.

Tenants constituted about 3 percent of both male and female headed households. Tenants were highest in urban provinces, with Bulawayo province having 9 percent and 8 percent for male and female headed households, respectively; and Harare with 5 percent and 6 percent for male and female headed households, respectively. Tenants were lowest for both sexes in Matabeleland South province, about 2 percent.

Province	Tenure Status									
	Owner		Tenant		Lodger		Tied		Relational	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Bulawayo	26.8	35.0	8.8	7.8	40.4	34.3	6.4	3.2	17.6	19.7
Manicaland	66.1	75.7	2.4	1.8	12.7	9.8	11.4	6.1	7.3	6.6
Mashonaland Central	67.9	70.0	1.6	1.4	9.0	10.5	13.2	9.9	8.3	8.2
Mashonaland East	61.0	67.7	2.0	1.6	13.6	13.6	12.7	7.8	10.7	9.4
Mashonaland West	56.0	58.6	2.8	2.5	16.8	18.9	14.6	10.9	9.8	9.1
Matabeleland North	67.3	76.1	4.0	2.9	7.7	6.6	13.5	6.8	7.3	7.6
Matabeleland South	56.8	68.7	1.9	1.5	14.2	11.5	16.9	7.9	10.2	10.6
Midlands	64.2	67.8	3.2	2.4	17.8	17.8	8.0	5.0	6.8	7.0
Masvingo	69.2	78.0	3.1	2.1	10.0	8.6	12.6	5.5	5.2	5.8
Harare	32.2	35.4	5.2	5.7	44.3	42.0	6.8	5.0	11.6	11.9
Total	55.9	63.6	3.4	2.8	20.3	17.9	11.1	6.7	9.3	9.0

Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of security of tenure by province by sex

Rural areas were more likely to have more secure house ownership than urban areas (Figure 2.3). Seventy-seven percent of rural households reported being owners, compared to 33 percent in urban areas. About 9 percent of households reported both tied and relational housing. Relational housing was reported more in urban areas, 11 percent, compared to rural areas, 8 percent. Tied housing was reported more in rural areas, 11 percent, than in rural areas, 8 percent.

	Owner	Tenant	Lodger	Tied	Relational
Rural	77.3	1.7	2.7	10.5	7.8
Urban	33	5.2	42.9	7.8	11.1
Total	58.9	3.1	19.4	9.4	9.2

Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of security of tenure by place of residence

Female headed households were consistently more likely to report ownership of housing in both rural (81 percent compared to 75 percent) and urban (36 percent compared to 31 percent) areas, (Figure 2.4). There were no significant sex differentials in the reporting of relational houses in both rural and urban areas. Male headed households were more likely to report staying in tied houses than their female counterparts, 11 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Proportions reporting tied houses is higher for males than females in urban areas, 9 percent and 6 percent, respectively. A similar pattern also exists in rural areas with 13 percent and 7 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, reporting tied housing.

Lodgers were higher among male headed households at national level, 20 percent, than among female headed households, 18 percent. In urban areas, 43 percent and 42 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, reported that they were lodgers; however, only 3 percent of both male and female headed households in rural areas reported the same. Tenants was fairly comparable between male and female headed households in urban areas, about 3 percent; it was 2 percent and 1 percent for male and female headed households, respectively, in rural areas.

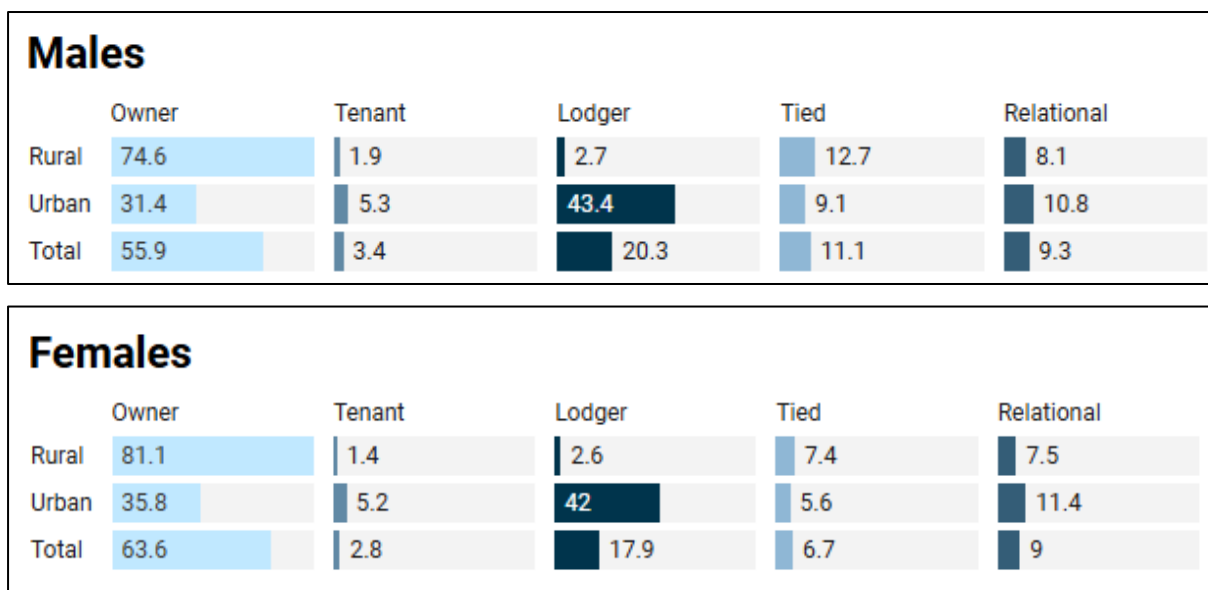


Figure 2.4: Percentage distribution of security of tenure by place of residence by sex

Chapter 3: Durability of Housing Materials

Another indicator of quality of housing is the strength of building materials of the walls, floors and roofs.

3.1 Materials for Walls

In this chapter, walls built from plywood, cardboard/carton, reused wood, cane trunks and wood planks were considered as weak; those built from dirt/mud, unburnt bricks and stone with mud were considered as moderately strong, while walls built out of burnt bricks, cement blocks, cement and stone with lime/cement were considered as strong walls.

The majority of dwelling units in Zimbabwe, 90 percent, were reported as having strong walls, 7 percent were reported as having moderately strong walls, with 2 percent reporting weak walls (*Figure 3.1*). Bulawayo and Harare metropolitan provinces were the most likely to report strong walls, 97 percent and 95 percent, respectively. Masvingo province also had a high proportion of its residents, 96 percent, reporting strong walls. Matabeleland North was the province with the lowest proportion reporting strong walls, 57 percent. Consistently, Matabeleland North province had the highest proportion of residents, 41 percent, reporting moderately strong walls.

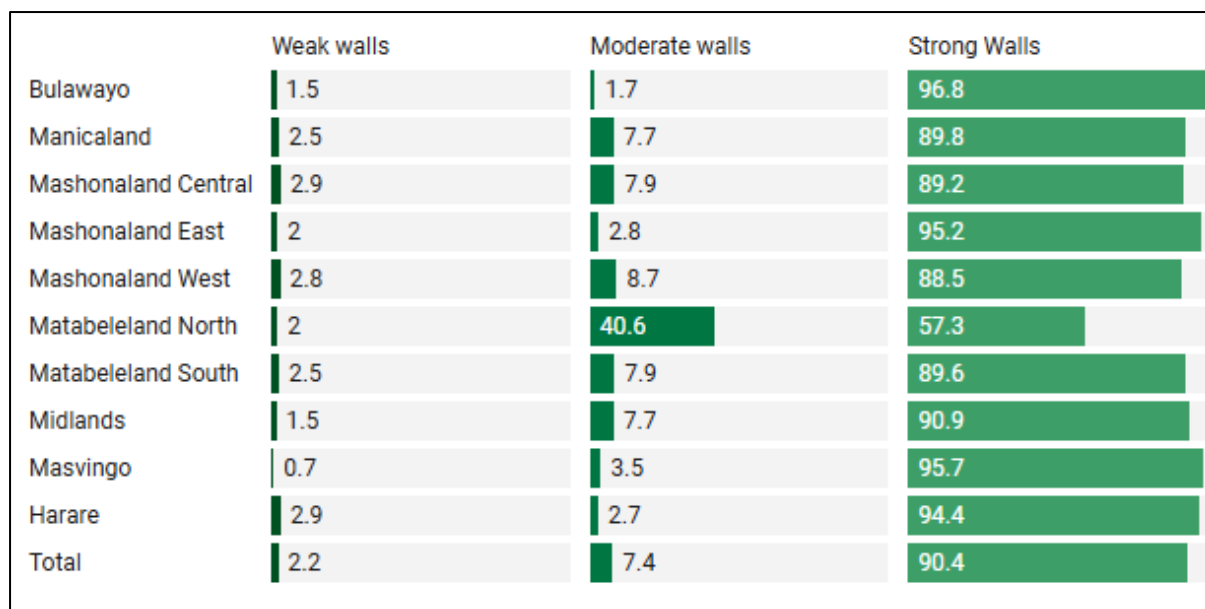


Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of strength of walls of housing unit by province

Differentials on the quality of walls between male and female headed households were minimal, albeit with a small advantage towards female headed households. About 91 and 90 percent of female and male headed households, respectively, reported having strong walls

(Figure 3.2). Female headed households were systematically more likely to report strong walls across provinces except in Matabeleland North where 59 percent and 55 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, reported strong walls. A comparable proportion of males and female headed households, 7 percent, reported moderately strong walls.

Matabeleland North province reported the most ownership of houses with moderate walls, these were reported by 44 percent of female headed households and 38 percent of male headed households. While weak walls were reported by 3 percent and 2 percent of male and female headed households respectively, at national level, they were reported the most, by about 4 percent and 1 percent of males and female headed households, respectively, in Matabeleland South province; they were reported the least in Masvingo province, by 1 percent of male headed households and less than half a percentage point of female headed households.

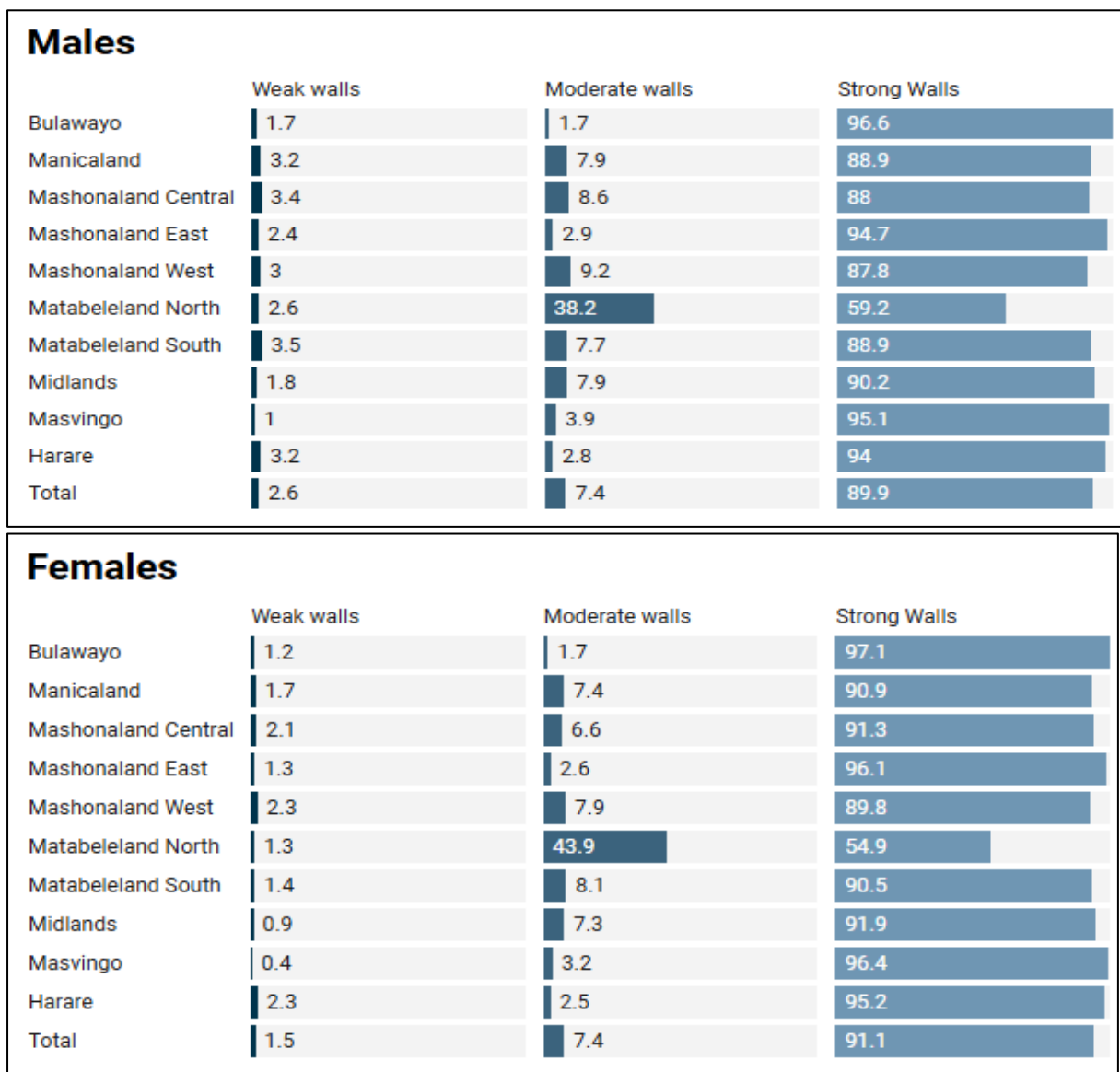


Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of strength of walls of housing unit by province by sex

Urban areas were more likely to report houses with strong walls, 95 percent, than rural areas, 87 percent (*Figure 3.3*). On the other hand, rural areas were more likely to report moderate walls, 11 percent, than urban areas, 2 percent. Urban areas were more likely to report weak walls, 3 percent, than rural areas, about 2 percent. There were minimal differentials in the sex of household heads between rural and urban areas.

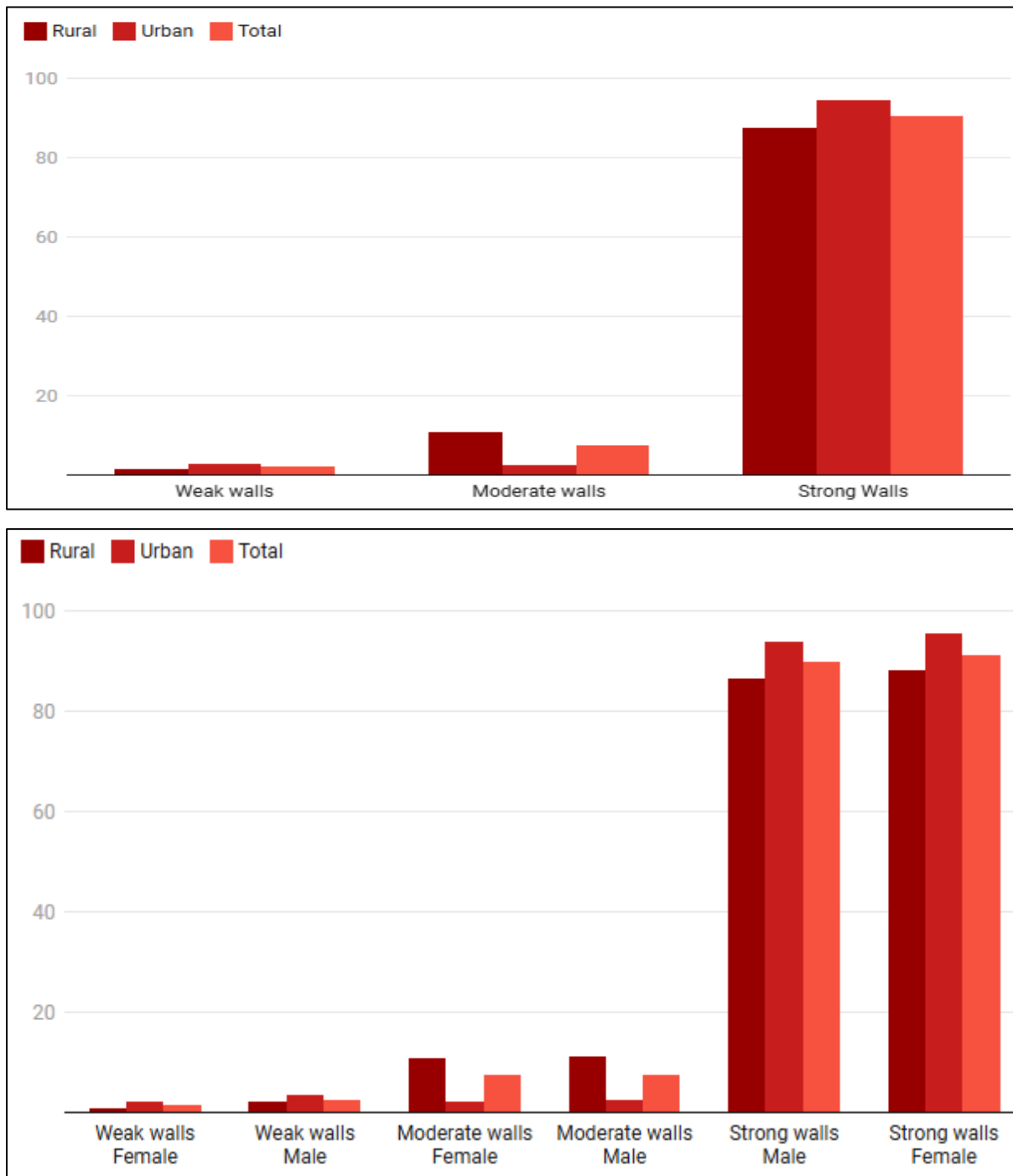


Figure 3.3: Strength of walls by place of residence by sex

3.2 Materials for Roofing

Another indicator of quality of housing is the materials used for roofing. A weak roof was that which was made of thatch, wood/wood planks; moderately strong roof was that which was made of metal and cement/concrete, while a strong roof was that which was made of asbestos, tiles and roofing shingles.

About 50 percent of the respondents reported that they had strong roofs (*Figure 3.4*). Proportions reporting strong roofs ranged from 24 percent in Matabeleland North province to 86 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province. About 19 percent of household heads reported that they had weak roofs. Weak roofs were most common in predominantly rural provinces; they range from 15 percent in Manicaland province, to 53 percent in Matabeleland North province.

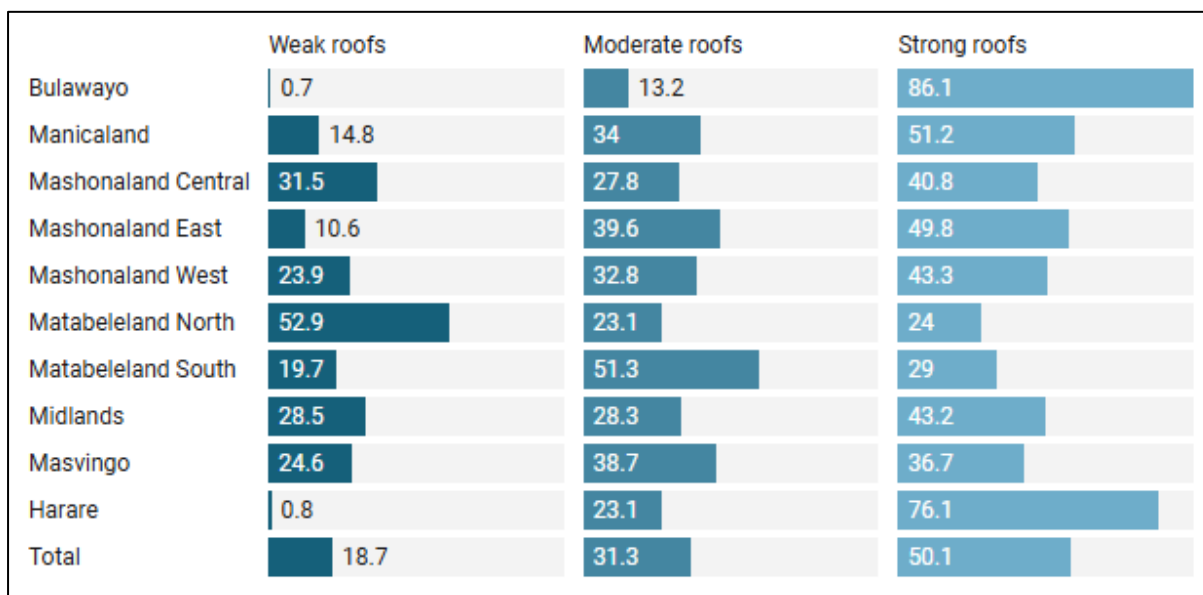


Figure 3.4: Percentage distribution of quality of roof of housing unit by province

At national level, data show no differentials in terms of the quality of roofs reported by male and female headed households. About 19 percent of both males and females reported possession of weak roofs, (*Figure 3.5a and b*). At provincial level, there were differentials in terms of the quality of roofs reported by male and female headed households.

Among male headed households, proportions reporting weak roofs ranged from 1 percent in Bulawayo and Harare metropolitan provinces, to 51 percent in Matabeleland North province. Among female headed households, proportions reporting weak roofs ranged from Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces, 1 percent, to Matabeleland North province, 56 percent.

About 31 percent of male headed households reported that they had moderately strong roofs. This proportion ranged from 14 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 50 percent in Matabeleland South province. Among female headed households, the proportion reporting moderately strong roofs ranged from 12 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 53 percent in Matabeleland South province.

Nationally, about 50 percent of household heads reported having strong roofs. Among male headed households, the proportion reporting strong roofs ranged from 26 percent in Matabeleland North province, to 85 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province. Among female headed households, this proportion ranged from 22 percent in Matabeleland North province to 87 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.

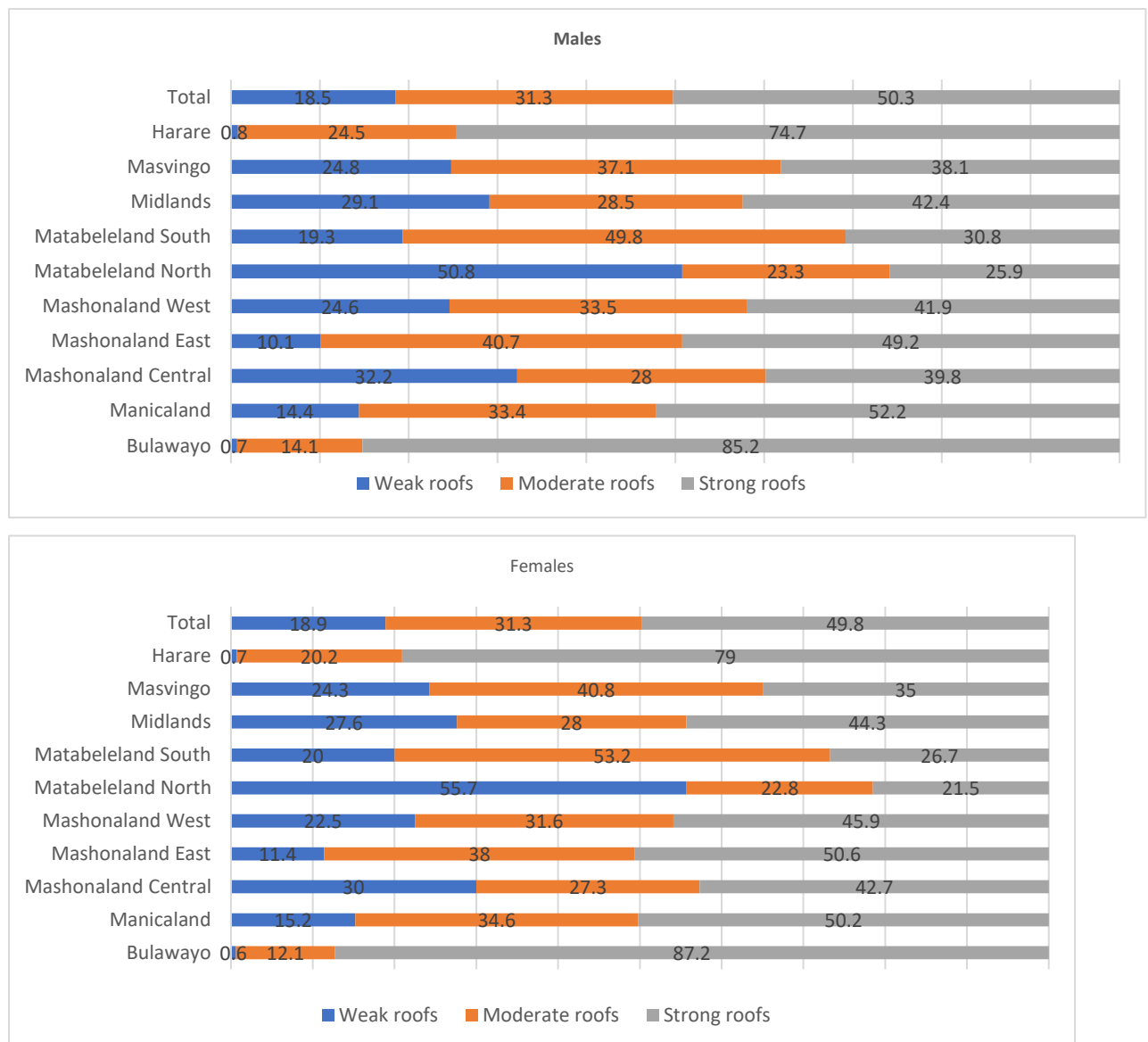


Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of quality of roof of housing unit by sex

Household heads in rural areas reported weaker roofs compared to urban areas, 31 percent compared to 1 percent, (*Figure 3.6*). In contrast, 75 percent of urban household heads reported strong roofs, while 33 percent of rural household heads reported the same.

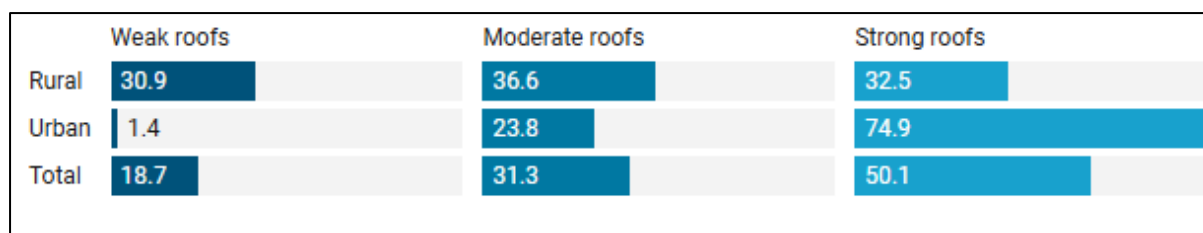


Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of quality of roofs by place of residence

The distribution of strong roofs is fairly comparable between male and female headed households within rural and urban areas, (*Figure 3.7*). While the differentials on the sex of the head of household were minimal in rural areas, they were significant in urban areas. Female headed households were more likely to have strong roofs in urban areas, 77 percent, compared to their male counterparts, 74 percent. On the other hand, 33 percent and 32 percent of female and male headed households, respectively, had strong roofs in rural areas.

Area of Residence	Quality of Roofs					
	Weak roofs		Moderate roofs		Strong roofs	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural	31.5	30.1	36.1	37.3	32.4	32.7
Urban	1.4	1.2	24.9	21.8	73.6	77.0
Total	18.5	18.9	31.3	31.3	50.3	49.8

Figure 3.7: Percent distribution of quality of roof by place of residence by sex

3.3 Materials for Floors

Another indicator of quality of housing is the materials used for floors. A weak floor (rudimentary) was that which was made of earth/sand and dung; moderately strong floor was that which was made of wood planks and, parquet or polished wood, while a strong floor (modern) was that which was made of vinyl or asphalt strips, tiles, carpet, and, cement.

A majority of housing units in Zimbabwe in the 2022 census, 74 percent, had floors made of moderately strong materials (*Figure 3.8*). The largest proportions of moderately strong walls were reported in Bulawayo metropolitan province, 87 percent, and, Harare and Mashonaland East provinces, 82 percent each. The least proportion with moderately strong floors was in Matabeleland North province, 44 percent.

The second largest proportion of housing units, 19 percent, had weak floors. The proportion of weak floors ranged from 1 percent in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces, to 53 percent in Matabeleland North province. About 8 percent of housing units had floors that were strongly constructed. The proportions of housing units with strong floors ranged from 3 percent in Matabeleland North province to 17 percent in Harare metropolitan province.

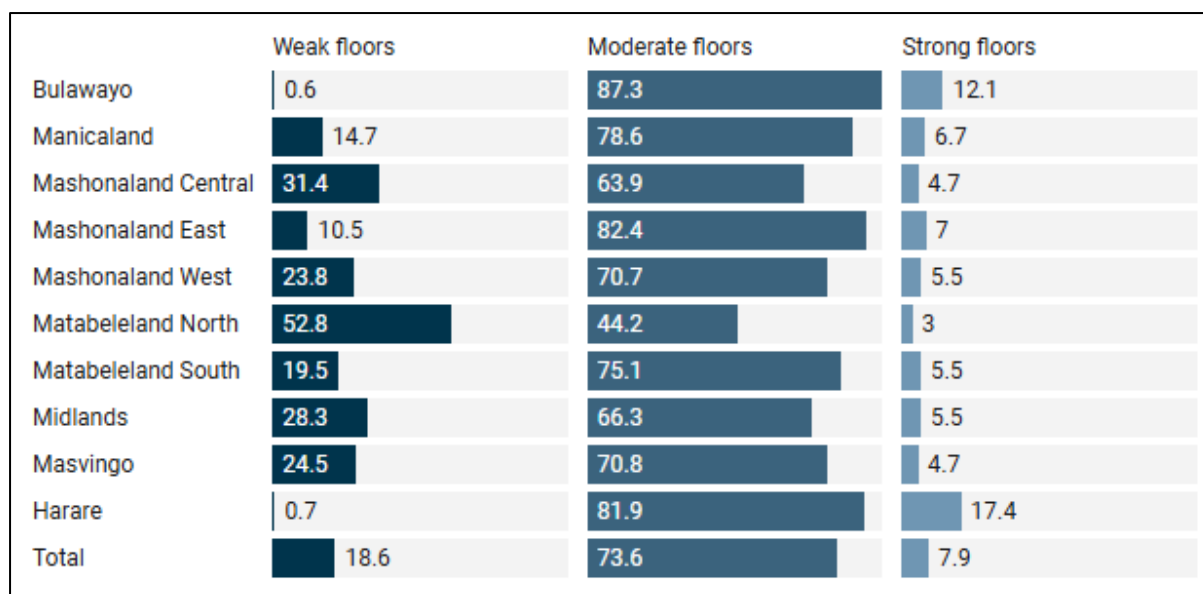


Figure 3.8: Percentage distribution of quality of floor of dwelling unit by province

About 74 percent of both male and female headed households had moderately strong floors (Figure 3.9). Among male headed households, proportions with moderate strong floors ranged from 46 percent in Matabeleland North province to 87 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province. Among female headed households, the proportion of moderately strong floors ranged from 42 percent in Matabeleland North province to 88 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.

About 19 percent of the households; 19 percent female headed, and 18 percent male headed, reported that they had weak floors. Among male headed households, the proportion having weak floors ranged from 1 percent in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces to 51 percent in Matabeleland North province; while among female headed households, proportions ranged from 1 percent in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces to 56 percent in Matabeleland North province.

There were minimal differentials in housing units with strong floors by sex of household head, with about 8 percent of both male and female headed households having strong walls. Among male headed households the proportion having strong floors ranged from 3 percent in Matabeleland North province to 17 percent in Harare metropolitan province. For female headed households, the proportions ranged from 3 percent in Matabeleland North province to 18 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.

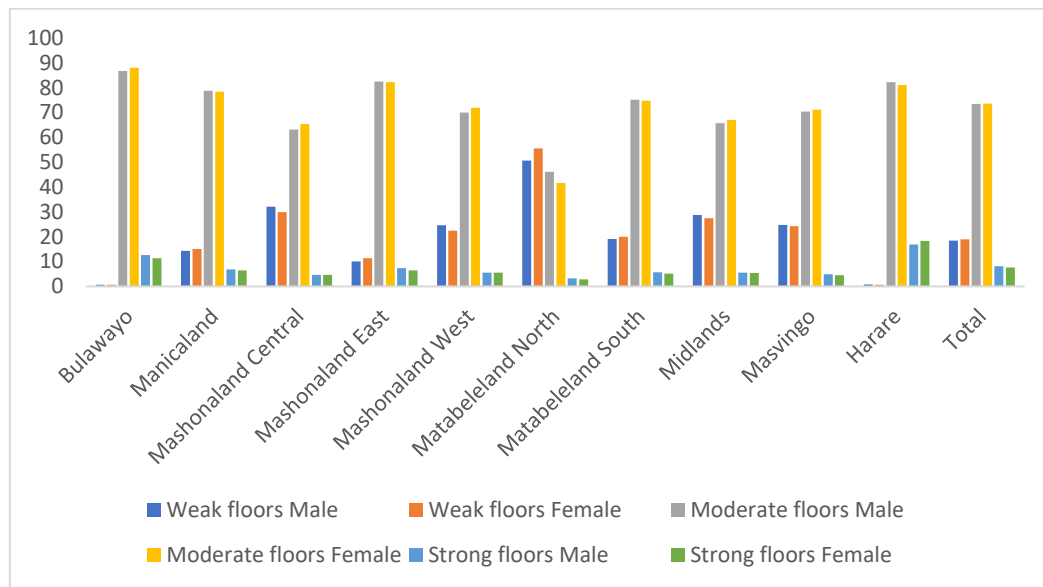


Figure 3.9: Percentage distribution of quality of floor of housing by province by sex

There were significant differences in terms of strength of floors between rural and urban areas, (Figure 3.10). Seventy-four percent of housing units had moderately strong floors at the national level, with 85 percent being in urban areas and 65 percent in rural areas. For weak floors, 31 percent were in rural areas and 1 percent in urban areas. Strong floors were 14 percent in urban areas and 4 percent in rural areas.

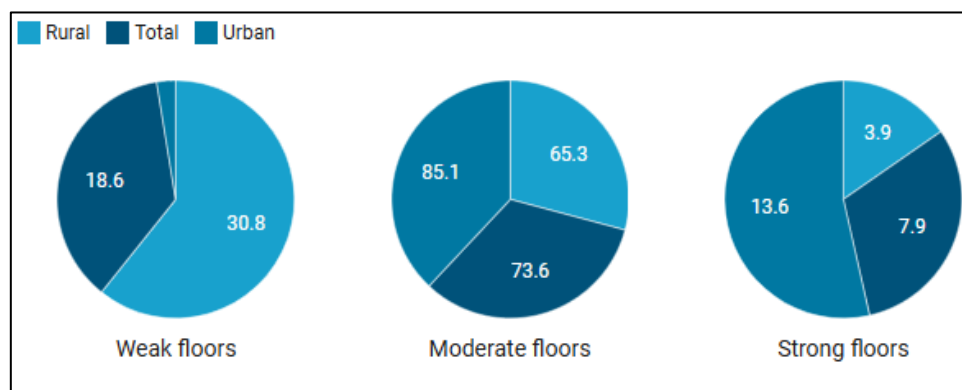


Figure 3.10: Percentage distribution of quality of floor of dwelling unit by place of residence

There were minimal differentials in terms of the strength of floors by sex of household head, with 74 percent of both male and female headed households having moderately strong floors (*Figure 3.11*). While 85 percent of both male and female headed households in urban areas had strong floors, for rural areas it was 65 percent and 66 percent of male and female headed households, respectively.

Female headed households were more likely to have weak floors, 19 percent, than male headed ones, 18 percent. In urban areas, 1 percent of both male and female headed households had weak floors; while in rural areas it was 31 percent and 30 percent of male and female headed households, respectively.

There were negligible differentials in having strong floors by sex of head of household, with 8 percent of both male and female headed households having strong floors. About 14 percent and 13 percent of males and female headed households in urban areas, respectively, had strong floors; compared to 4 percent of both sexes in rural areas.







Place of Residence	Quality of Floors					
	Weak floors		Moderate floors		Strong floors	
						
Rural	31.3	30.0	64.8	66.1	3.9	3.9
Urban	1.4	1.2	85.0	85.4	13.7	13.4
Total	18.4	18.9	73.5	73.6	8.1	7.6

Figure 3.11: Percentage distribution of quality of floors of dwelling unit by place of residence by sex

Chapter 4: Adequacy of Living Space

4.1 Household size

One of the indicators of living conditions is the availability of space to the individuals in a household. Household size determines the space available for each member. Hence, an assessment of household size precedes that of available space.

The largest proportion of households, 23 percent, reported the largest household sizes with at least 6 people (*Figure 4.1*). Households with at least 6 people ranged from 17 percent in Harare province to 28 percent in Matabeleland North province. There were minimal provincial differentials in the household size of 4 which was reported by 18 percent of household heads. The proportions for household size of 4 ranged from 16 percent in Matabeleland South, to 19 percent in Harare, Bulawayo, Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East provinces, respectively. Twelve percent of respondents were single person households. Single person households ranged from 10 percent in Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West and Midlands provinces, to 14 percent in Harare metropolitan province.

Mean household sizes ranged from 3.7 in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces to 4.1 in Masvingo province. Half of the ten provinces had a mean household size of 4 persons, namely, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North and Midlands.

	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Mean
Bulawayo	13.2	15.1	18.5	18.7	15.1	19.4	3.7
Manicaland	11.7	13	16.8	17.6	16.4	24.6	4
Mashonaland Central	9.9	12.5	18.2	19.2	17.2	23	4
Mashonaland East	12.7	14.3	18.3	18.6	16.3	19.9	3.8
Mashonaland West	10.4	13	18	18.9	16.7	23	4
Matabeleland North	11.3	11.7	15.9	17.3	15.8	28	4
Matabeleland South	14.4	13.5	16.1	15.9	14	26.1	3.8
Midlands	10.3	12.6	17.1	18.2	16.6	25.2	4
Masvingo	10.9	12.3	16.3	17.4	16.4	26.8	4.1
Harare	14.1	14.9	18.7	19	15.8	17.4	3.7
Total	11.8	13.4	17.6	18.2	16.2	22.8	3.9

Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of household size by province

There were differences in household sizes by sex of household head, with male headed households reporting the smallest and biggest household sizes of 1 and at least 5 members, respectively (*Figure 4.2*). About 25 percent and 20 percent of male and female household heads, respectively, reported household sizes of at least 6 persons, while 12 percent and 11 percent, respectively, reported household sizes of 1 person. Households with at least 6 persons ranged from 16 percent in Mashonaland East province to about 27 percent in Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South provinces. In Harare metropolitan province female headed households were less likely to report household sizes with at least 6 members, 14 percent, compared to their male counterparts, 19 percent.

About 17 percent and 15 percent of male and female household heads, respectively, reported households of 5 members. Male headed households were more likely than female headed ones to report households with 5 members across the provinces except in Matabeleland South where about 14 percent of both male and female headed households reported a household size of 5. A similar proportion of male and female headed households, 18 percent, reported a household size of 4 members. Female heads of households were more likely to report a household size of 4 members than males. Male heads of households were more likely to report staying alone than females. Among males, the proportion of one-person households ranged from 9 percent in Mashonaland Central province, to 18 percent in Matabeleland South. Among females, the proportions ranged from 9 percent in Matabeleland North, to 15 percent in Harare metropolitan province.













Province	Household size											
	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
												
Bulawayo	15.0	10.8	13.8	16.8	16.7	20.9	18.6	18.9	16.0	13.9	20.0	18.6
Manicaland	13.1	10.1	11.2	15.0	15.0	18.8	16.9	18.3	17.0	15.7	26.9	22.1
Mashonaland Central	8.5	12.5	10.4	16.7	17.3	20.1	19.6	18.4	18.7	14.4	25.6	18.0
Mashonaland East	12.5	12.8	12.1	17.7	16.8	20.7	18.7	18.4	17.6	14.2	22.3	16.1
Mashonaland West	10.0	11.3	11.3	16.1	17.0	19.8	19.0	18.6	17.8	14.7	24.9	19.5
Matabeleland North	12.8	9.3	10.6	13.1	14.4	17.9	17.0	17.9	16.1	15.3	29.2	26.5
Matabeleland South	17.6	10.5	13.3	13.8	14.9	17.6	15.2	16.7	13.7	14.4	25.3	27.0
Midlands	10.2	10.3	11.1	15.0	15.8	19.1	18.1	18.4	17.6	15.1	27.2	22.1
Masvingo	11.8	9.8	10.5	14.4	14.1	18.8	16.5	18.5	17.0	15.6	30.1	22.8
Harare	13.6	15.1	13.3	18.3	17.4	21.4	19.3	18.3	17.3	13.0	19.1	14.0
Total	12.1	11.4	11.7	15.9	16.2	19.6	18.2	18.3	17.2	14.7	24.6	20.1

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of household size by province by sex

About 18 percent and 26 percent of urban and rural household heads, respectively, had households with at least 6 members; while those with a household size of five members were 16 percent and 17 percent in urban and rural areas, respectively (*Figure 4.3*). Urban areas were also more likely to have one-person households, 14 percent compared to 11 percent for rural areas.

	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Rural	10.5	12.2	16.6	17.8	16.6	26.4
Urban	13.8	15	18.9	18.9	15.7	17.7
Total	11.8	13.4	17.6	18.2	16.2	22.8

Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of household size by place of residence

Males were more likely to report the largest household sizes in both rural and urban areas (*Figure 4.4*). Twenty-nine percent and 23 percent of males and females in rural areas, respectively, reported households with at least 6 members, compared to 19 percent and 15 percent for males and females, respectively, in urban areas. While single-member households were more likely to be reported in urban areas, 12 percent, than rural areas, 11 percent, there were no sex differentials in urban areas with 14 percent of both male and female headed households reported single-member households. There was a slight variation in rural areas, with 11 percent of males and 10 percent of females reporting households with only one member.

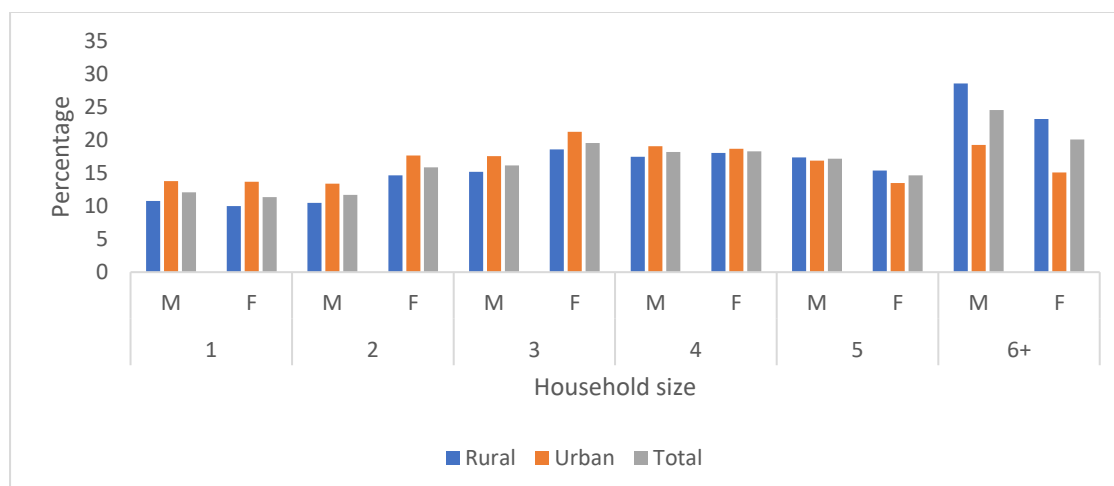


Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of household size by place of residence by sex

4.2 Rooms Used by Households

The number of rooms available to a household determines the space an individual member might have. Sixty-four percent of households reported using at most three rooms, (*Figure 4.5*). About 21 percent, 23 percent and 20 percent reported use of one, two and three rooms, respectively. The proportion reporting use of one room ranged from 16 percent in Masvingo province to 31 percent in Harare province. About 12 percent of households reported use of at least 6 rooms. The proportion reporting use of at least 6 rooms ranged from 8 percent in Mashonaland Central province to 17 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.

	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Bulawayo	22.3	18.7	14.2	17.7	10.5	16.6
Manicaland	17.7	22.8	22.4	15.6	10.6	11
Mashonaland Central	18.7	26.3	22.9	15.6	8.5	8
Mashonaland East	18.9	24.5	22.1	14	9.4	11
Mashonaland West	21.7	25.9	20.4	14.1	8.5	9.4
Matabeleland North	16.3	21.3	22.2	16.9	10.6	12.7
Matabeleland South	22	18.4	17.5	14.9	11	16.2
Midlands	18.8	23.1	19	15	11	13.1
Masvingo	15.8	20.8	20.6	17.3	11.5	14
Harare	31	24.5	15	10.4	7	12.2
Total	21	23.3	19.7	14.6	9.6	11.9

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of rooms used by each household by province

Female headed households were more likely to report using bigger spaces than their male counterparts (*Figure 4.6*). Male headed households were more likely to report use of one room, 22 percent, than females, 19 percent. Among male headed households, the proportion reporting use of only one room ranged from 17 percent in Masvingo province to 25 percent and 32 percent in Bulawayo and Harare metropolitan provinces, respectively. For female headed households, the proportion reporting use of one room ranged from 14 percent in Masvingo and Matabeleland North provinces, to 29 percent in Harare metropolitan province.

Province	Number of Rooms Used											
	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Bulawayo	24.5	19.2	19.3	17.8	13.5	15.1	16.7	19.2	9.9	11.4	16.1	17.3
Manicaland	19.2	15.9	22.7	22.8	21.7	23.1	14.9	16.4	10.4	10.9	11.1	10.9
Mashonaland Central	18.6	18.8	26.2	26.4	22.9	23.0	15.7	15.4	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.9
Mashonaland East	19.7	17.6	24.8	24.0	21.8	22.7	13.4	14.9	9.3	9.7	11.0	11.0
Mashonaland West	21.7	21.5	26.2	25.4	20.4	20.3	14.0	14.5	8.4	8.8	9.3	9.5
Matabeleland North	18.0	14.0	21.4	21.2	21.3	23.3	16.1	17.9	10.4	11.0	12.8	12.6
Matabeleland South	26.0	17.1	19.1	17.5	16.0	19.3	13.8	16.2	10.0	12.1	15.0	17.7
Midlands	19.9	17.0	23.4	22.8	18.7	19.5	14.4	15.8	10.7	11.4	12.9	13.4
Masvingo	17.0	14.3	20.7	20.9	19.6	21.8	17.1	17.5	11.3	11.7	14.2	13.7
Harare	32.0	29.0	24.9	23.6	14.9	15.1	9.8	11.8	6.6	7.7	11.8	12.8
Total	22.3	18.9	23.7	22.8	19.2	20.4	13.9	15.5	9.2	10.1	11.7	12.3

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of rooms used by each household by province by sex

Households in urban areas were more likely to report use of one room than rural areas, 30 percent and 14 percent, respectively (Figure 4.7). The largest proportion of households, 23 percent, reported use of two rooms; which was similar across sexes. Use of at least six rooms was similar between rural and urban areas, 12 percent.

	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Rural	14.3	23.3	23.2	16.7	10.8	11.7
Urban	30.4	23.3	14.7	11.6	7.8	12.2
Total	21	23.3	19.7	14.6	9.6	11.9

Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of rooms used by each household by place of residence

Female headed households were more likely to report use of more rooms, (Figure 4.8). There were differences by sex of household head on the use of only one room in both rural and urban areas. While the use of one room was reported by 32 percent and 28 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, in urban areas, it was reported by 15 percent and 13 percent of male and female counterparts, respectively, in rural areas. Consistently, female headed households were more likely to report use of at least 6 rooms in urban areas, 13 percent, compared to their male counterparts, 12 percent; while in rural areas a similar proportion, 12 percent, of both males and female headed households reported use of at least 6 rooms.













Place of Residence	Number of Rooms											
	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
												
Rural	15.2	12.9	23.7	22.8	22.8	23.8	16.2	17.3	10.6	11.2	11.5	12.0
Urban	31.6	28.3	23.7	22.7	14.5	15.1	10.9	12.7	7.3	8.5	11.9	12.7
Total	22.3	18.9	23.7	22.8	19.2	20.4	13.9	15.5	9.2	10.1	11.7	12.3

Figure 4.8: Percentage distribution of rooms used by each household by place of residence and sex

4.3 Rooms Used for Sleeping

Forty-two percent of households reported using 1 room for sleeping, (Figure 4.9). Proportions reporting use of one room for sleeping ranged from 37 percent in Masvingo province, to 50 percent in Harare metropolitan province. Proportions reporting use of two rooms for sleeping ranged from 31 percent in Harare metropolitan province, to 39 percent in both Masvingo and Mashonaland Central provinces.

	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Province						
Bulawayo	40.7	33.8	18.6	5.5	0.9	0.5
Manicaland	39.1	39.1	16.5	4	0.8	0.4
Mashonaland Central	42.6	38.5	14.8	3.1	0.7	0.4
Mashonaland East	42.5	37.9	14.7	3.7	0.8	0.4
Mashonaland West	43.5	36.4	14.9	3.7	0.8	0.6
Matabeleland North	38.2	36.6	17.6	5.2	1.4	0.9
Matabeleland South	41.3	32.7	16.9	5.9	2	1.2
Midlands	39.7	36.7	17.2	4.7	1.2	0.6
Masvingo	36.7	39.1	17.8	4.7	1.2	0.6
Harare	50.1	30.5	13	4.9	1	0.5
Total	42.2	36.1	15.7	4.4	1	0.6

Figure 4.9: Percentage distribution of rooms used for sleeping by each household by province

Female headed households reported more space for sleeping than their male counterparts (Figure 4.10). Male headed households were more likely to report that they used only 1 room for sleeping, 43 percent, than female headed ones, 41 percent. Among male headed households, proportions reporting use of only one room for sleeping ranged from 36 percent in Masvingo province to 51 percent in Harare metropolitan province. For female headed households, the

proportions ranged from 37 percent in Matabeleland North and South provinces to 49 percent in Harare metropolitan province.

Thirty-eight percent of female headed households used 2 rooms for sleeping compared to 35 percent for male headed households. Male headed households using 2 rooms for sleeping ranged from 30 percent in Harare province and Matabeleland South province to 38 percent in Mashonaland Central province. For female headed households, the proportions ranged from 31 percent in Harare to 41 percent in both Masvingo and Manicaland provinces.

Province	Rooms Used for Sleeping											
	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Bulawayo	42.6	38.1	32.6	35.4	18.1	19.2	5.4	5.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
Manicaland	39.9	38.2	37.3	41.2	17.3	15.6	4.2	3.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4
Mashonaland Central	41.9	44.0	38.1	39.3	15.7	13.0	3.2	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
Mashonaland East	42.8	42.0	36.9	39.6	15.2	13.8	3.9	3.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4
Mashonaland West	43.4	43.7	36.1	37.2	15.4	14.1	3.8	3.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
Matabeleland North	39.2	36.9	35.3	38.4	17.6	17.6	5.4	5.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8
Matabeleland South	45.1	36.5	30.2	35.9	15.8	18.2	5.7	6.2	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.2
Midlands	39.9	39.4	35.8	38.1	17.7	16.4	4.8	4.4	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6
Masvingo	36.0	37.5	37.4	40.9	19.4	16.0	5.2	4.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5
Harare	50.5	49.1	30.3	31.1	12.8	13.2	4.9	5.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Total	42.9	41.1	35.0	37.8	16.0	15.3	4.5	4.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6

Figure 4.10: Percentage distribution of rooms used for sleeping by each household by province

The number of rooms used for sleeping is lower in urban areas than rural areas. Forty-two percent of household heads stated that they used only one room for sleeping, 49 percent in urban areas and 37 percent in rural areas, (Figure 4.11) Thirty-six percent of the household heads stated that they use 2 rooms for sleeping, 31 percent in urban areas and 40 percent in rural areas. Sixteen percent of household heads reported use of 3 rooms for sleeping, 14 percent in urban areas, and 17 percent in rural areas. Proportions using at 6 or more rooms for sleeping are fairly comparable between rural and urban areas, 12 percent.

	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Rural	14.3	23.3	23.2	16.7	10.8	11.7
Urban	30.4	23.3	14.7	11.6	7.8	12.2
Total	21	23.3	19.7	14.6	9.6	11.9

Figure 4.11: Percentage distribution of rooms used for sleeping by each household by place of residence

Fifty percent of male headed households used only 1 room for sleeping in urban areas, the figure was 48 percent for female headed households in rural areas, (Figure 4.12). About 30 percent and 32 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, used 2 rooms for sleeping in urban areas, compared to 39 percent and 46 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, in rural areas.













Place of Residence	Rooms Used for Sleeping											
	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
												
Rural	37.6	36.9	38.5	46.1	17.8	16.0	4.4	3.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6
Urban	49.8	47.9	30.4	31.9	13.8	14.1	4.6	4.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
Total	42.9	41.1	35.0	37.8	16.0	15.3	4.5	4.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6

Figure 4.12: Percentage distribution of rooms used for sleeping by each household by place of residence by sex

Figure 4.13 shows the distribution of rooms used for sleeping by household size. Most one-person to 3-person households used one room for sleeping, 81 percent. Households with 4 to 7 members used 2 rooms for sleeping. Households with 8 or more members mostly used 3 rooms for sleeping.

Household Size	Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping					
	1	2	3	4	5	6+
1	81.3	12.8	4.2	1.2	0.3	0.2
2	61.5	29.0	6.9	2.0	0.5	0.2
3	53.0	34.4	9.7	2.2	0.5	0.2
4	38.3	43.9	13.7	3.2	0.6	0.2
5	23.1	51.3	19.9	4.5	0.9	0.3
6	14.0	49.8	27.8	6.6	1.3	0.5
7	9.3	43.0	35.0	9.9	2.1	0.8
8+	5.2	29.4	39.4	17.9	5.4	2.7
Total	42.2	36.2	15.7	4.4	1.0	0.4

Figure 4.13 Percent distribution of rooms used for sleeping by household size

In terms of the sex of the head of the household, there were more male headed households using 1 room for sleeping in households with between 1 to 4 members, (Figure 4.14). Female headed households using 1 room for sleeping increased with an increase in the number of household members. Households that used between 2 to 4 rooms tended to be female headed regardless of number of members. Regardless of sex of household head, most households with 4-7 members used 2 rooms for sleeping.













Household Size	Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping											
	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
												
1	82.6	79.3	12.0	14.2	3.8	4.7	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
2	66.6	56.0	24.1	34.2	6.6	7.1	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
3	58.8	45.9	30.0	39.7	8.5	11.3	2.1	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
4	41.7	33.4	41.9	46.8	12.7	15.2	2.9	3.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
5	23.4	22.5	52.1	49.8	19.2	21.3	4.2	5.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.4
6	13.4	15.4	50.9	47.5	27.7	27.8	6.3	7.2	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.6
7	8.5	11.1	43.2	42.4	35.8	33.2	9.7	10.2	2.0	2.3	0.8	0.8
8+	4.5	6.6	28.4	31.4	40.6	37.0	18.4	17.1	5.4	5.3	2.7	2.6
Total	42.9	41.2	35.1	37.9	16.0	15.3	4.5	4.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4

Figure 4.14 Percent distribution of rooms used for sleeping by household size and sex of head of household

Chapter 5: Household Amenities

Standards of living are enhanced when a house under use has basic amenities that make life more comfortable; energy for lighting and cooking, water, toilet facilities, handwashing, and, waste disposal.

5.1 Household Energy

In the 2022 census, respondents were asked about the different sources of energy for lighting and cooking.

5.1.1 Energy for Lighting

Four types of sources for lighting were considered: electricity, alternatives sources to electricity (solar lanterns/lights, battery-powered flashlight, torch or lantern, paraffin lamp, LP gas lamp, biogas lamp, rechargeable flashlight/torch, cell phone flashlight/torch and oil lamp), traditional sources (firewood and grass/straps); and, none.

Ninety-nine percent of households had some form of energy for lighting (*Figure 5.1*). The largest proportion, 64 percent, reported alternative sources of energy for lighting. Proportions reporting other sources of lighting ranged from 11 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 81 percent in Mashonaland Central province. Among predominantly rural provinces, Mashonaland West province had the highest proportion of households, 32 percent, reporting use of electricity for lighting. Only 2 percent of the households used traditional sources of lighting. Traditional sources and no source of lighting were mostly reported in Matabeleland North province, 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

	None	Electricity	Other sources	Traditional
Bulawayo	0.3	88.9	10.6	0.2
Manicaland	2	21	74.3	2.7
Mashonaland Central	1.3	16.4	81	1.4
Mashonaland East	0.8	20.2	78.1	0.9
Mashonaland West	1.1	31.9	65.8	1.3
Matabeleland North	3.3	17	75.4	4.3
Matabeleland South	0.9	18.6	79.5	1.1
Midlands	1.1	28.8	68.4	1.8
Masvingo	1.8	15.8	80.1	2.3
Harare	0.2	68.8	30.8	0.1
Total	1.2	33.2	64.1	1.5

Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of main source of lighting for the household by province

Male headed households were more likely to report modern sources of energy for lighting than their female counterparts. (Figure 5.2). About 1 percent and 2 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, had no source of energy for lighting. Among male headed households, proportions with no source of energy for lighting ranged from 0 percent in Bulawayo and Harare metropolitan provinces, to 3 percent in Matabeleland North province.

Sixty-four percent, and 65 percent of male and female household heads, respectively, used alternative sources of energy for lighting. Among male headed households, proportions of alternative sources of energy for lighting ranged from 12 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 79 percent in Masvingo province. Among female headed households, the proportions of alternative sources of energy for lighting ranged from 9 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 82 percent in Masvingo province.

Use of electricity for lighting was reported by 34 percent and 32 percent of male and female headed households, respectively. Proportions using electricity for lighting ranged from 18 percent in Masvingo province to 88 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province. Among female headed households, proportions using electricity for lighting ranged from 14 percent in Matabeleland North province, to 90 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.

Traditional sources of energy were reported by 1 percent and 2 percent of male and female headed households, respectively. Among male headed households, proportions ranged from 0 percent in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces, to 3 percent in Matabeleland North province. Among female headed households, proportions ranged from 0 percent in Harare and Bulawayo provinces, to 6 percent in Matabeleland North province.









Province	Source of lighting							
	None		Electricity		Other sources		Traditional	
								
Bulawayo	0.3	0.3	87.9	90.1	11.6	9.4	0.2	0.2
Manicaland	1.7	2.3	23.1	18.7	72.9	75.9	2.3	3.1
Mashonaland Central	1.0	1.7	16.4	16.5	81.4	80.0	1.2	1.8
Mashonaland East	0.7	0.9	20.7	19.5	77.9	78.6	0.7	1.0
Mashonaland West	1.0	1.3	30.9	33.8	67.0	63.5	1.2	1.4
Matabeleland North	2.5	4.4	19.6	13.6	74.6	76.5	3.4	5.5
Matabeleland South	0.8	0.9	20.8	15.9	77.4	82.0	1.0	1.2
Midlands	1.0	1.3	28.7	29.0	68.7	67.8	1.6	1.9
Masvingo	1.7	2.0	17.5	13.8	78.8	81.7	2.1	2.5
Harare	0.2	0.2	66.7	73.0	32.9	26.6	0.2	0.1
Total	1.0	1.5	34.1	31.9	63.6	64.8	1.3	1.8

Figure 5.2: Percentage distribution of main source of lighting for the household by province by sex

There were place-of-residence differentials in reporting of energy for lighting with households in urban areas being more likely, 68 percent, to report use of electricity for lighting than those in rural areas, 8 percent (*Figure 5.3*). Households in rural areas were more likely to report use of alternative sources of lighting, 87 percent, than those in urban areas, 31 percent. Traditional sources of lighting were almost absent in households in urban areas compared to 2 percent in those in rural areas.

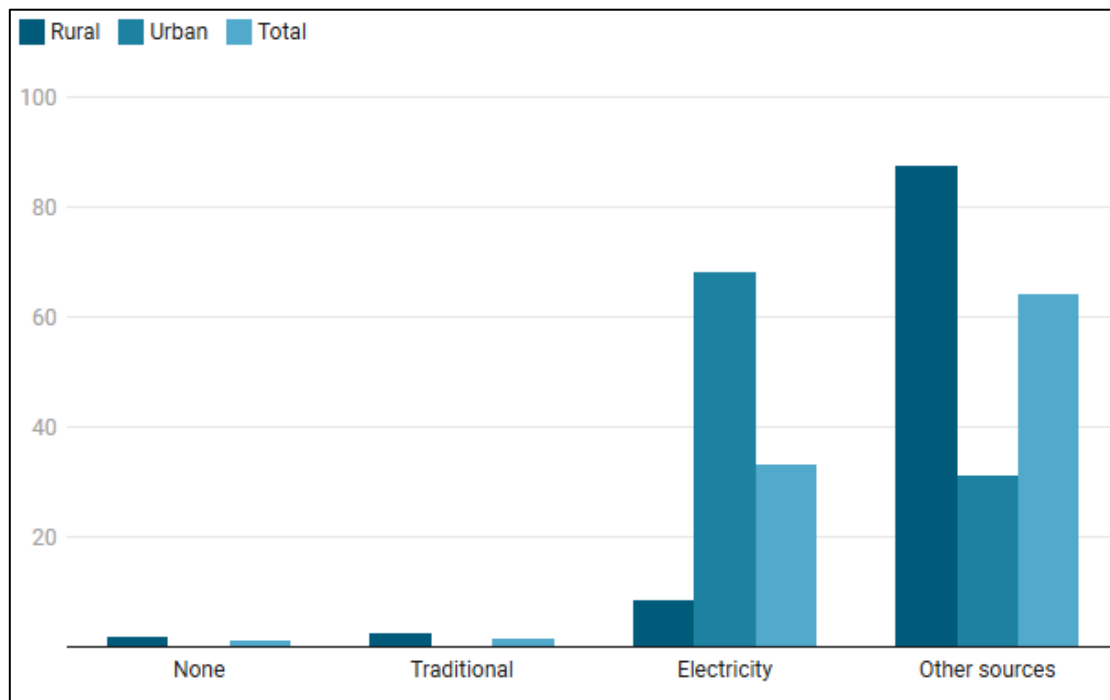


Figure 5.3: Percentage distribution of main source of lighting for the household by place of residence

There were some place-of-residence and sex of household head differentials on energy sources for lighting (*Figure 5.4*). While female headed households were more likely to report electricity as a source of energy for lighting in urban areas, 71 percent, this was reported by 67 percent of the male headed households. On the other hand, electricity was reported more as a source of energy by male headed households, 9 percent than female headed households, 7 percent in rural areas.

Sixty-four percent and 65 percent for male and female headed households, respectively, used alternative sources of energy for lighting. While about 33 percent and 28 percent of the male and female headed households, respectively, in urban areas used alternative sources of energy; this was reported by 87 percent and 88 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, in rural areas.

Two percent female and 1 percent male headed households had no source of energy for lighting. Households with no source of energy for lighting do not have significant variation by place of residence and sex of household head.

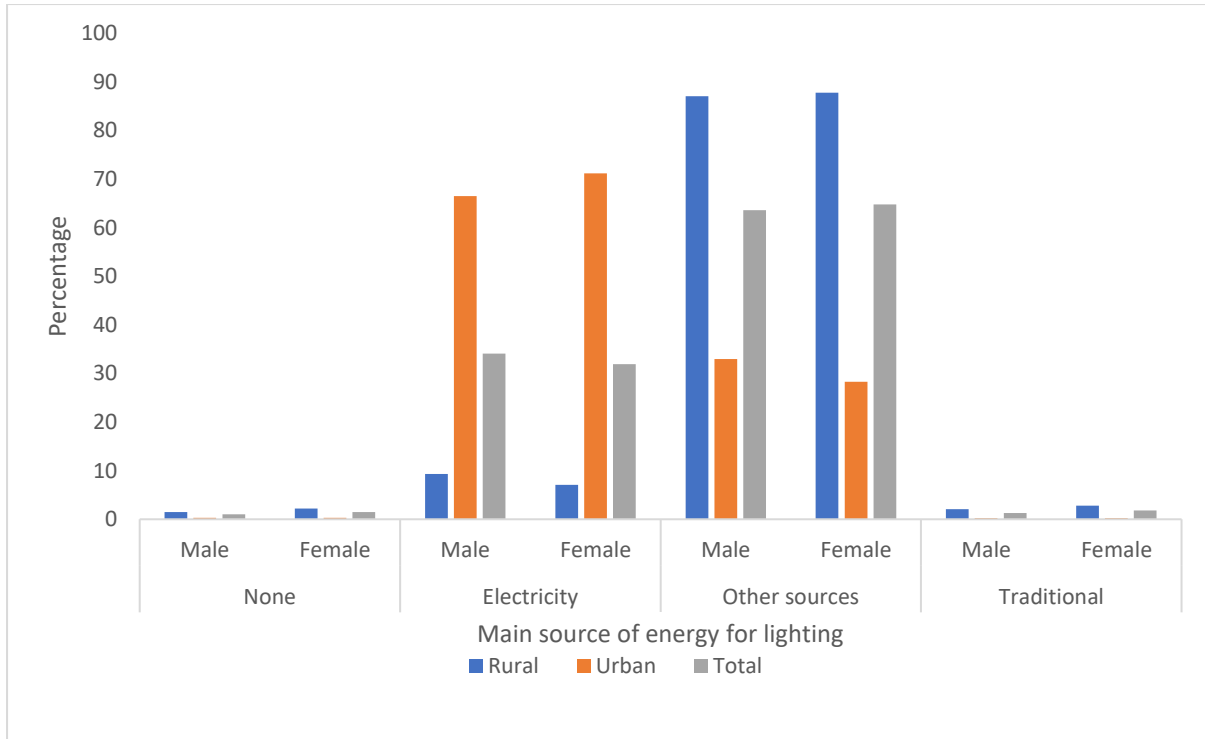


Figure 5.4: Percentage distribution of main source of lighting for the household by place of residence by sex

5.1.2 Energy for Cooking

The dominant source of energy for cooking by households was wood and dung, 61 percent, (Figure 5.5). Proportions of wood and dung use for cooking ranged from 6 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan to 84 percent in Masvingo province. Twenty-five percent of households used electricity for cooking. Proportions of electricity use for cooking ranged from 9 percent in Manicaland to 80 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province. About 15 percent of households used alternative sources of energy for cooking; and proportions ranged from 4 percent in Masvingo and Matabeleland North provinces to 41 percent in Harare province.

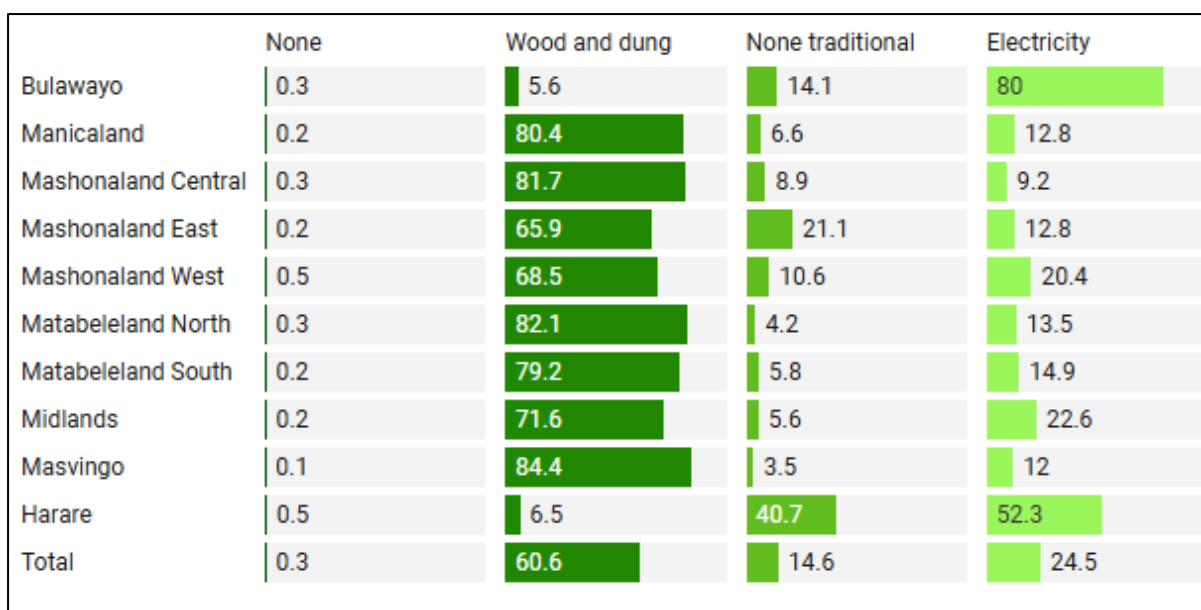


Figure 5.5: Percentage distribution of main source of energy for household cooking by province

There were differentials in sources of energy for cooking by sex of household head, with male headed households more likely to use modern sources of energy for cooking than their female counterparts (Figure 5.6). Twenty-four percent of female headed households used electricity compared to 25 percent for male headed households. Among male headed households, proportions reporting electricity as a source of energy for cooking ranged from 9 percent in Mashonaland Central province to 79 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province. Among female headed households, proportions reporting electricity as a source of energy for cooking ranged from 9 percent in Mashonaland Central province to 82 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.

Male headed households used wood and dung as a source of energy for cooking less, 59 percent, compared to female headed households, 63 percent. In male headed households, proportions ranged from 6 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province, to 82 percent in Mashonaland Central and Masvingo provinces. For female headed households, dependency on wood and dung as a source of energy for cooking ranged from 5 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 87 percent in Masvingo province.

Fifteen percent of the households reported use of alternative sources of energy for cooking. Male headed household proportions ranged from 4 percent in Matabeleland North to 42 percent in Harare metropolitan province. In female headed households, proportions ranged from 3 percent in Masvingo province to 38 percent in Harare metropolitan province.









Province	Source of Energy							
	None		Wood and dung		Non-traditional		Electricity	
								
Bulawayo	0.3	0.3	6.1	5.0	14.8	13.2	78.9	81.5
Manicaland	0.3	0.2	78.2	82.9	7.5	5.6	14.1	11.4
Mashonaland Central	0.3	0.2	82.0	81.1	8.7	9.3	9.0	9.4
Mashonaland East	0.3	0.2	64.7	67.8	22.3	19.1	12.8	12.9
Mashonaland West	0.5	0.4	69.6	66.5	10.2	11.2	19.6	21.9
Matabeleland North	0.3	0.2	79.7	85.3	4.4	3.8	15.6	10.7
Matabeleland South	0.3	0.1	76.7	82.3	6.3	5.1	16.7	12.5
Midlands	0.3	0.2	71.7	71.5	5.6	5.5	22.4	22.8
Masvingo	0.1	0.1	82.4	86.8	4.0	2.8	13.4	10.3
Harare	0.6	0.4	6.7	6.1	42.2	37.8	50.6	55.7
Total	0.4	0.2	58.8	63.4	15.9	12.6	25.0	23.7

Figure 5.6: Percentage distribution of main source of energy for household cooking by province by sex

There were place-of-residence differentials on sources of energy for cooking. While 61 percent of households reported dependency on wood and dung, this dependency was 93 percent and 15 percent of households in urban and rural areas, respectively (Figure 5.7). Twenty-five percent of the households reported use of electricity as a source of energy for cooking. Use of electricity as a source of energy for cooking was reported more in urban areas, 54 percent, than rural areas, 4 percent. Non-traditional sources of energy for cooking were reported more in urban areas, 31 percent, than rural areas, 3 percent.

	None	Wood and dung	None traditional	Electricity
Rural	0.2	92.9	3	3.9
Urban	0.5	15.1	30.9	53.6
Total	0.3	60.6	14.6	24.5

Figure 5.7: Percentage distribution of main source of energy for household cooking by place of residence

There were minimal place-of-residence differentials in the reported sources of energy used for cooking by sex of head of household head (Figure 5.8). Use of wood and dung was reported by 15 percent of both male and female headed households in urban areas; and 92 percent and 95 percent of male and female headed households in rural areas, respectively. Female headed households reported more use of electricity as a source of cooking in urban areas, 56 percent,

compared to their male counterparts, 52 percent. Male headed households used electricity more as a source of energy for cooking in rural areas, 4 percent, compared to female headed households, 3 percent.

Place of residence	Source of Energy							
	None		Wood and dung		Non-traditional		Electricity	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Rural	0.2	0.2	92.3	94.7	3.1	2.8	4.3	3.3
Urban	0.5	0.4	14.9	15.3	32.5	28.2	52.1	56.2
Total	0.4	0.2	58.8	63.4	15.9	12.6	25.0	23.7

Figure 5.8: Percentage distribution of main source of energy for household cooking by place of residence by sex

5.2 Access to Safe Drinking Water

Access to safe drinking water is an essential amenity needed for good standards of living. In this analysis, all sources which were not protected were considered as unsafe sources, while protected sources were considered as safe sources.

Eighty-four percent of households had access to safe drinking water sources, (Figure 5.9). Proportions of households with access to safe drinking water sources ranged from 73 percent in Masvingo province to 99 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province. Three provinces had at least 80 percent of their households reporting access to safe drinking water sources: Mashonaland East, 87 percent, Manicaland, 85 percent and Matabeleland North, 80 percent. Proportions reporting access to unsafe water for drinking ranged from 1 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 27 percent in Masvingo province.

	Unsafe	Safe
Bulawayo	0.7	99.3
Manicaland	15.1	84.9
Mashonaland Central	20.4	79.6
Mashonaland East	13.5	86.5
Mashonaland West	20.8	79.2
Matabeleland North	19.7	80.3
Matabeleland South	24.5	75.5
Midlands	23	77
Masvingo	27.3	72.7
Harare	1.8	98.2
Total	16	84

Figure 5.9: Percentage distribution of safety of water for drinking for the household by province

There were minimal differentials by sex of household head in proportions reporting access to the two sources of water, safe and unsafe, for drinking (Figure 5.10). The proportions were similar between male and female household heads, 84 percent. Proportions among male household heads ranged from 73 percent in Masvingo province to 99 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan provinces. Among female household heads, proportions ranged from 72 percent in Masvingo province to 99 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan provinces.

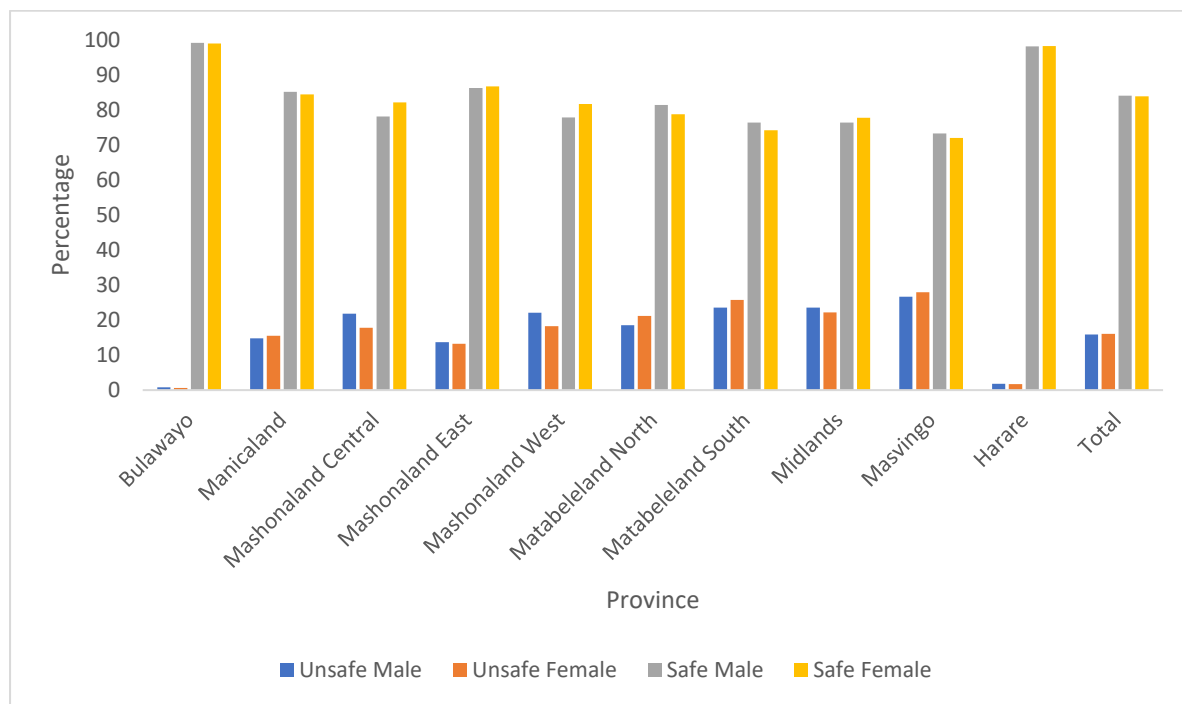


Figure 5.10: Percentage distribution of safety of water for drinking for household by province by sex

There were place-of-residence differentials in the reporting of access to safe water, with urban areas being better served. While 84 percent of households reported access to safe water, 98 percent and 74 percent of urban and rural residents, respectively (Figure 5.11). Thus, about 2 percent and 26 percent of urban and rural residents, respectively, reported access to unsafe water.

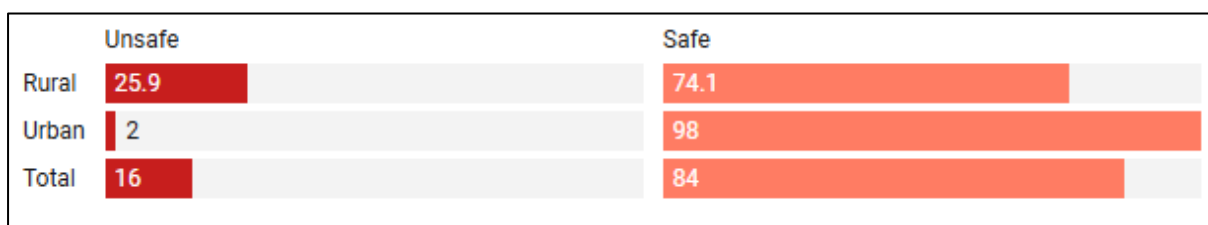


Figure 5.11: Percentage distribution of safety of drinking water for household by place of residence

There were insignificant sex differentials in terms of access to safe water sources. Ninety-eight percent of both males and females reported access to safe water for drinking in urban areas; about 74 percent and 75 percent of males and females in rural areas, respectively, reported access to safe water for drinking (Figure 5.12). About 2 percent of male and female respondents in urban areas reported access to unsafe sources of water for drinking.

Place of Residence	Source of Drinking Water			
	Unsafe		Safe	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Rural	26.5	25.1	73.5	74.9
Urban	2.1	1.9	97.9	98.1
Total	15.9	16.1	84.1	83.9

Figure 5.12: Percentage distribution of safety of drinking water for household by place of residence by sex

5.3 Time taken to a source of water

Time taken to a source of water for drinking either enhances or compromises the quality of life. Sixty-four percent reported that they took less than 15 minutes to their sources of water for drinking (Figure 5.13). Proportions reporting taking less than 15 minutes to sources of water for drinking ranged from 40 percent in Matabeleland North province to 99 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan provinces. Proportions ranged from less than half a percentage point in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 21 percent in Masvingo and Mashonaland Central provinces. Another 12 percent of Zimbabweans reported that they took between 30-45 minutes to a source of drinking water. These proportions ranged from less than a percentage point in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 19 percent in Matabeleland South provinces. Three percent of households took more than an hour to get to a source of water for drinking.

	<15mins	15-29 mins	30-44 mins	45-60 mins	60'+
Bulawayo	99.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0
Manicaland	62.2	17.2	12.4	6.4	1.8
Mashonaland Central	47.7	21.4	17	10.6	3.2
Mashonaland East	69.1	15.5	9.3	4.8	1.4
Mashonaland West	59.2	17.7	13.4	7.5	2.3
Matabeleland North	39.9	18.5	18.1	15.4	8.2
Matabeleland South	45.1	19.5	18.5	12.6	4.3
Midlands	55.3	16.8	14.4	9.4	4.1
Masvingo	49	20.5	16.6	9.8	4.1
Harare	88.8	6.8	3	1.1	0.3
Total	63.5	15.3	11.6	7	2.6

Figure 5.13 Percentage distribution of time taken to source of water for drinking by province

There were some sex differentials on the reporting of time taken to a source of water for drinking with male household heads reporting shorter durations than female headed households (*Figure 5.14*). Sixty-two percent of the female household heads reported that they took less than 15 minutes to go a source of water for drinking compared to 65 percent for males. Among males, proportions reporting less than 15 minutes to a source of water for drinking ranged from 43 percent in Matabeleland North to 99 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan provinces. For females, the proportions ranged from 36 percent in Matabeleland North to 99 percent in Bulawayo provinces. Approximately 3 percent of households reported that they took at least 1 hour to a source of water for drinking. Among males, this proportion ranged from 0 percent in Bulawayo province to 8 percent in Matabeleland North, and from 0 percent in Bulawayo province to about 9 percent in Matabeleland North province for females.











Province	Time Taken (Minutes)									
	<15		15-29		30-44		45-60		60+	
										
Bulawayo	99.3	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0
Manicaland	64.6	99.4	16.4	18.2	11.6	13.3	5.8	7.0	1.6	1.9
Mashonaland Central	47.2	49.1	21.5	21.3	17.2	16.6	10.7	10.4	3.3	3.1
Mashonaland East	69.9	59.6	15.0	16.2	9.1	9.6	4.6	5.0	1.4	1.4
Mashonaland West	58.4	48.6	17.9	17.2	13.6	12.9	7.7	7.1	2.4	2.0
Matabeleland North	42.9	67.8	17.7	19.7	17.3	19.0	14.4	16.6	7.7	8.8
Matabeleland South	49.1	60.7	18.3	20.9	17.2	20.1	11.4	14.1	3.9	4.9
Midlands	55.7	35.8	16.6	17.1	14.1	14.7	9.4	9.3	4.2	4.0
Masvingo	51.5	40.1	19.1	22.3	15.7	17.7	9.5	10.1	4.3	3.9
Harare	88.8	54.9	6.8	6.8	3.0	3.1	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3
Total	64.8	45.9	14.8	16.1	11.2	12.3	6.7	7.4	2.5	2.7

Figure 5.14: Percentage distribution of time taken to source of drinking water by province by sex

There were some differentials between rural and urban areas on the reported time taken to a source of water for drinking with rural households reporting longer durations than urban households (*Figure 5.15*). While 90 percent of urban households reported taking less than 15 minutes to a source of water for drinking, this was reported by only 45 percent of rural households. And while about 3 percent of Zimbabweans reported that they took at least 1 hour to a source of water for drinking, this was reported by less than half a percentage point in urban areas, and 4 percent in rural areas.

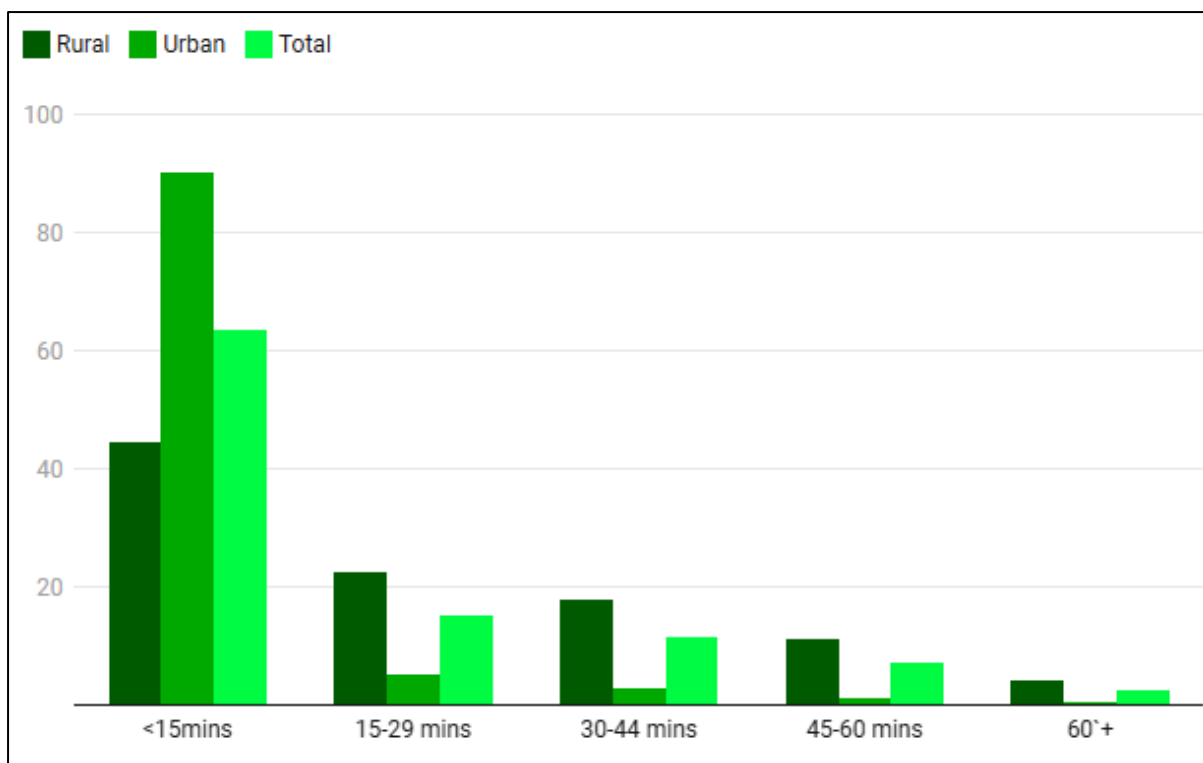


Figure 5.15: Percentage distribution of time taken to source of drinking water by place of residence

There were minimal place-of-residence sex differentials in the reported time taken to a source of water for drinking (Figure 5.16). Ninety percent and 91 percent of male and female household heads in urban areas, respectively, reported that they took less than 15 minutes to a source of water for drinking, while about 46 percent and 43 percent of male and female heads of households in rural areas, respectively, reported the same. About 4 percent of both male and female headed households reported taking more than 1 hour to a source of drinking water in rural areas compared to less than half a percentage point in urban areas.

Place of Residence	Time Taken (Minutes)									
	<15		15-29		30-44		45-60		60+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural	45.5	43.1	22.0	23.1	17.6	18.3	10.9	11.4	4.1	4.1
Urban	90.1	90.5	5.4	5.1	2.9	2.8	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4
Total	64.8	61.4	14.8	16.1	11.2	12.3	6.7	7.4	2.5	2.7

Figure 5.16: Percentage distribution of time taken to source of water for drinking by place of residence by sex

5.4 Water for Other Uses

Water for other uses is used for such things as bathing, washing of clothes and many other items in the home, including watering of gardens. The more accessible water for such uses is, the more comfortable life becomes.

The proportion of households which reported access to safe water for other uses was 78 percent, (Figure 5.17). The proportion reporting access to safe water for other uses ranged from 62 percent in Masvingo province to 99 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province. The proportion of households reporting access to unsafe water for other uses ranged from 1 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 35 percent to 39 percent in Masvingo province.

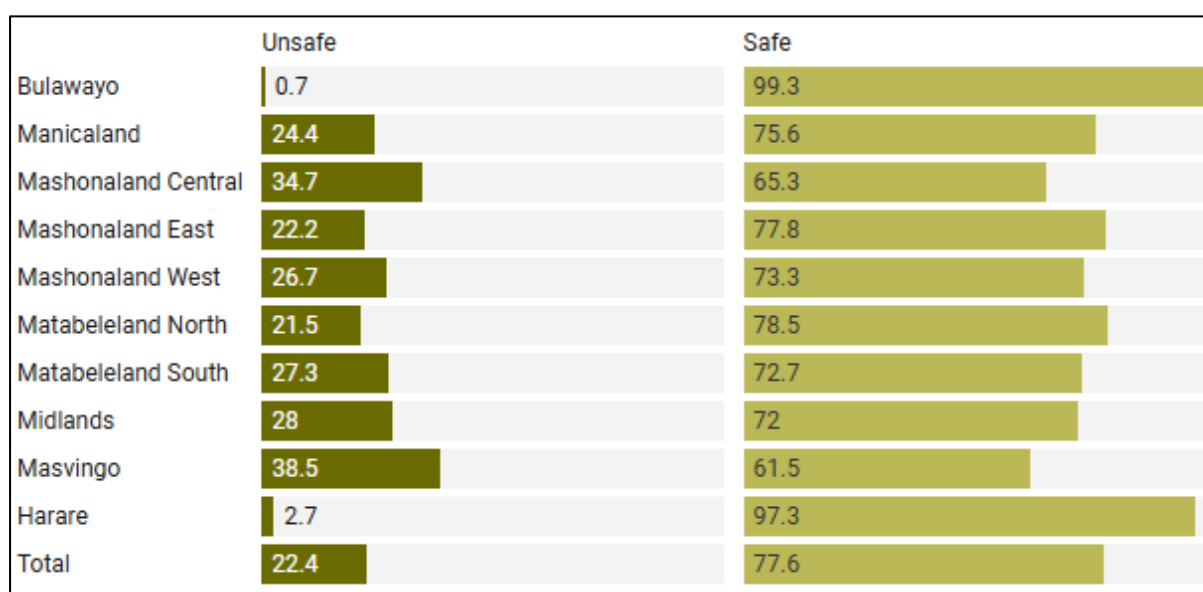


Figure 5.17: Percentage distribution of main source of water for other purposes by province

There were minimal sex differentials in the reporting of access to safe water for other uses, with a bias towards male headed households (Figure 5.18). About 78 percent and 77 percent of male and female household heads, respectively, reported access to safe water for other uses; while 22 percent and 23 percent of male and female household heads, respectively, reported access to unsafe water. Among male household heads, the proportions ranged from 63 percent in Masvingo province to 99 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province while for females it ranged from 60 percent in Masvingo province to 99 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan provinces.

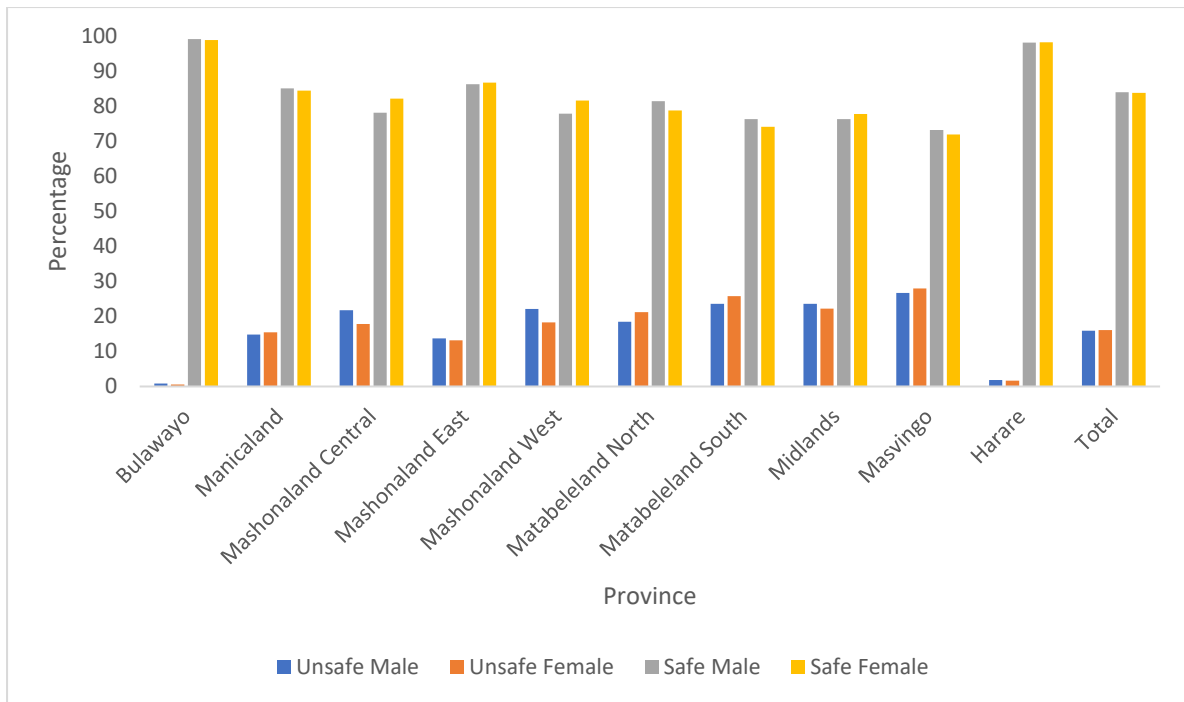


Figure 5.18: Percentage distribution of safety of drinking water for household by province by sex

There were place-of-residence differences regarding access to safe water for other uses. Ninety-seven percent of urban households reported access to clean water for other uses compared to 64 percent of rural households (*Figure 5.19*)

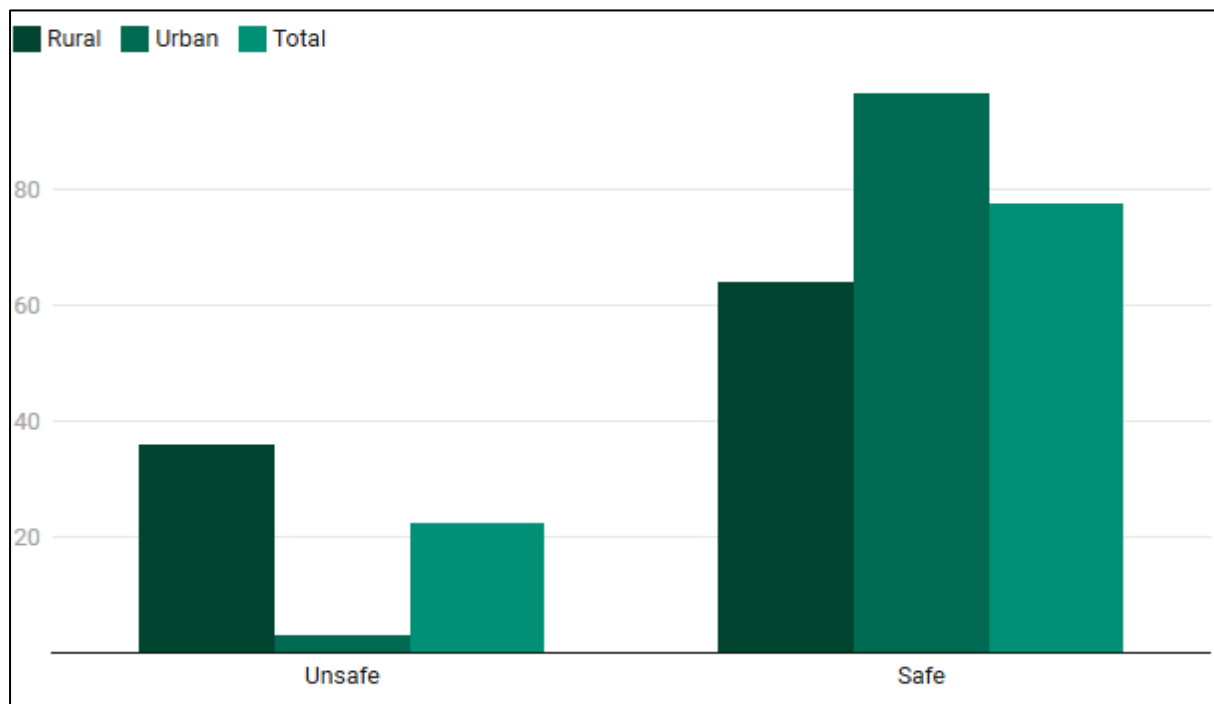


Figure 5.19: Percentage distribution of main source of water for other purposes by place of residence

There were minimal place-of-residence sex differentials on access to water for other uses (Figure 5.20). Ninety-seven percent of male and female household heads in both rural and urban areas reported access to safe water for other uses. In contrast, in rural areas, access to safe water for other uses was reported by 64 percent and 65 percent of male and female headed households, respectively.

Place of Residence	Source of water			
	Unsafe		Safe	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Rural	36.3	35.5	63.7	64.5
Urban	3.3	3.0	96.7	97.0
Total	22.0	22.9	78	77.1

Figure 5.20: Percentage distribution of main source of water for other purposes by place of residence by sex

Respondents were also asked about time taken to reach a source of water for other uses (Figure 5.21). Sixty-four percent of households reported that they took less than 15 minutes to reach a source of water for other uses. Proportions reporting spending less than 15 minutes ranged from 40 percent in Matabeleland North province 99 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan provinces. About 3 percent of households reported taking at least 1 hour to a source of water for other uses with proportions ranging from 0 percent in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces to 8 percent in Matabeleland North province.

	<15mins	15-29 mins	30-44 mins	45-60 mins	60'+
Bulawayo	99.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0
Manicaland	61.5	17.2	12.2	6.9	2.2
Mashonaland Central	49	21.7	15.9	10	3.3
Mashonaland East	70.1	15.3	8.7	4.5	1.5
Mashonaland West	60.5	17.8	12.6	6.9	2.2
Matabeleland North	39.8	18.5	18.2	15.3	8.3
Matabeleland South	45.1	19.5	18.4	12.5	4.5
Midlands	56	17.1	13.9	9	3.9
Masvingo	49.6	20.6	15.7	9.6	4.5
Harare	91.1	5.6	2.2	0.8	0.2
Total	64.3	15.2	11.1	6.8	2.6

Figure 5.21: Percentage distribution of time taken to source of water for other purposes by province

Male household heads were more likely to report shorter durations of time to a source of water for other uses than their female counterparts (Figure 5.22). Sixty-six percent of male headed

households reported that they took less than 15 minutes to a source of water for other uses compared to 62 percent of female headed households. Proportions of male headed households reporting taking less than 15 minutes to a source of water for other uses ranged from 43 percent in Matabeleland North province to 99 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan provinces. For female headed households they ranged from 36 percent in Matabeleland North province to 99 percent in Bulawayo. Three percent of households reported that they took at least 1 hour to a source of water for other uses. These proportions ranged from 0 percent in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces to 8 percent in Matabeleland North province.

Province	Time Taken (Minutes)									
	<15		15-29		30-44		45-60		60+	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Bulawayo	99.3	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0
Manicaland	64.0	58.6	16.4	18.1	11.3	13.2	6.3	7.6	2.0	2.5
Mashonaland Central	48.7	49.8	21.8	21.5	16.0	15.8	10.1	9.9	3.4	3.1
Mashonaland East	70.9	68.7	14.8	16.1	8.5	9.0	4.3	4.7	1.5	1.5
Mashonaland West	59.7	62.0	18.0	17.3	12.9	12.2	7.1	6.5	2.3	1.9
Matabeleland North	42.8	35.7	17.7	19.7	17.4	19.2	14.3	16.5	7.8	8.8
Matabeleland South	49.1	40.1	18.4	20.9	17.1	19.9	11.3	14.0	4.0	5.0
Midlands	56.3	55.6	16.9	17.5	13.8	14.2	9.0	8.9	4.0	3.8
Masvingo	52.1	46.6	19.2	22.4	14.8	16.8	9.3	9.9	4.6	4.3
Harare	91.2	90.9	5.6	5.7	2.2	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3
Total	65.7	62.1	14.7	16.0	10.6	11.8	6.5	7.3	2.6	2.8

Figure 5.23: Percentage distribution of time taken to source of water for other purposes by province by sex

There were significant place-of-residence differentials in times taken to a source of water for other uses with urban households reporting a shorter travel time (Figure 5.24). While 92 percent of urban residents reported that they took less than 15 minutes to a source of water for other uses, this was reported by 45 percent of their rural counterparts. Three percent of households reported taking at least 1 hour to a source of water for other uses. This was reported by almost 0 percent and 4 percent of urban and rural households, respectively.

	<15mins	15-29 mins	30-44 mins	45-60 mins	60'+
Rural	45	22.6	17.2	10.8	4.3
Urban	91.5	4.7	2.4	1.1	0.4
Total	64.3	15.2	11.1	6.8	2.6

Figure 5.24: Percentage distribution of time taken to source of water for other purposes by place of residence

Male headed households reported shorter durations of time to a source of water for other uses than their female counterparts (*Figure 5.25*). Sixty-six percent of male headed households reported that they took less than 15 minutes to a source of water for other uses compared to 62 percent of female headed households. Proportions reporting less than 15 minutes to a source of water for other uses were also comparable between male and female headed households in urban areas, 91 percent, and 92 percent for males and females, respectively. Proportions reporting taking more than 1 hour to a source of water for other uses was similar between males and females in urban and rural areas.

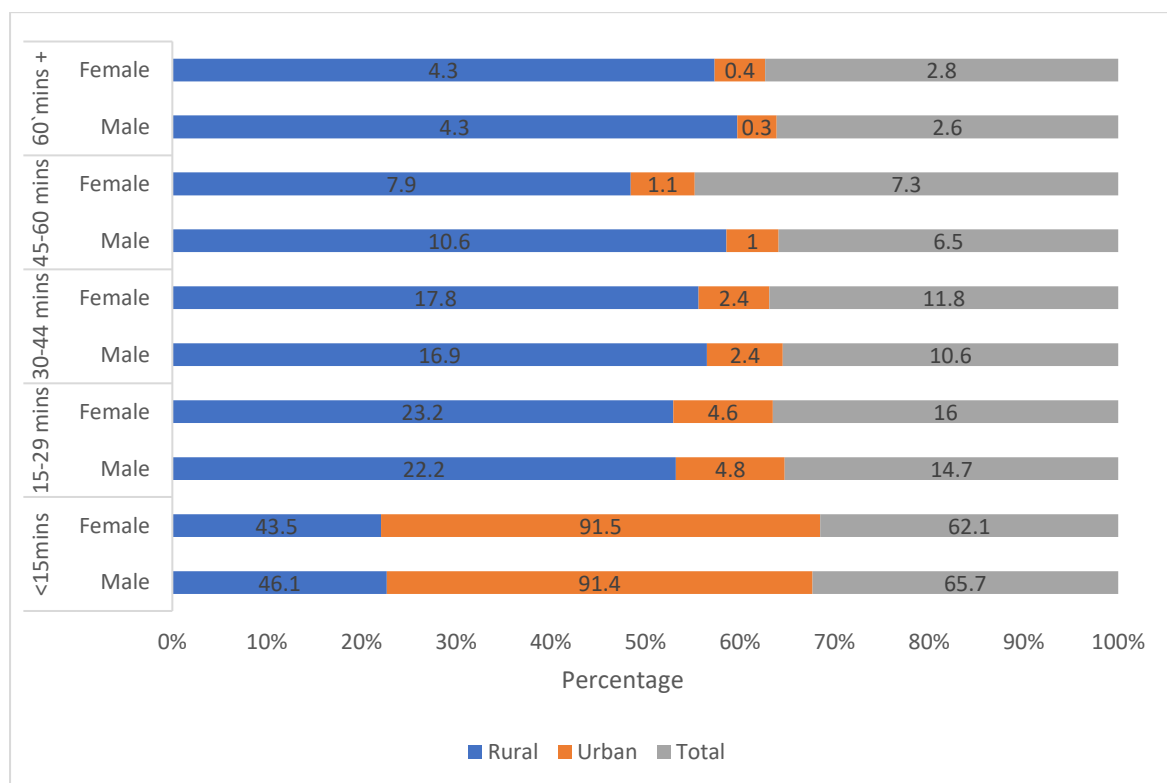


Figure 5.25: Percentage distribution of time taken to source of water for other purposes by place of residence by sex

5.5 Toilet facilities

A very important amenity with a lot of impact on health, hence wellbeing of families, are toilet facilities. Four main types of toilet facilities were identified in the 2022 census, namely: flush toilets, bucket, composting and pit latrine. Households that had and no toilet facility were also identified.

Twenty percent of households in Zimbabwe reported having no toilet facility (*Figure 5.26*). Proportions reporting a lack of toilet facilities was lowest in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces at 1 percent and highest in Matabeleland North province at 50 percent.

The largest proportion households, 41 percent, reported use of pit toilets. The proportions ranged from 0 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 66 percent in Mashonaland Central province.

About 38 percent of the Zimbabwean population reported use of flush toilets. Use of flush toilets ranged from 14 percent in Mashonaland Central province to 95 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.

Less than 1 percent of the population reported use of buckets and composting as their toilet facilities.

Province	Type of Toilet Facility				
	No facility	Bucket	Compositing	Pit latrines	Flush
Bulawayo	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	94.9
Manicaland	16.1	0.3	0.9	63.8	18.9
Mashonaland Central	19.2	0.2	1.3	65.6	13.6
Mashonaland East	14.3	0.5	0.6	55.6	29.1
Mashonaland West	24.0	0.6	1.0	43.3	31.1
Matabeleland North	50.4	0.5	0.4	30.4	18.4
Matabeleland South	31.8	0.4	0.1	46.4	21.4
Midlands	31.7	0.4	0.7	39.7	27.6
Masvingo	35.2	0.2	1.2	46.0	17.3
Harare	0.8	1.4	0.1	5.7	92.0
Total	20.2	0.6	0.7	40.5	38.1

Figure 5.26: Percentage distribution of type of toilet facility by province

There were minimal sex differentials on types of reported toilets facilities with a slight disadvantage towards females. Twenty percent and 21 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, reported that they did not have any toilet facilities (*Figure 5.27*). Among male headed households, proportions reporting having no toilet facility ranged from 1 percent in Harare to 48 percent in Matabeleland North province. For females, the proportions ranged from one percent in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces, to 53 percent in Matabeleland North province. Male headed households were less likely to report use of pit toilets, 39 percent compared to their female counterparts, 43 percent. Among males, proportions reporting pit toilets ranged from 3 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 66 percent in Mashonaland Central province. On the other hand, proportions reporting use of pit toilets among females ranged from 3 percent in Bulawayo to 66 percent Manicaland and Mashonaland Central provinces. Male headed households were more likely to report use of flush toilets, 40 percent, compared to females, 35 percent with proportions ranging from 13 percent in Mashonaland Central to 94 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan provinces. Among

female headed households, proportions reporting having flush toilets ranged from 13 percent in Mashonaland Central to 96 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan provinces.











Province	Type of Toilet Facility									
	No facility		Bucket		Compositing		Pit		Flush	
										
Bulawayo	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0	0	3.4	2.5	94.3	95.7
Manicaland	15.7	16.6	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.9	61.9	66.0	21.2	16.2
Mashonaland Central	19.6	18.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	65.4	66.0	13.4	14.1
Mashonaland East	14.6	13.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	54.1	57.8	30.2	27.2
Mashonaland West	25.1	22.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	43.5	42.8	29.9	33.6
Matabeleland North	48.1	53.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	30.5	30.2	20.5	15.7
Matabeleland South	31.4	32.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	44.1	49.3	24.0	18.1
Midlands	32.7	30.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	38.6	41.3	27.6	27.6
Masvingo	34.5	36.1	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.2	43.5	49.0	20.5	13.5
Harare	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	6.1	5.0	91.5	92.8
Total	19.8	20.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	39.0	42.7	39.9	35.4

Figure 5.27: Percentage distribution of type of toilet by province, by sex

There were significant place-of-residence differentials, with rural areas being at a disadvantage, in the reporting of toilet facilities. For instance, while about 3 percent of households reported having no toilet facility in urban areas, this was reported by 33 percent of people in rural areas (Figure 5.28). While 41 percent of the households reported having pit toilets, this was reported by 11 percent and 62 percent of respondents in urban and rural areas, respectively. Another 38 percent of households reported having flush toilets nationally; urban areas were more likely to report having a flush toilet, 85 percent, than rural areas, 5 percent.

Place of Residence	Type of Toilet Facility				
	No facility	Bucket	Compositing	Pit	Flush
Rural	32.5	0.2	0.9	61.6	4.7
Urban	2.6	1.1	0.4	10.6	85.3
Total	20.2	0.6	0.7	40.5	38.1

Figure 5.28: Percentage distribution of type of toilet facility by place of residence

Sex differentials on type of toilets available by place of residence are non-significant, except in the reporting of flush toilets which were reported by 40 percent and 35 percent of males and females, respectively, (Figure 5.29).











Place of Residence	Type of Toilet Facility									
	No facility		Bucket		Compositing		Pit		Flush	
										
Rural	32.8	32.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	60.7	63.0	5.4	3.7
Urban	2.7	2.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	10.7	10.4	85.1	85.7
Total	19.8	20.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	39.0	42.7	39.9	35.4

Figure 5.29: Percentage distribution of type of toilet facility by place of residence by sex

Respondents were asked whether or not they shared a toilet with a non-household member. Thirty-one percent of the households reported that they shared a toilet with a non-household member (*Figure 5.30*). Proportions reporting sharing of a toilet ranged from 16 percent in Matabeleland North province to 55 percent in Harare metropolitan province. Male headed households were more likely to report sharing of toilets with a non-household member, 32 percent, than their female counterparts, 30 percent. Among males, proportions reporting sharing of toilets ranged from 18 percent in Matabeleland North province to 54 percent in Harare metropolitan provinces, respectively. Among females, proportions reporting sharing of toilets ranged from 14 percent in Matabeleland North province to 56 percent Harare province.




Province	Sex of Household Head		
			
Bulawayo	41.7	40.7	41.3
Manicaland	25.7	24.1	24.9
Mashonaland Central	27.7	31.4	29.0
Mashonaland East	26.0	27.0	26.4
Mashonaland West	29.9	33.5	31.1
Matabeleland North	17.6	14.4	16.2
Matabeleland South	23.6	19.2	21.7
Midlands	25.0	25.6	25.2
Masvingo	20.9	18.6	19.8
Harare	54.2	56.0	54.8
Total	31.5	30.1	31.0

Figure 5.30: Percentage distribution of sharing the toilet facility with non-household members by province by sex

Sharing of toilets is more common in urban, 51 percent, compared to rural areas, 17 percent (*Figure 5.31*). In urban areas, female headed households were more likely to report sharing of toilets, 51 percent, than their male counterparts, 50 percent. In rural areas, a similar proportion of males and females, 17 percent, reported sharing of toilets.




Place of Residence	Sex of Head of Household		
			
Rural	17.2	17.0	17.1
Urban	50.2	51.0	50.5
Total	31.5	30.1	31.0

Figure 5.31: Percentage distribution of sharing toilet facility with non-household members by place of residence by sex

5.6 Handwashing

Respondents were asked whether or not they had a place for washing their hands and where such facility was located. Twenty-seven percent of households reported that they did not have

a place for washing their hands (*Figure 5.32*). Proportions reporting lack of a place for hand washing ranged from about 3 percent in Bulawayo 43 percent in Matabeleland North. The largest proportion of households, 47 percent, reported that they used containers for handwashing. Proportions reported use of containers for hand washing ranged from 11 percent Bulawayo province to 59 percent in Mashonaland East province. Only 19 percent of the households reported that they had a handwashing place fixed in their dwelling units. This proportion with handwashing places in the dwelling unit ranged from 7 percent in Mashonaland Central to 72 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.

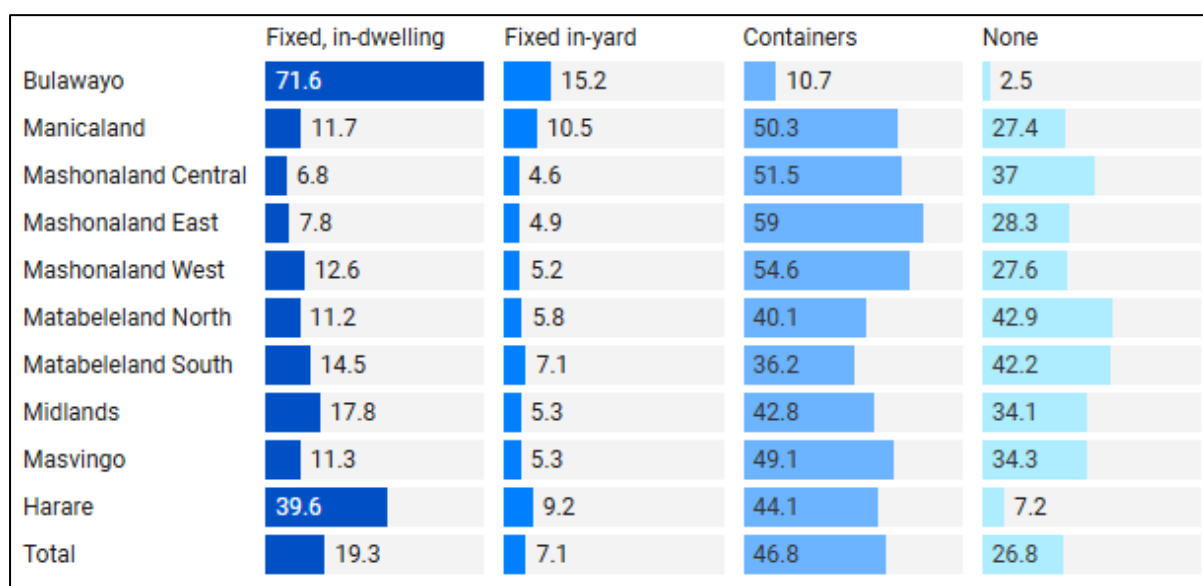


Figure 5.32: Percentage distribution of hand washing facility by province

There were sex differentials in the reporting of places for handwashing. About 26 percent and 28 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, reported having no handwashing place (*Figure 5.33*) Among males, proportions reporting no handwashing place ranged from 3 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 42 percent in Matabeleland North province. For females, the proportions ranged from 2 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 44 percent in Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North provinces. The largest proportion of households, 47 percent, among males and females, reported that they used containers for handwashing. Proportions reporting use of containers among males ranged from 11 percent in Bulawayo province to 59 percent in Mashonaland East province

Province	Hand washing facility							
	Fixed, in-dwelling		Fixed in-yard		Containers		None	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Bulawayo	70.4	73.4	15.6	14.6	11.4	9.7	2.6	2.4
Manicaland	12.8	10.5	11.7	9.1	49.2	51.6	26.2	28.8
Mashonaland Central	6.6	7.3	4.6	4.7	51.5	51.7	37.3	36.4
Mashonaland East	7.8	7.7	5.0	4.7	58.9	59.3	28.3	28.3
Mashonaland West	12.1	13.4	5.2	5.2	54.4	54.9	28.3	26.5
Matabeleland North	12.4	9.5	6.4	4.9	39.3	41.2	41.9	44.3
Matabeleland South	15.7	13.1	7.7	6.5	35.3	37.3	41.4	43.2
Midlands	17.7	17.9	5.5	5.0	42.4	43.5	34.4	33.6
Masvingo	13.0	9.3	6.1	4.4	48.0	50.4	32.9	35.9
Harare	38.2	42.4	9.3	8.9	45.0	42.2	7.5	6.4
Total	19.5	18.9	7.4	6.7	46.8	46.9	26.3	27.6

Figure 5.34: Percentage distribution of place of hand washing by province, sex

There were significant place-of-residence differentials in proportions reporting handwashing places (Figure 5.35). About 40 percent of rural households reported a lack of handwashing place; this compares to 8 percent in urban areas. And while 39 percent of the urban households reported use of containers for handwashing, this was reported by 53 percent of rural residents. About 43 percent and 3 percent from urban and rural areas, respectively, reported having handwashing places fixed in the dwelling unit.

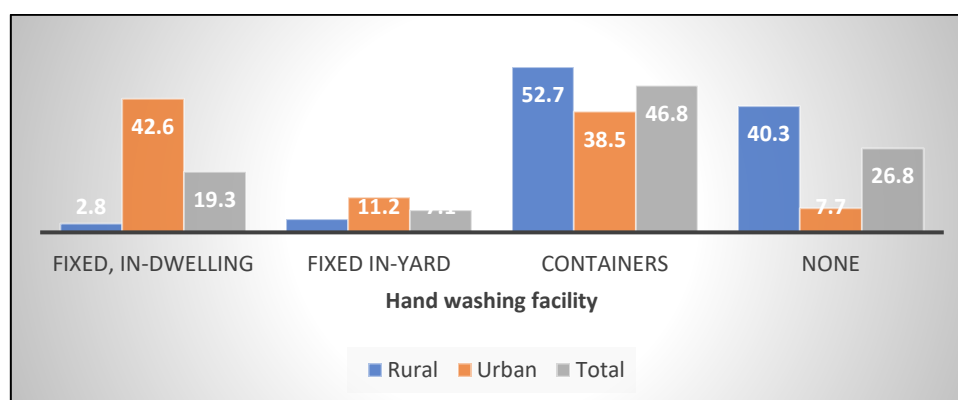


Figure 5.35: Percentage distribution of place of hand washing facility by place of residence

There were minimal place-of-residence by sex differentials in the reporting of handwashing places. Eight percent and 7 percent of male and female headed households in urban areas, respectively, reported having no handwashing place compared to 40 percent and 41 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, in rural areas (Figure 5.36). In urban areas, females were more likely to report having a handwashing place fixed in the dwelling unit, 45 percent, compared to males, 41 percent. Three percent and 2 percent of male and female headed

households in rural areas, respectively, reported having a handwashing place fixed in a dwelling unit.

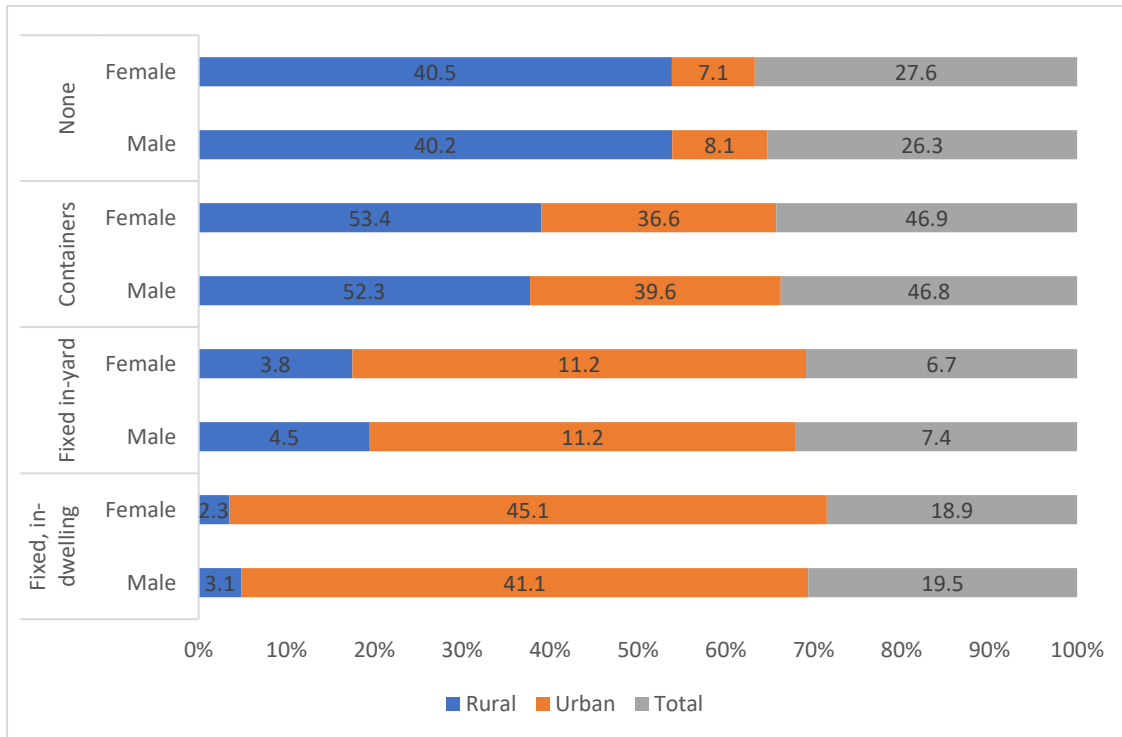


Figure 5.36: Percentage distribution of place of hand washing facility by place of residence by sex

Respondents were asked if there was some detergent at their washing places or not. Half of the households reported that they had some detergent at their handwashing places (Figure 5.37). Proportions reporting having some detergent at their handwashing places ranged from 38 percent in Matabeleland North to 84 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.

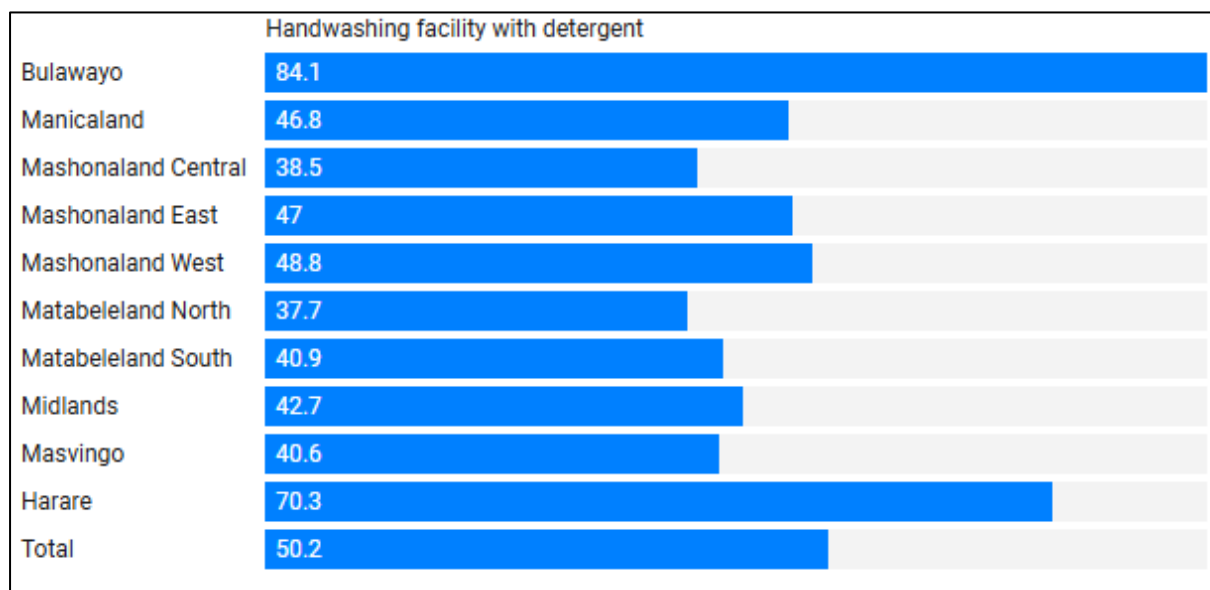


Figure 5.37: Percentage distribution of handwashing facility with detergent by province

Differentials by sex of head of household in terms of reporting on availability of detergent at hand washing place were minimal, with 51 percent and 50 percent of male and female household heads, respectively, reporting having some detergent at their handwashing places (Figure 5.38). Proportions of male headed households ranged from 38 percent in Mashonaland Central to 84 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province, while those for female headed households ranged from 36 percent in Matabeleland North province to 85 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.

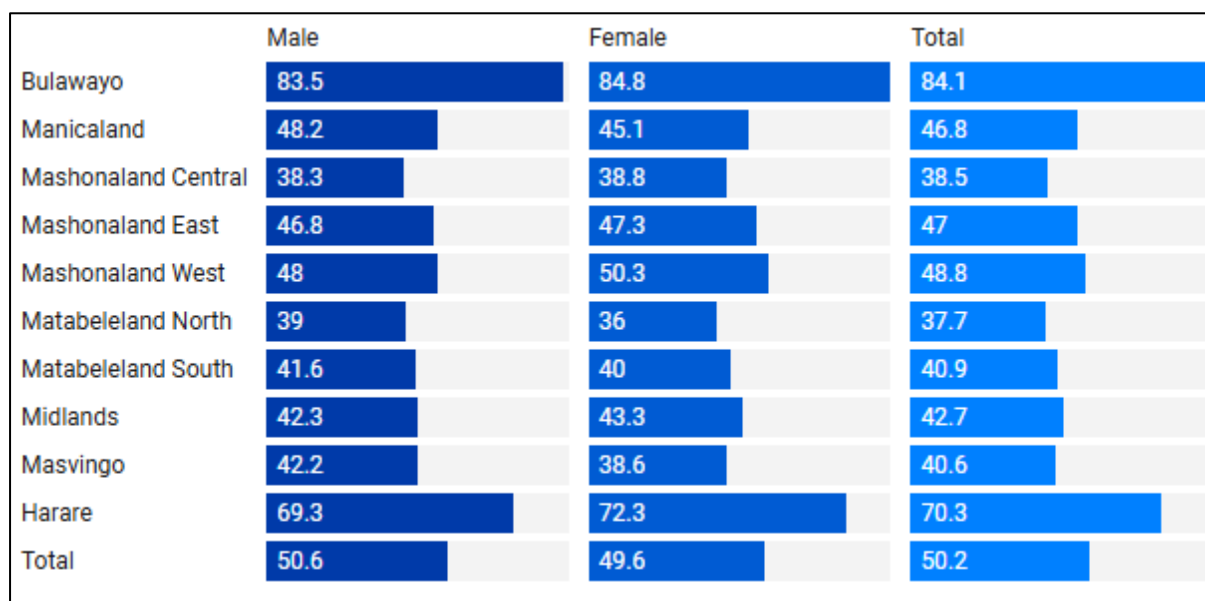


Figure 5.38: Percentage distribution of handwashing facility with detergent by province by sex

Households in urban areas had more detergent at a handwashing place than those in rural areas, 72 percent compared to 35 percent, (Figure 5.39). Female headed households in urban areas had more detergent at their handwashing place, 73 percent, compared to males, 71 percent. In rural areas the proportions were similar for both sexes, 35 percent.

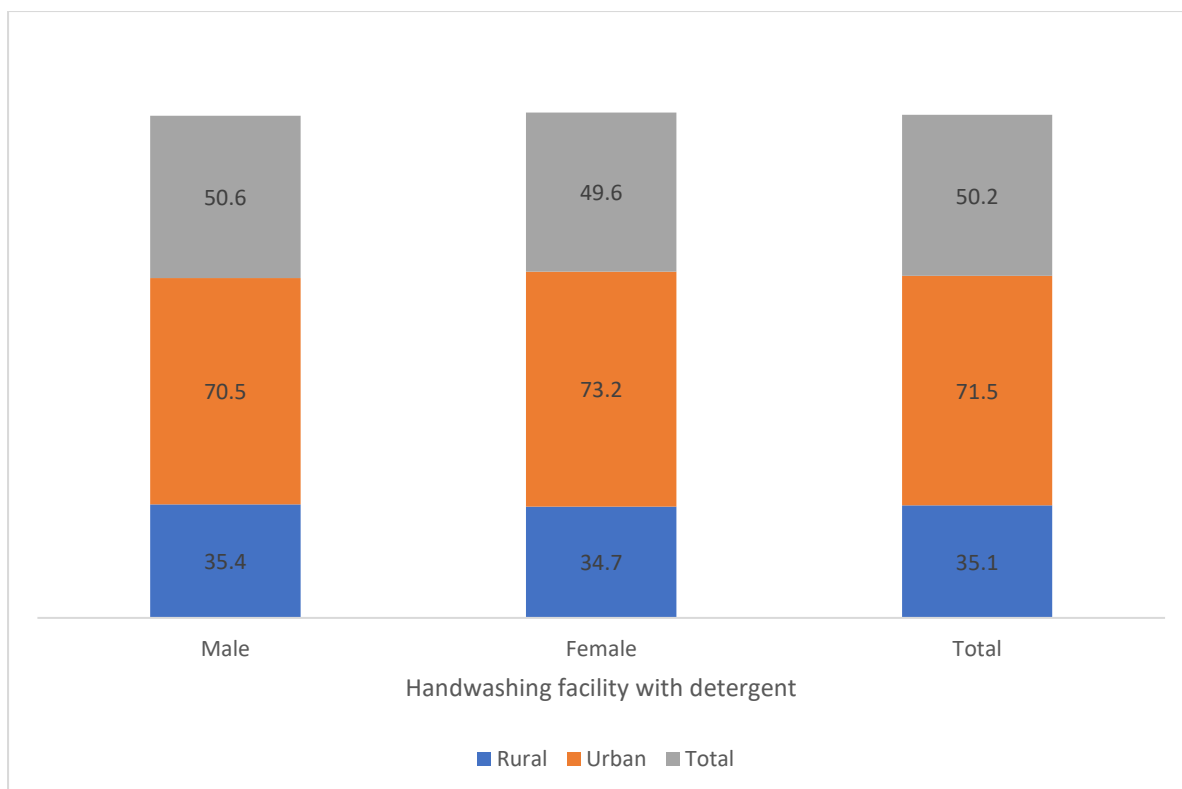


Figure 5.39: Percentage distribution of handwashing facility with detergent by place of residence by sex

5.7 Waste Disposal

Households were asked about their usual places of waste disposal. Forty-one percent of households reported that their waste was collected and deposited away from their homes (Figure 5.40). Proportions reporting waste collection and disposal away from their homes ranged from 24 percent in Mashonaland East province to 95 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province. Thirty-three percent of the households burnt their waste. Proportions burning their waste ranged from 33 percent in Midlands to 47 percent in Matabeleland South province. Twenty-five percent of the households buried their waste. Proportions burying their waste ranged from 1 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 47 percent in Matabeleland South province.

	Away	Buried	Burnt	Recycled
Bulawayo	95.1	1.2	3.7	0
Manicaland	32.4	32.9	34.4	0.3
Mashonaland Central	29.6	28	42.3	0.2
Mashonaland East	24.1	35.1	40.6	0.2
Mashonaland West	38.6	26.1	35.3	0.1
Matabeleland North	33.7	20.3	45.8	0.2
Matabeleland South	39.6	12.8	47.4	0.1
Midlands	38.2	28.5	33.1	0.2
Masvingo	29.5	36.1	34.2	0.2
Harare	65.7	12.5	21.7	0.1
Total	41.3	25.1	33.4	0.2

Figure 5.40: Percentage distribution of usual place of disposing waste by province

There were minimal differentials on the sex of the household head in reporting of waste disposal; 42 percent and 41 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, had their waste collected and disposed away from home. Proportions of waste disposal away from home for male headed households ranged from 24 percent Mashonaland East province to 95 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province, (Figure 5.41). Proportions of waste disposal away from home for female headed households ranged from 24 percent in Mashonaland East province to 96 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.

Thirty-four percent and 33 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, burnt their waste. Proportions of male headed households burning waste ranged from 4 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 46 percent in Matabeleland South province. Twenty-five percent and 26 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, buried their waste. Proportions of male headed households that buried their waste ranged from 1 percent in Bulawayo to 35 percent in Mashonaland and Masvingo provinces. Proportions for female headed households ranged from 3 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 49 percent in Matabeleland South province.









Province	Method of Disposing Waste							
	Away		Buried		Burnt		Recycled	
								
Bulawayo	94.5	95.9	1.4	1.0	4.1	3.0	0.0	0.0
Manicaland	33.9	30.6	32.3	33.6	33.5	35.4	0.3	0.3
Mashonaland Central	29.4	30.1	28.1	27.7	42.3	42.1	0.2	0.1
Mashonaland East	24.1	24.1	34.7	35.7	41.0	40.0	0.2	0.2
Mashonaland West	37.5	40.5	26.4	25.4	35.9	34.0	0.2	0.1
Matabeleland North	33.4	34.0	20.0	20.8	46.4	45.0	0.2	0.2
Matabeleland South	40.8	38.2	12.8	12.8	46.2	48.9	0.1	0.1
Midlands	38.1	38.5	28.4	28.5	33.3	32.8	0.2	0.2
Masvingo	31.0	27.6	34.6	38.0	34.2	34.3	0.2	0.2
Harare	64.3	68.4	13.1	11.3	22.5	20.2	0.1	0.1
Total	41.7	40.8	24.7	25.7	33.5	33.3	0.2	0.2

Figure 5.41: Percentage distribution of usual place of disposing waste by province by sex

There were significant place-of-residence differentials in the reporting of usual place of disposal of waste. While 69 percent of households in urban areas reported that their waste was disposed away from home, 22 percent of households in rural areas reported the same, (Figure 5.42). Forty-three percent and 20 percent of households in rural and urban areas, respectively, reported burning their waste, while 35 percent and 11 percent of households in rural and urban areas, respectively, reported burying their waste.

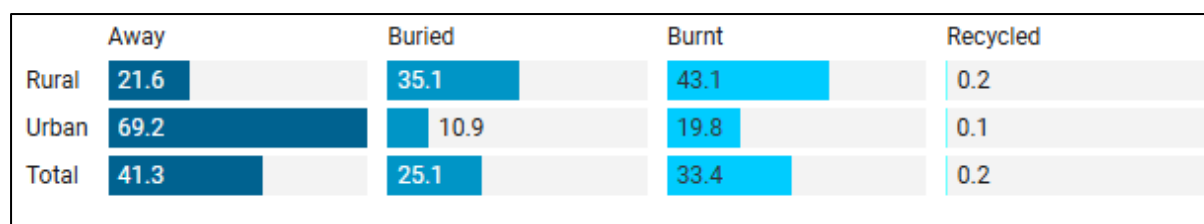


Figure 5.42: Percentage distribution of usual place of disposing waste by place of residence

There were some place-of-residence and sex of head of household differentials in waste disposal mechanisms. In urban areas, 68 percent of male headed households had their waste taken away from home, compared to 72 percent of their female counterparts, (Figure 4.43). In rural areas, proportions are similar, 22 percent for both sexes. Similar proportions of male and female headed households in rural areas, 43 percent, burnt their waste; however, the proportions in urban areas are 21 percent and 18 percent of male and female headed households, respectively. Twenty-five percent and 26 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, buried their waste. In urban areas, 11 percent of male headed households buried their waste, compared to 10 percent of their female counterparts. In rural areas, 35 percent and 36 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, reported burying their waste.

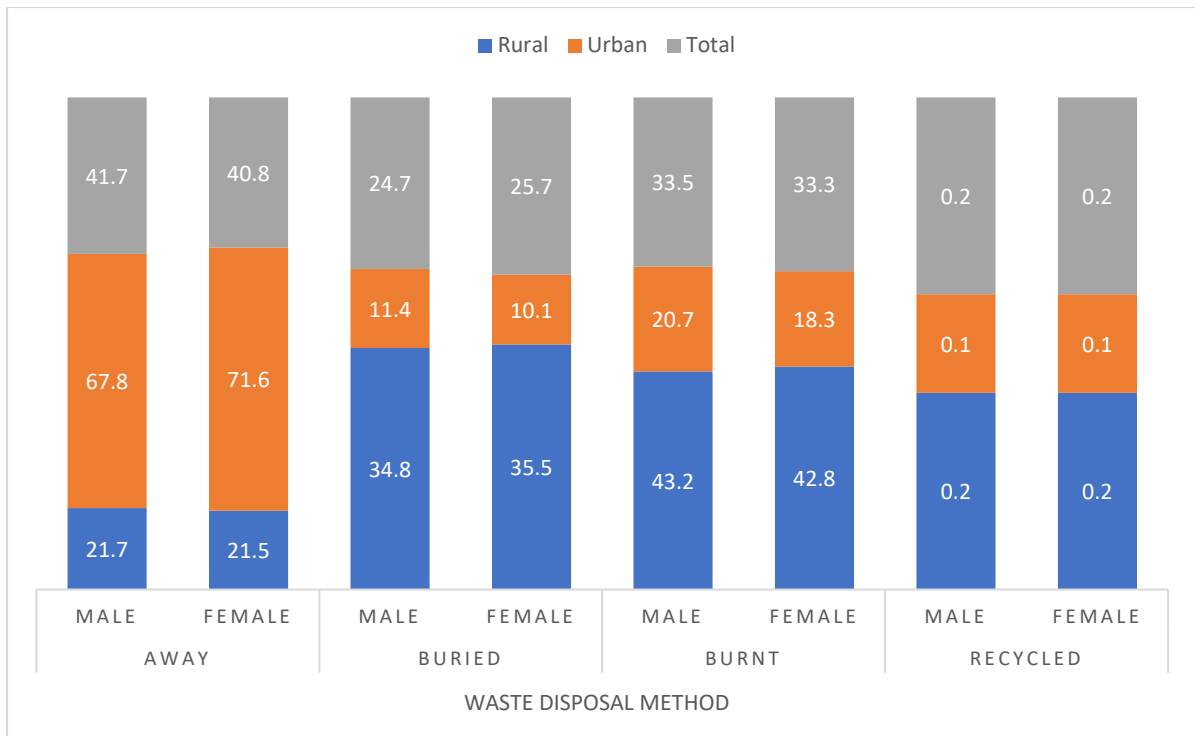


Figure 5.43: Percentage distribution of usual place of disposing waste by place of residence

Chapter 6: Household Accessories

Availability and access to particular accessories enhance the wellbeing of populations. Access to telephone and internet exposes people to a wider variety of information that contributes to decision making in a wide spectrum of issues.

6.1 Access to Mobile Phones

Fifty-one percent of households reported having a mobile phone (*Figure 6.1*). This proportion ranges from 40 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 61 percent in Masvingo province. Twenty-one percent of households had a radio. Proportions of households in possession of a radio ranged from 15 percent in Bulawayo to 26 percent in Mashonaland Central province.

Nineteen percent of households had a television set. Proportions reporting possession of a television set ranged from 12 percent in Masvingo province to 30 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.

Seven percent of the population reported having a computer. Proportions reporting possession of a computer ranged from 4 percent in Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South provinces, to 11 percent in Harare metropolitan province.











Province	Type of Accessory									
	Radio		TV		Fixed line		Mobile phone		Computer	
										
Bulawayo	15.8	13.6	29.5	31.0	4.9	5.5	39.0	40.3	10.8	9.7
Manicaland	23.9	20.4	14.7	13.6	1.3	1.4	55.1	60.5	5.0	4.1
Mashonaland Central	27.9	22.9	15.7	14.7	0.9	1.0	51.9	57.7	3.6	3.8
Mashonaland East	25.0	21.6	16.5	15.7	0.9	0.9	52.2	57.0	5.4	4.7
Mashonaland West	24.7	20.6	18.8	19.5	1.0	1.0	50.4	53.6	5.1	5.3
Matabeleland North	23.8	20.9	13.6	12.8	1.1	0.9	56.9	61.8	4.6	3.6
Matabeleland South	22	18.7	14.7	14.1	1.0	0.9	57.9	62.7	4.5	3.6
Midlands	23.9	20.5	16.6	17.6	1.5	1.7	52.7	55.2	5.3	5.1
Masvingo	23.3	20.6	12.1	11.4	1.0	0.9	58.4	63.2	5.1	3.9
Harare	18.0	15.6	26.5	27.9	2.3	2.6	41.6	42.7	11.6	11.1
Total	22.4	19.2	19.2	19.0	1.6	1.8	49.8	53.9	6.9	6.2

Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of households with household accessories by province

There were differentials in the reporting of possession of household accessories by sex of head of household. Fifty-four percent of female headed households were in possession of a mobile phone, compared to 50 percent of their male counterparts, (*Figure 6.2*). Proportions reporting possession of a mobile phone among male headed households ranged from 39 percent in

Bulawayo to 58 percent in Matabeleland South and Masvingo provinces. Female headed household proportions ranged from 40 percent in Bulawayo to 63 percent in Matabeleland South and Masvingo provinces.

Male headed households had more possession of a radio, 22 percent, than their female counterparts, 19 percent. Proportions reporting ownership of a radio among male headed households ranged from 16 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 28 percent in Mashonaland Central province. In female headed households these proportions ranged from 14 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province to 23 percent in Mashonaland Central province.

The proportion of households reporting ownership of a television set was similar between those that were male or female headed, 19 percent. Among male headed household proportions ranged from 12 percent in Masvingo province to 30 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province. Female headed household proportions ranged from 12 percent in Masvingo province to 30 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province.











Province	Household Accessories									
	Radio		TV		Fixed Line		Mobile Phone		Computer	
										
Bulawayo	15.8	13.6	29.5	31.0	4.9	5.5	39.0	40.3	10.8	9.7
Manicaland	23.9	20.4	14.7	13.6	1.3	1.4	55.1	60.5	5.0	4.1
Mashonaland Central	27.9	22.9	15.7	14.7	0.9	1.0	51.9	57.7	3.6	3.8
Mashonaland East	25.0	21.6	16.5	15.7	0.9	0.9	52.2	57.0	5.4	4.7
Mashonaland West	24.7	20.6	18.8	19.5	1.0	1.0	50.4	53.6	5.1	5.3
Matabeleland North	23.8	20.9	13.6	12.8	1.1	0.9	56.9	61.8	4.6	3.6
Matabeleland South	22.0	18.7	14.7	14.1	1.0	0.9	57.9	62.7	4.5	3.6
Midlands	23.9	20.5	16.6	17.6	1.5	1.7	52.7	55.2	5.3	5.1
Masvingo	23.3	20.6	12.1	11.4	1.0	0.9	58.4	63.2	5.1	3.9
Harare	18.0	15.6	26.5	27.9	2.3	2.6	41.6	42.7	11.6	11.1
Total	22.4	19.2	19.2	19.0	1.6	1.8	49.8	53.9	6.9	6.2

Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of households with household accessories by province by sex

There were place-of-residence differentials in the reporting of possession of household accessories. Households in rural areas reported possession of more mobile telephones, 61 percent, than those in urban areas, 43 percent (*Figure 6.3*). Similarly, there were more radios,

26 percent, in households in rural areas than those in urban areas, 17 percent. Households in urban areas owned more television sets, 27 percent, compared to those in rural areas, 10 percent. The same went for possession of a computer, 10 percent, in urban areas and 2 percent in rural areas.

Place of Residence	Type of Accessory				
	Radio	TV	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Computer
Rural	26.2	10.3	0.6	60.6	2.3
Urban	16.9	26.9	2.6	43.2	10.4
Total	21.2	19.1	1.7	51.3	6.6

Figure 6.3: Percentage distribution of households with household accessories by place of residence

There were place-of-residence and sex of household head differentials in the reporting of household amenities. Female headed households in both rural and urban reported possession of more mobile phones than male headed households. Sixty-five percent of female headed households reported ownership of mobile telephone compared to 58 percent of the male headed households, (Figure 6.4). Forty-three percent and 44 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, in urban areas, reported ownership of a mobile telephone.

Male headed households reported more ownership of a radio in both rural and urban areas. Eighteen percent and 15 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, reported ownership of a radio in urban areas. In rural areas 28 percent and 23 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, reported ownership of a radio.

Twenty-eight percent of, female headed households in urban areas reported ownership of a television set, compared to 26 percent of their male counterparts. In rural areas, male headed households reported more ownership of a television set, 11 percent, than their female counterparts, 9 percent. Sex of household head differentials in the reporting of the possession of computers were minimal, with about 2 percent of both male and female headed households in rural areas reporting ownership of a computer. This compares to 11 percent and 10 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, in urban areas.

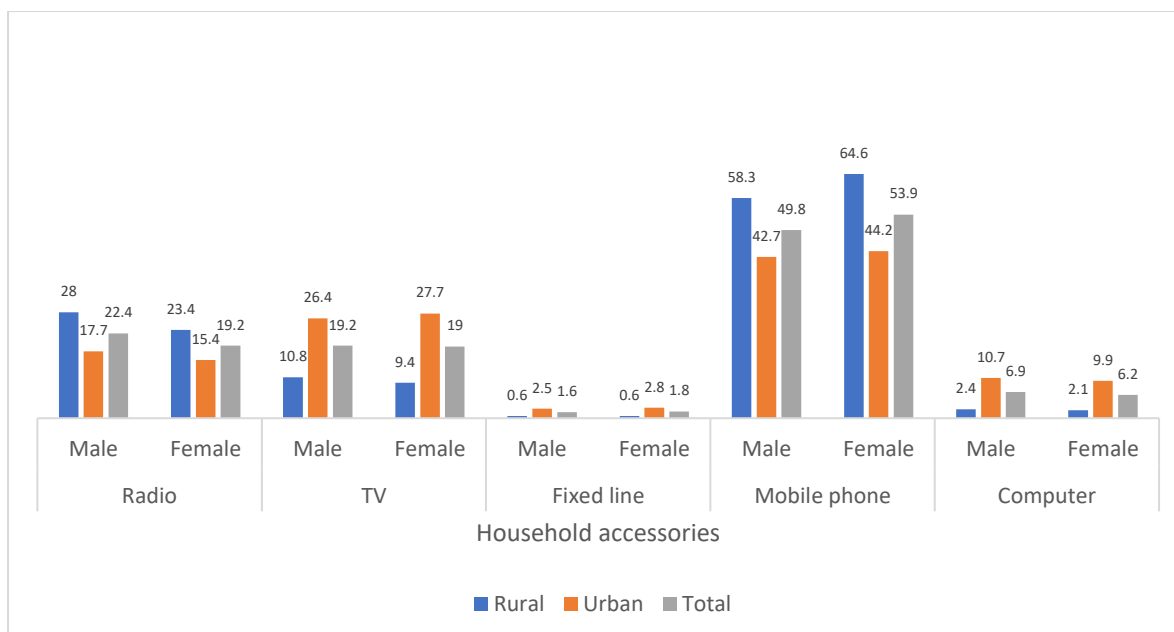


Figure 6.4: Percentage distribution of households with household accessories by place of residence by sex

6.2 Access to Internet

Households were asked whether or not they had access to internet. Thirty-four percent of households had access to internet, with male headed households having more access, 35 percent, compared to their female counterparts, 33 percent, (Figure 6.5). Access to internet ranged from 17 percent in Mashonaland Central province to 54 percent in Bulawayo metropolitan province. Proportions reporting access to internet among male headed households ranged from 19 percent in Mashonaland Central province to 55 percent in Harare metropolitan province. In female headed households, proportions ranged from 19 percent in Mashonaland Central province to 55 percent in Harare metropolitan province.

Province	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Bulawayo	39.3	37.7	38.6
Manicaland	28.2	26.4	27.4
Mashonaland Central	18.8	13	16.8
Mashonaland East	26.5	23.6	25.4
Mashonaland West	32.6	30.3	31.8
Matabeleland North	22.7	20.5	21.8
Matabeleland South	35	35	35
Midlands	33.3	31.9	32.7
Masvingo	43.5	42.3	42.9
Harare	54.7	53.7	54.4
Total	35.2	32.7	34.2

Figure 6.5: Percentage distribution of household access to internet by province by sex

Access to internet is higher in urban areas, 46 percent, than in rural areas, 26 percent (Figure 6.6). Male and female headed households in urban areas reported higher access to internet in, 47 percent and 45 percent, respectively, compared to their rural counterparts, 27 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

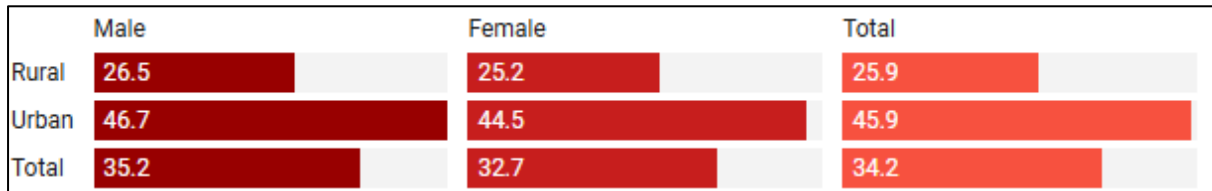


Figure 6.6: Percentage distribution of household access to internet by place of residence by sex

Chapter 7: Education

Twelve percent of the Zimbabwean population age 3 years and above reported that they did not have any education (*Figure 7.1*). Proportions reporting no education at all ranged from 9 percent in Bulawayo and Harare metropolitan provinces, to 13 percent and 14 percent in Manicaland and Masvingo provinces, respectively. Thirteen percent reported that they were trained in some skill; and proportions ranged from 7 percent in Harare metropolitan province to 20 percent in Matabeleland South province.

Nine percent of the population reported having attained tertiary education; and proportions ranged from 8 percent in eight rural provinces to 11 percent in Bulawayo and Harare metropolitan provinces.

Thirty-three percent of the population reported that they had completed lower secondary school. Proportions reporting lower secondary school ranged from 23 percent in Matabeleland North province to 47 percent of Harare metropolitan province.

	None	ECE	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Skilled upgrade worker Class 3&4
Bulawayo	8.9	13.9	9.7	41.9	4.3	11.2	10.1
Manicaland	13.4	17.4	11.8	28.8	5.9	8.3	14.3
Mashonaland Central	12.8	17.3	12.1	27.6	5.7	8.2	16.2
Mashonaland East	11.7	16.9	11.3	34.5	5.1	7.6	13.1
Mashonaland West	12.2	16.5	12.2	32.6	5.1	8.3	13.1
Matabeleland North	11.9	17.1	11.4	23.3	6.2	8.2	22.1
Matabeleland South	11.7	16.5	12.1	26.7	5.7	7.8	19.6
Midlands	11.7	17.4	11.9	31.3	5.3	8.1	14.2
Masvingo	13.7	17.6	12.3	27.2	6.3	8.5	14.5
Harare	9.1	13.1	8.7	46.8	4.1	11.1	7.2
Total	11.7	16.3	11.3	33.1	5.3	8.8	13.6

Figure 7.1: Percentage distribution of highest level of education attained by province

School attendance was higher in urban areas than rural areas, (*Figure 7.2*). Thirteen percent of rural residents reported having no education at all, compared to 10 percent in urban areas. Forty-four percent and 26 percent of urban and rural populations, respectively, reported having completed lower secondary school. Seventeen percent and 8 percent of rural and urban residents, respectively, reported having acquired some skill; and 11 percent of urban residents reported having completed tertiary education, compared to 8 percent of rural residents.

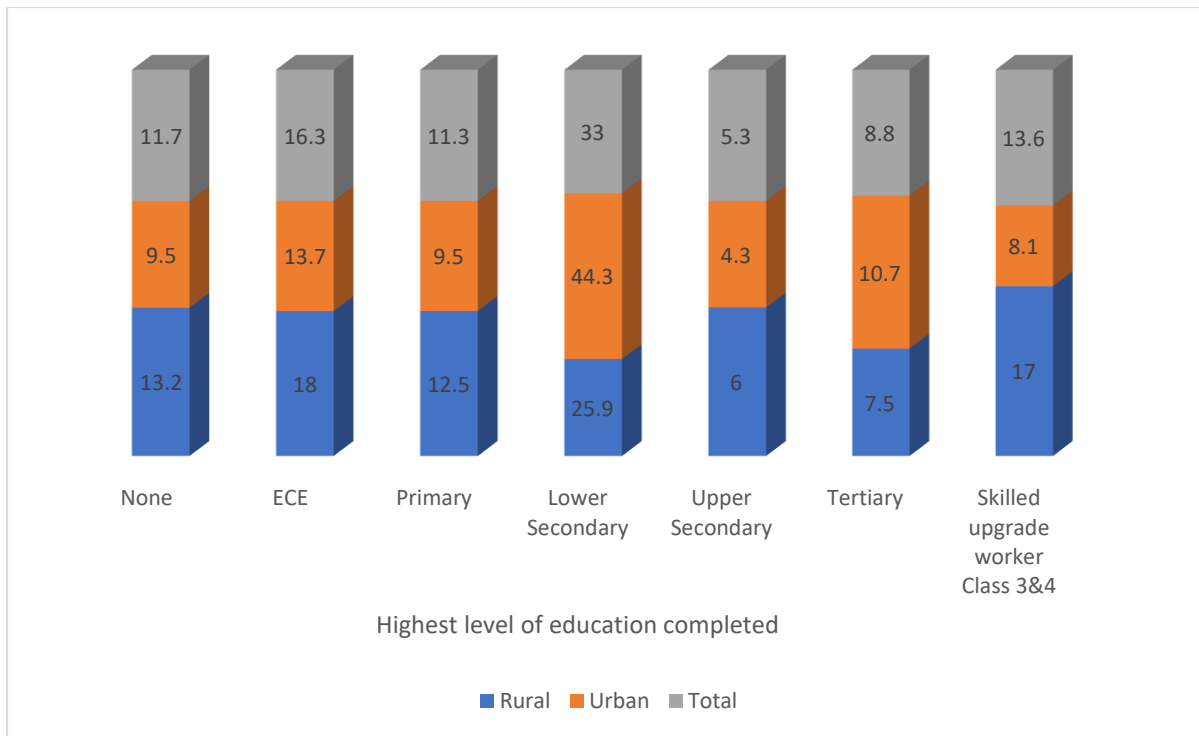


Figure 7.2: Percentage distribution of highest level of education completed by place of residence

Thirty-four percent and 32 percent of males and females, respectively, reported having completed lower secondary education, (Figure 7.3). More females reported skills training, 14 percent, than their male counterparts, 13 percent; while 10 percent of males reported having attained tertiary education, compared to 8 percent of females















Province	Highest level of Education													
	None		ECE		Primary		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary		Tertiary		Skilled upgrade worker Class 3&4	
														
Bulawayo	9.2	8.6	13.6	14.1	4.2	4.4	12.3	10.4	4.2	4.4	12.3	10.4	9.1	10.8
Manicaland	13.6	13.2	16.8	17.9	5.8	6.1	9.0	7.8	5.8	6.1	9.0	7.8	12.7	15.8
Mashonaland Central	12.5	13.1	16.5	18.0	5.5	6.0	8.5	7.9	5.5	6.0	8.5	7.9	15.2	17.2
Mashonaland East	11.7	11.6	16.2	17.4	4.9	5.1	8.2	7.0	4.9	5.1	8.2	7.0	11.9	14.1
Mashonaland West	12.0	12.5	15.7	17.2	4.9	5.3	8.8	7.8	4.9	5.3	8.8	7.8	12.3	14.0
Matabeleland North	11.9	11.9	16.7	17.2	6.3	6.1	8.8	7.7	6.3	6.1	8.8	7.7	22.8	21.3
Matabeleland South	11.7	11.7	16.3	16.7	5.7	5.8	8.3	7.3	5.7	5.8	8.3	7.3	20.5	18.9
Midlands	11.8	11.7	17.0	17.8	5.4	5.3	8.9	7.4	5.4	5.3	8.9	7.4	13.8	14.5
Masvingo	14.1	13.3	17.4	17.9	6.4	6.2	9.3	7.7	6.4	6.2	9.3	7.7	13.2	15.6
Harare	9.1	8.9	12.4	13.7	4.1	4.1	12.8	9.6	4.1	4.1	12.8	9.6	6.1	8.1
Total	11.8	11.7	15.8	16.8	5.2	5.4	9.5	8.0	5.2	5.4	9.5	8.0	12.8	14.3

Figure 7.3: Percentage distribution of highest level of education by province by sex

Chapter 8: Summary Indices and Conclusion

8.1: Summary Indices

As discussed in the methodology section, indices were calculated using the seven indicators of adequate housing. Each index ranges from 0 to 1, 0 standing for highly inadequate to highly adequate as represented by 1 (*Figure 8.1*). The mean of each index shows how far a country is from achieving adequate housing.

The means of three of the seven indices were still below 0.5, implying that they are still below the average adequate housing achievement. In particular, access to electricity and access to clean cooking both have a mean of 0.2 which is far below the average. Sanitation, with a mean of 0.4 is near moderate levels of achieving adequate housing. Generally, living space is fairly adequate with a mean of 0.5; this is also true with the durability of materials used for the construction of housing units. However, security of tenure is good, with a mean of 0.6, while access to clean water is adequate with a mean of 0.9. In 2022, Zimbabwe had attained an average level of housing adequacy with a mean score of 0.5.

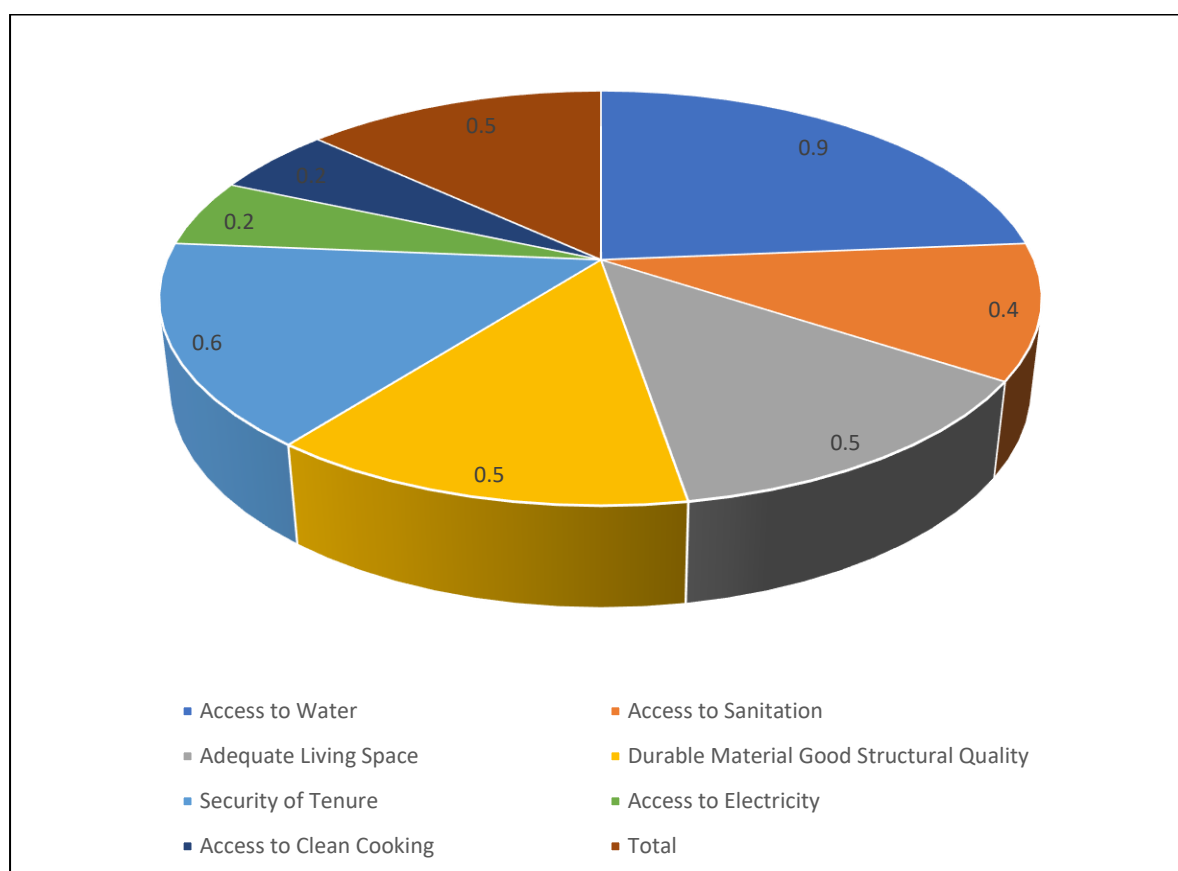


Figure 8.1: National average housing adequacy indices

There is variability in the achievement of these indices as shown by the standard deviations ranging between 0.4 to 0.5 (Figure 8.2). These variations can be captured by assessing the mean indices across provinces. The index for adequacy of access to clean water ranges from 0.7 in Masvingo province to 1 in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces. While the mean index for adequacy of sanitation is 0.9 in Bulawayo and Harare respectively, it ranges from 0.1 in Mashonaland Central province to 0.3 in Midlands, Mashonaland West and Mashonaland East provinces. The mean for the adequacy of living space index is 0.5 across provinces, while that of durability of material used for the construction of dwelling units ranged from 0.2 in Matabeleland North province to 0.7 and 0.8 in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces, respectively. Security of tenure index ranges from 0.3 in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces to 0.7 in Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Midlands, and Masvingo provinces. The mean for access to electricity index is still at the low end of the continuum ranging from .1 in six of the 10 provinces, to 0.5 and 0.8 in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces, respectively. Access to clean cooking is also at the lower end of the continuum of adequacy of housing; the means range from 0.1 in 6 out of the ten provinces, to 0.5 and 0.8 in Harare and Bulawayo metropolitan provinces, respectively. The average mean indices for Harare and Bulawayo are 0.6 and 0.7 respectively; while the means for the other 8 provinces still stand at 0.4.

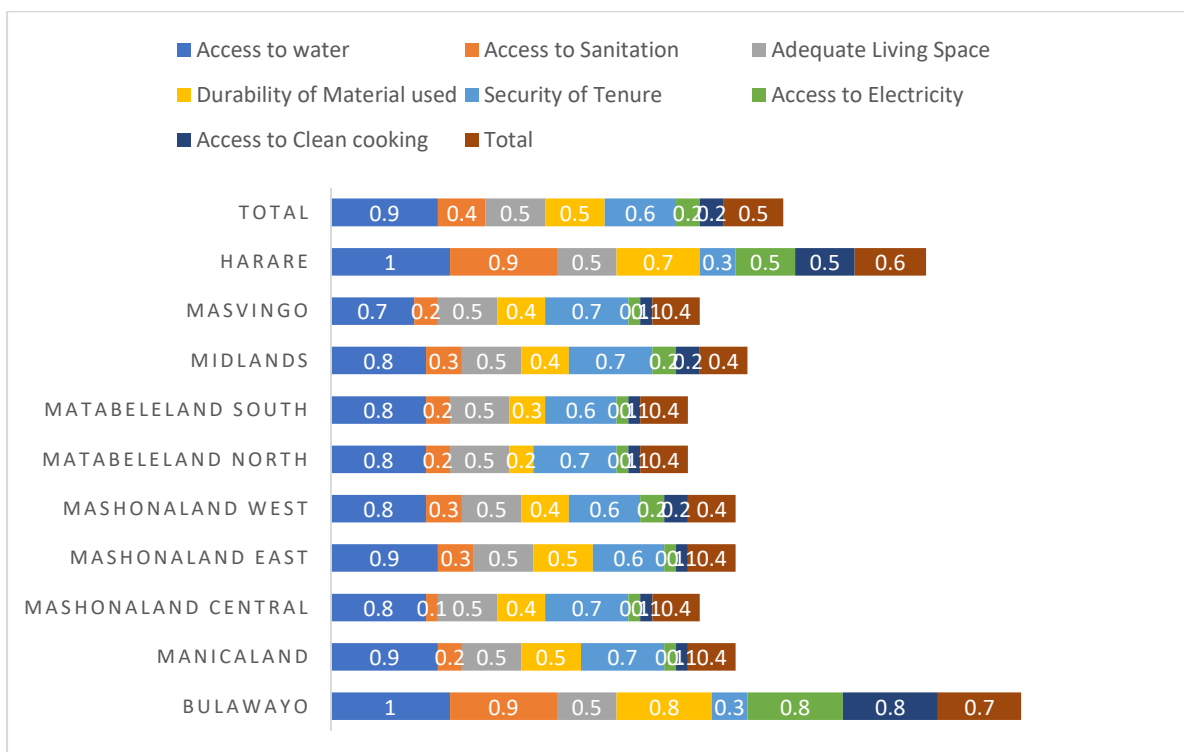


Figure 8.2: Average housing adequacy index by province

8.2: Conclusion

Based on summary indices, the conclusion is that living conditions for rural areas in Zimbabwe in 2022 were still below average. While security of tenure of housing units and access to clean water were above average; there is great need for improvement in the provision of sanitation, electricity and clean energy for cooking. One province that stood out as being disadvantaged in rural areas in many spheres of life is Matabeleland North. Living standards of metropolitan provinces of Harare and Bulawayo were above average, with Bulawayo metropolitan province faring better than Harare metropolitan province, with mean adequacy indices of 0.7 and 0.6 respectively. However, there is still room for improvement especially in the improvement of security of tenure and provision of adequate living space in both Bulawayo and Harare metropolitan provinces. In Harare metropolitan province, in addition to these two, there is need for improvement in the provision of electricity and clean sources of energy for cooking.

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Appendices

Table 1: Percentage distribution of tenure status by province

Province	Owner	Percent	Tenant	Percent	Lodger	Percent	Tied accommodation	Percent	Relational	Percent	Other	Percent	Total	Percent
Bulawayo	53,972	30.2	14,910	8.3	67,258	37.6	8,971	5.0	32,851	18.4	754	0.4	178,716	100
Manicaland	354,104	70.4	10,652	2.1	56,903	11.3	44,786	8.9	35,214	7.0	1,270	0.3	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	229,311	67.9	5,070	1.5	31,776	9.4	40,336	11.9	27,593	8.2	3,692	1.1	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	284,465	62.8	8,216	1.8	60,818	13.4	48,373	10.7	45,758	10.1	5,036	1.1	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	261,833	56.1	12,524	2.7	80,541	17.3	61,264	13.1	43,922	9.4	6,781	1.5	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	140,942	70.7	7,000	3.5	14,394	7.2	21,155	10.6	14,730	7.4	1,205	0.6	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	119,567	61.8	3,344	1.7	24,970	12.9	24,804	12.8	19,981	10.3	662	0.3	193,328	100
Midlands	288,556	65.5	12,624	2.9	78,305	17.8	29,791	6.8	30,181	6.9	787	0.2	440,244	100
Masvingo	286,149	72.8	10,317	2.6	36,725	9.3	36,465	9.3	21,368	5.4	2,201	0.6	393,225	100
Harare	216,283	33.1	34,828	5.3	282,895	43.3	40,210	6.2	76,274	11.7	3,067	0.5	653,557	100
Total	2,235,182	58.5	119,485	3.1	734,585	19.2	356,155	9.3	347,872	9.1	25,455	0.7	3,818,734	100

Table 2: Distribution of tenure status by province and sex of household head

Province	Owner	Tenant	Lodger	Tied accommodation	Relational	Other	Total
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	
Bulawayo	27,395	8,980	41,202	6,566	17,920	463	178,716
Manicaland	176,083	6,426	33,890	30,378	19,575	712	502,929
Mashonaland Central	149,741	3,531	19,816	29,068	18,293	2,595	337,778
Mashonaland East	167,484	5,503	37,319	34,953	29,464	3,450	452,666
Mashonaland West	168,674	8,507	50,562	43,949	29,400	4,528	466,865
Matabeleland North	76,433	4,578	8,783	15,372	8,327	765	199,426
Matabeleland South	60,645	2,073	15,140	18,064	10,924	354	193,328
Midlands	170,246	8,426	47,305	21,089	17,960	495	440,244
Masvingo	147,554	6,528	21,423	26,771	11,002	1,392	393,225
Harare	139,390	22,533	191,845	29,328	50,422	2,134	653,557
Total	1,283,645	77,085	467,285	255,538	213,287	16,888	3,818,734

Table 3: Percentage distribution of tenure status by province, by place of residence

place of residence	Owner	Percent	Tenant	Percent	Lodger	Percent	Tied accommodation	Percent	Relational	Percent	Other	Percent	Total	Percent
Rural	1,715,295	76.8	37,206	1.7	58,847	2.6	233,549	10.5	173,745	7.8	16,159	0.7	2,234,801	100
Urban	519,887	32.8	82,279	5.2	675,738	42.7	122,606	7.7	174,127	11.0	9,296	0.6	1,583,933	100
Total	2,235,182	58.5	119,485	3.1	734,585	19.2	356,155	9.3	347,872	9.1	25,455	0.7	3,818,734	100

Table 4: Tenure status by province, place of residence and sex

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	Tenure Status													
	Owner		Tenant		Lodger		Tied accommodation		Relational		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural		970,918	744,377	24,646	12,560	34,833	24,014	165,338	68,211	105,265	68,480	10,490	5,669	2,234,801
Urban		312,727	207,160	52,439	29,840	432,452	243,286	90,200	32,406	108,022	66,105	6,398	2,898	1,583,933
Total		1,283,645	951,537	77,085	42,400	467,285	267,300	255,538	100,617	213,287	134,585	16,888	8,567	3,818,734

Table 5: Type of dwelling unit by province

PROVINCE	Type of dwelling unit										Total
	Traditional	Mixed	Detached	Semi-detached	Flat/townhouse	Shack	Mobile	Cluster (Attached)	Other		
Bulawayo	800	965	114,888	40,405	17,305	462	17	2,846	1,028	178,716	
Manicaland	67,428	221,596	156,572	31,942	14,767	6,226	410	2,243	1,745	502,929	
Mashonaland Central	87,425	147,500	72,524	17,167	4,681	4,571	509	1,567	1,834	337,778	
Mashonaland East	38,953	169,363	192,223	28,749	12,789	6,211	644	3,236	498	452,666	
Mashonaland West	93,869	144,372	162,890	41,711	11,969	5,343	516	3,329	2,866	466,865	
Matabeleland North	91,723	47,655	41,511	10,378	4,048	1,690	156	1,335	930	199,426	
Matabeleland South	27,235	86,097	56,896	14,573	2,694	3,685	621	834	693	193,328	
Midlands	103,503	152,608	123,804	40,404	13,507	3,665	316	1,982	455	440,244	
Masvingo	79,265	183,111	89,341	29,198	9,384	1,014	91	917	904	393,225	
Harare	1,917	5,543	479,285	111,475	37,134	9,496	554	4,136	4,017	653,557	
Total	592,118	1,158,810	1,489,934	366,002	128,278	42,363	3,834	22,425	14,970	3,818,734	

Table 6: Type of dwelling unit by Province and sex of head of household

PROVINCE	Type of dwelling unit									
	Traditional	Mixed	Detached	Semi-detached	Flat/townhouse	Shack	Mobile	Cluster (Attached)	Other	Total
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	
Bulawayo	448	588	65,971	22,877	9,865	350	16	1,780	631	178,716
Manicaland	35,158	109,997	87,532	18,746	8,782	4,216	271	1,387	975	502,929
Mashonaland Central	59,158	96,445	46,963	11,290	3,066	3,410	411	994	1,307	337,778
Mashonaland East	22,976	99,250	121,955	18,151	8,246	4,584	471	2,211	329	452,666
Mashonaland West	63,688	95,369	104,793	25,978	7,389	3,976	389	2,175	1,863	466,865
Matabeleland North	50,361	25,390	25,887	6,909	2,629	1,381	129	964	608	199,426
Matabeleland South	14,847	43,215	33,747	9,128	2,002	2,985	275	521	480	193,328
Midlands	63,752	89,878	74,629	24,298	8,298	2,832	253	1,312	269	440,244
Masvingo	43,835	92,663	50,759	19,791	5,666	778	76	578	524	393,225
Harare	1,273	3,599	322,813	71,731	23,188	7,032	455	2,825	2,736	653,557
Total	355,496	656,394	935,049	228,899	79,131	31,544	2,746	14,747	9,722	3,818,734

PROVINCE	Type of dwelling unit									
	Traditional	Mixed	Detached	Semi-detached	Flat/townhouse	Shack	Mobile	Cluster (Attached)	Other	Total
	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	
Bulawayo	352	377	48,917	17,528	7,440	112	1	1,066	397	178,716
Manicaland	32,270	111,599	69,040	13,196	5,985	2,010	139	856	770	502,929
Mashonaland Central	28,267	51,055	25,561	5,877	1,615	1,161	98	573	527	337,778
Mashonaland East	15,977	70,113	70,268	10,598	4,543	1,627	173	1,025	169	452,666
Mashonaland West	30,181	49,003	58,097	15,733	4,580	1,367	127	1,154	1,003	466,865
Matabeleland North	41,362	22,265	15,624	3,469	1,419	309	27	371	322	199,426
Matabeleland South	12,388	42,882	23,149	5,445	692	700	346	313	213	193,328
Midlands	39,751	62,730	49,175	16,106	5,209	833	63	670	186	440,244
Masvingo	35,430	90,448	38,582	9,407	3,718	236	15	339	380	393,225
Harare	644	1,944	156,472	39,744	13,946	2,464	99	1,311	1,281	653,557
Total	236,622	502,416	554,885	137,103	49,147	10,819	1,088	7,678	5,248	3,818,734

Table 7: Type of dwelling unit by place of residence

Place of residence	Type of dwelling unit									
	Traditional	Mixed	Detached	Semi-detached	Flat/townhouse	Shack	Mobile	Cluster (Attached)	Other	Total
Rural	577,928	1,133,213	357,784	88,804	40,120	17,964	2,301	10,308	6,379	2,234,801
Urban	14,190	25,597	1,132,150	277,198	88,158	24,399	1,533	12,117	8,591	1,583,933
Total	592,118	1,158,810	1,489,934	366,002	128,278	42,363	3,834	22,425	14,970	3,818,734

Table 8: Type of dwelling unit by place of residence and sex of head of household

Place of residence	Type of dwelling unit																		
	Traditional		Mixed		Detached		Semi-detached		Flat/townhouse		Shack		Mobile		Cluster (Attached)		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Rural	346,171	231,757	640,637	492,576	215,594	142,190	57,344	31,460	25,519	14,601	13,916	4,048	1,556	745	6,763	3,545	3,990	2,389	2,234,801
Urban	9,325	4,865	15,757	9,840	719,455	412,695	171,555	105,643	53,612	34,546	17,628	6,771	1,190	343	7,984	4,133	5,732	2,859	1,583,933
Total	355,496	236,622	656,394	502,416	935,049	554,885	228,899	137,103	79,131	49,147	31,544	10,819	2,746	1,088	14,747	7,678	9,722	5,248	3,818,734

Table 9: Percentage distribution of dwelling unit by province

PROVINCE	Material used for walls									
	Strong walls		Moderate walls		Weak walls		Total	Percent		
Bulawayo	173,044	96.8	2,981	1.7	2,691	1.5	178,716	100.0		
Manicaland	451,795	89.8	38,566	7.7	12,568	2.5	502,929	100.0		
Mashonaland Central	301,130	89.2	26,690	7.9	9,958	2.9	337,778	100.0		
Mashonaland East	430,998	95.2	12,763	2.8	8,905	2.0	452,666	100.0		
Mashonaland West	413,157	88.5	40,849	8.7	12,859	2.8	466,865	100.0		
Matabeleland North	114,366	57.3	81,002	40.6	4,058	2.0	199,426	100.0		
Matabeleland South	173,260	89.6	15,181	7.9	4,887	2.5	193,328	100.0		
Midlands	400,033	90.9	33,810	7.7	6,401	1.5	440,244	100.0		
Masvingo	376,341	95.7	13,954	3.5	2,930	0.7	393,225	100.0		
Harare	617,058	94.4	17,582	2.7	18,917	2.9	653,557	100.0		
Total	3,451,182	90.4	283,378	7.4	84,174	2.2	3,818,734	100.0		

Table 10: Percentage distribution of dwelling unit by province by sex of head of household

Province	Material used for walls													
	Strong walls				Moderate walls				Weak walls				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
Bulawayo	99,066	96.6	73,978	97.1	1,694	1.7	1,287	1.7	1,766	1.7	925	1.2	178,716	100
Manicaland	237,483	88.9	214,312	90.9	21,132	7.9	17,434	7.4	8,449	3.2	4,119	1.7	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	196,349	88.0	104,781	91.3	19,100	8.6	7,590	6.6	7,595	3.4	2,363	2.1	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	263,328	94.7	167,670	96.1	8,152	2.9	4,611	2.6	6,693	2.4	2,212	1.3	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	268,384	87.8	144,773	89.8	28,114	9.2	12,735	7.9	9,122	3.0	3,737	2.3	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	67,636	59.2	46,730	54.9	43,644	38.2	37,358	43.9	2,978	2.6	1,080	1.3	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	95,288	88.9	77,972	90.5	8,208	7.7	6,973	8.1	3,704	3.5	1,183	1.4	193,328	100
Midlands	239,535	90.2	160,498	91.9	21,100	7.9	12,710	7.3	4,886	1.8	1,515	0.9	440,244	100
Masvingo	204,206	95.1	172,135	96.4	8,323	3.9	5,631	3.2	2,141	1.0	789	0.4	393,225	100
Harare	409,555	94.0	207,503	95.2	12,138	2.8	5,444	2.5	13,959	3.2	4,958	2.3	653,557	100
Total	2,080,830	89.9	1,370,352	91.1	171,605	7.4	111,773	7.4	61,293	2.6	22,881	1.5	3,818,734	100

Table 11: Percentage distribution of material used for walls by place of residence

Place of residence	Material used for walls							
	Strong walls	Percent	Moderate walls	Percent	Weak walls	Percent	Total	Percent
Rural	1,953,133	87.4	244,817	11.0	36,851	1.6	2,234,801	100.0
Urban	1,498,049	94.6	38,561	2.4	47,323	3.0	1,583,933	100.0
Total	3,451,182	90.4	283,378	7.4	84,174	2.2	3,818,734	100.0

Table 12: Percentage distribution of dwelling unit by province by place of residence by sex of head of household

Place of residence	Material used for walls													
	Strong walls				Moderate walls				Weak walls				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
Rural	1,138,438	86.8	814,695	88.2	145,892	11.1	98,925	10.7	27,160	2.1	9,691	1.0	2,234,801	100
Urban	942,392	94.0	555,657	95.5	25,713	2.6	12,848	2.2	34,133	3.4	13,190	2.3	1,583,933	100
Total	2,080,830	89.9	1,370,352	91.1	171,605	7.4	111,773	7.4	61,293	2.6	22,881	1.5	3,818,734	100

Table 13: Percentage distribution of quality of roof of dwelling unit by province

Province	Material used for roof							
	Weak roofs		Moderate roofs		Strong roofs		Total	Percent
		Percent		Percent		Percent		
Bulawayo	1,255	0.7	23,656	13.2	153,805	86.1	178,716	100.0
Manicaland	74,387	14.8	170,875	34.0	257,667	51.2	502,929	100.0
Mashonaland Central	106,234	31.5	93,790	27.8	137,754	40.8	337,778	100.0
Mashonaland East	47,996	10.6	179,461	39.6	225,209	49.8	452,666	100.0
Mashonaland West	111,602	23.9	153,213	32.8	202,050	43.3	466,865	100.0
Matabeleland North	105,468	52.9	46,051	23.1	47,907	24.0	199,426	100.0
Matabeleland South	37,995	19.7	99,273	51.3	56,060	29.0	193,328	100.0
Midlands	125,509	28.5	124,685	28.3	190,050	43.2	440,244	100.0
Masvingo	96,665	24.6	152,315	38.7	144,245	36.7	393,225	100.0
Harare	5,222	0.8	150,775	23.1	497,560	76.1	653,557	100.0
Total	712,333	18.7	1,194,094	31.3	1,912,307	50.1	3,818,734	100.0

Table 14: Percentage distribution of quality of roof of dwelling unit by province by sex of head of household

Province	Material used for roof												Total	Percent
	Weak roofs		Moderate roofs				Strong roofs				Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
Bulawayo	764	0.7	491	0.6	14,412	14.1	9,244	12.1	87,350	85.2	66,455	87.2	178,716	100
Manicaland	38,498	14.4	35,889	15.2	89,234	33.4	81,641	34.6	139,332	52.2	118,335	50.2	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	71,835	32.2	34,399	30.0	62,496	28.0	31,294	27.3	88,713	39.8	49,041	42.7	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	28,146	10.1	19,850	11.4	113,193	40.7	66,268	38.0	136,834	49.2	88,375	50.6	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	75,327	24.6	36,275	22.5	102,249	33.5	50,964	31.6	128,044	41.9	74,006	45.9	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	58,045	50.8	47,423	55.7	26,597	23.3	19,454	22.8	29,616	25.9	18,291	21.5	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	20,731	19.3	17,264	20.0	53,416	49.8	45,857	53.2	33,053	30.8	23,007	26.7	193,328	100
Midlands	77,205	29.1	48,304	27.6	75,694	28.5	48,991	28.0	112,622	42.4	77,428	44.3	440,244	100
Masvingo	53,319	24.8	43,346	24.3	79,539	37.1	72,776	40.8	81,812	38.1	62,433	35.0	393,225	100
Harare	3,609	0.8	1,613	0.7	106,693	24.5	44,082	20.2	325,350	74.7	172,210	79.0	653,557	100
Total	427,479	18.5	284,854	18.9	723,523	31.3	470,571	31.3	1,162,726	50.3	749,581	49.8	3,818,734	100

Table 15: Percentage distribution of quality of roof of dwelling unit by place of residence

Place of residence	Material used for roof								Total	Percent
	Weak roofs		Moderate roofs		Strong roofs					
		Percent		Percent		Percent				
Rural	690,592	30.9	817,572	36.6	726,637	32.5	2,234,801	100.0		
Urban	21,741	1.4	376,522	23.8	1,185,670	74.9	1,583,933	100.0		
Total	712,333	18.7	1,194,094	31.3	1,912,307	50.1	3,818,734	100.0		

Table 16: Percentage distribution of quality of roof of dwelling unit by place of residence by sex of household head

Place of residence	Material used for roof													
	Weak roofs				Moderate roofs				Strong roofs				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
Rural	412,962	31.5	277,630	30.1	473,524	36.1	344,048	37.3	425,004	32.4	301,633	32.7	2,234,801	100
Urban	14,517	1.4	7,224	1.2	249,999	24.9	126,523	21.8	737,722	73.6	447,948	77.0	1,583,933	100
Total	427,479	18.5	284,854	18.9	723,523	31.3	470,571	31.3	1,162,726	50.3	749,581	49.8	3,818,734	100

Table 17: Percentage distribution of quality of floor of dwelling unit by province

Province	Material used for floor						Total	Percent
	Weak floors		Moderate floors		Strong floors			
		Percent		Percent		Percent		
Bulawayo	1,829	1.0	4,348	2.4	172,539	96.5	178,716	100
Manicaland	97,728	19.4	2,318	0.5	402,883	80.1	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	116,681	34.5	1,485	0.4	219,612	65.0	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	51,485	11.4	998	0.2	400,183	88.4	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	120,842	25.9	1,672	0.4	344,351	73.8	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	101,505	50.9	489	0.2	97,432	48.9	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	32,375	16.7	648	0.3	160,305	82.9	193,328	100
Midlands	111,629	25.4	2,567	0.6	326,048	74.1	440,244	100
Masvingo	85,572	21.8	810	0.2	306,843	78.0	393,225	100
Harare	10,157	1.6	7,925	1.2	635,475	97.2	653,557	100
Total	729,803	19.1	23,260	0.6	3,065,671	80.3	3,818,734	100

Table 18: Percentage distribution of quality of floor of dwelling unit by province by sex of head of household

Province	Material used for floor						Total	Percent
	Weak floors		Moderate floors		Strong floors			
	Male	Percent	Male	Percent	Male	Percent		
Bulawayo	1,115	1.1	2,473	2.4	98,938	96.5	102,526	100
Manicaland	53,982	20.2	1,329	0.5	211,753	79.3	267,064	100
Mashonaland Central	80,177	35.9	1,103	0.5	141,764	63.6	223,044	100
Mashonaland East	32,368	11.6	608	0.2	245,197	88.1	278,173	100
Mashonaland West	83,542	27.3	1,084	0.4	220,994	72.3	305,620	100
Matabeleland North	56,126	49.1	288	0.3	57,844	50.6	114,258	100
Matabeleland South	18,320	17.1	436	0.4	88,444	82.5	107,200	100
Midlands	70,027	26.4	1,667	0.6	193,827	73.0	265,521	100
Masvingo	48,638	22.7	490	0.2	165,542	77.1	214,670	100
Harare	7,072	1.6	4,743	1.1	423,837	97.3	435,652	100
Total	451,367	19.5	14,221	0.6	1,848,140	79.9	2,313,728	100

Province	Material used for floor						Total	Percent
	Weak floors		Moderate floors		Strong floors			
	Female	Percent	Female	Percent	Female	Percent		
Bulawayo	714	0.9	1,875	2.5	73,601	96.6	76,190	100
Manicaland	43,746	18.5	989	0.4	191,130	81.0	235,865	100
Mashonaland Central	36,504	31.8	382	0.3	77,848	67.9	114,734	100
Mashonaland East	19,117	11.0	390	0.2	154,986	88.8	174,493	100
Mashonaland West	37,300	23.1	588	0.4	123,357	76.5	161,245	100
Matabeleland North	45,379	53.3	201	0.2	39,588	46.5	85,168	100
Matabeleland South	14,055	16.3	212	0.2	71,861	83.4	86,128	100
Midlands	41,602	23.8	900	0.5	132,221	75.7	174,723	100
Masvingo	36,934	20.7	320	0.2	141,301	79.1	178,555	100
Harare	3,085	1.4	3,182	1.5	211,638	97.1	217,905	100
Total	278,436	18.5	9,039	0.6	1,217,531	80.9	1,505,006	100

Table 19: Percentage distribution of quality of floor of dwelling unit by place of residence

Place of residence	Material used for floors						Total	Percent
	Weak floors	Percent	Moderate floors	Percent	Strong floors	Percent		
Rural	687,603	30.8	1,459,506	65.3	86,371	3.9	2,233,480	100.0
Urban	20,404	1.3	1,347,746	85.1	215,073	13.6	1,583,223	100.0
Total	708,007	18.6	2,807,252	73.6	301,444	7.9	3,816,703	100.0

Table 20: Percentage distribution of quality of floor of dwelling unit by place of residence by Sex of head of household

Place of residence	Material used for floor													
	Weak floors				Moderate floors				Strong floors				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
Rural	410,822	31.3	276,781	30.0	849,249	64.8	610,257	66.1	50,468	3.9	35,903	3.9	2,233,480	100
Urban	13,572	1.4	6,832	1.2	851,062	85.0	496,684	85.4	137,060	13.7	78,013	13.4	1,583,223	100
Total	424,394	18.4	283,613	18.9	1,700,311	73.5	1,106,941	73.6	187,528	8.1	113,916	7.6	3,816,703	100

Table 21: Percentage distribution of household size by province

Province	Number of people usually in the household													
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total							
Bulawayo	23,506	13.2	26,897	15.1	32,950	18.5	33,394	18.7	26,948	15.1	34,558	19.4	178,253	100
Manicaland	58,691	11.7	65,401	13.0	84,251	16.8	88,296	17.6	82,214	16.4	123,770	24.6	502,623	100
Mashonaland Central	33,291	9.9	42,238	12.5	61,503	18.2	64,666	19.2	58,168	17.2	77,582	23.0	337,448	100
Mashonaland East	57,240	12.7	64,594	14.3	82,758	18.3	83,986	18.6	73,597	16.3	90,000	19.9	452,175	100
Mashonaland West	48,641	10.4	60,292	13.0	83,761	18.0	87,763	18.9	77,890	16.7	107,223	23.0	465,570	100
Matabeleland North	22,469	11.3	23,227	11.7	31,616	15.9	34,525	17.3	31,352	15.8	55,821	28.0	199,010	100
Matabeleland South	27,892	14.4	26,127	13.5	31,092	16.1	30,638	15.9	27,058	14.0	50,410	26.1	193,217	100
Midlands	45,103	10.3	55,513	12.6	75,305	17.1	80,097	18.2	73,024	16.6	110,786	25.2	439,828	100
Masvingo	42,753	10.9	48,210	12.3	63,927	16.3	68,567	17.4	64,441	16.4	105,302	26.8	393,200	100
Harare	91,922	14.1	97,502	14.9	122,336	18.7	123,832	19.0	103,418	15.8	113,633	17.4	652,643	100
Total	451,508	11.8	510,001	13.4	669,499	17.6	695,764	18.2	618,110	16.2	869,085	22.8	3,813,967	100

Table 22: Distribution of household size by province by sex of head of household

Province	Number of persons usually in the household						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	
Bulawayo	15,303	14,146	17,040	18,995	16,378	20,404	102,266
Manicaland	34,948	29,970	39,908	45,152	45,260	71,670	266,908
Mashonaland Central	18,952	23,121	38,513	43,583	41,670	56,985	222,824
Mashonaland East	34,855	33,748	46,591	51,936	48,811	61,911	277,852
Mashonaland West	30,504	34,446	51,859	57,802	54,278	75,934	304,823
Matabeleland North	14,562	12,084	16,399	19,346	18,341	33,273	114,005
Matabeleland South	18,839	14,229	15,976	16,266	14,688	27,137	107,135
Midlands	27,139	29,354	42,022	47,902	46,599	72,263	265,279
Masvingo	25,280	22,478	30,311	35,481	36,506	64,602	214,658
Harare	59,114	57,696	75,838	84,091	75,107	83,248	435,094
Total	279,496	271,272	374,457	420,554	397,638	567,427	2,310,844

Province	Number of persons usually in the household						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	
Bulawayo	8,203	12,751	15,910	14,399	10,570	14,154	75,987
Manicaland	23,743	35,431	44,343	43,144	36,954	52,100	235,715
Mashonaland Central	14,339	19,117	22,990	21,083	16,498	20,597	114,624
Mashonaland East	22,385	30,846	36,167	32,050	24,786	28,089	174,323
Mashonaland West	18,137	25,846	31,902	29,961	23,612	31,289	160,747
Matabeleland North	7,907	11,143	15,217	15,179	13,011	22,548	85,005
Matabeleland South	9,053	11,898	15,116	14,372	12,370	23,273	86,082
Midlands	17,964	26,159	33,283	32,195	26,425	38,523	174,549
Masvingo	17,473	25,732	33,616	33,086	27,935	40,700	178,542
Harare	32,808	39,806	46,498	39,741	28,311	30,385	217,549
Total	172,012	238,729	295,042	275,210	220,472	301,658	1,503,123

Table 23: Percentage distribution of household size by place of residence

Place of residence	Number of people usually in the household													
	1		2		3		4		5		6+		Total	
Rural	234,025	10.5	273,323	12.2	369,844	16.5	396,533	17.7	370,361	16.6	590,700	26.4	2,234,786	100
Urban	217,483	13.7	236,678	14.9	299,655	18.9	299,231	18.9	247,749	15.6	283,120	17.9	1,583,916	100
Total	451,508	11.8	510,001	13.4	669,499	17.5	695,764	18.2	618,110	16.2	873,820	22.9	3,818,702	100

Table 24: Percentage distribution of household size by place of residence, Sex

Place of residence	Number of persons usually in the household																									
	1		2		3		4		5		6+		Total													
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total			
Rural	141,500	10.8	92,525	10.0	137,267	10.5	136,056	14.7	198,677	15.1	171,167	18.5	229,777	18	166,756	18	228,399	17	141,962	15	375,862	29	214,838	23	2,234,786	100
Urban	137,996	13.8	79,487	13.7	134,005	13.4	102,673	17.7	175,780	17.5	123,875	21.3	190,777	19	108,454	19	169,239	17	78,510	14	194,429	19	88,691	15	1,583,916	100
Total	279,496	12.1	172,012	11.4	271,272	11.7	238,729	15.9	374,457	16.2	295,042	19.6	420,554	18	275,210	18	397,638	17	220,472	15	570,291	25	303,529	20	3,818,702	100

Table 25: Percentage distribution of rooms used by each household by province

Province	Number of rooms													
	1		2		3		4		5		6+		Total	
Bulawayo	39,786	22.3	33,346	18.7	25,426	14.2	31,716	17.7	18,803	10.5	29,639	16.6	178,716	100
Manicaland	88,803	17.7	114,555	22.8	112,498	22.4	78,317	15.6	53,428	10.6	55,328	11.0	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	63,095	18.7	88,767	26.3	77,466	22.9	52,640	15.6	28,722	8.5	27,088	8.0	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	85,490	18.9	110,983	24.5	100,220	22.1	63,269	14.0	42,765	9.4	49,939	11.0	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	101,090	21.7	120,984	25.9	95,065	20.4	66,061	14.1	39,902	8.5	43,763	9.4	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	32,519	16.3	42,541	21.3	44,184	22.2	33,645	16.9	21,215	10.6	25,322	12.7	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	42,590	22.0	35,561	18.4	33,832	17.5	28,793	14.9	21,203	11.0	31,349	16.2	193,328	100
Midlands	82,573	18.8	101,905	23.1	83,732	19.0	65,906	15.0	48,459	11.0	57,669	13.1	440,244	100
Masvingo	62,222	15.8	81,769	20.8	81,111	20.6	67,937	17.3	45,083	11.5	55,103	14.0	393,225	100
Harare	202,449	31.0	160,032	24.5	97,883	15.0	68,276	10.4	45,475	7.0	79,442	12.2	653,557	100
Total	800,617	21.0	890,443	23.3	751,417	19.7	556,560	14.6	365,055	9.6	454,642	11.9	3,818,734	100

Table 26: Distribution of rooms used by each household by province by sex of head of household

Province	Number of rooms						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	
Bulawayo	25,147	19,790	13,888	17,112	10,101	16,488	178,716
Manicaland	51,249	60,664	58,045	39,745	27,786	29,575	502,929
Mashonaland Central	41,508	58,420	51,060	34,962	19,105	17,989	337,778
Mashonaland East	54,826	69,109	60,605	37,200	25,756	30,677	452,666
Mashonaland West	66,457	79,986	62,260	42,688	25,742	28,487	466,865
Matabeleland North	20,607	24,479	24,303	18,423	11,863	14,583	199,426
Matabeleland South	27,862	20,505	17,181	14,802	10,747	16,103	193,328
Midlands	52,847	62,015	49,660	38,318	28,496	34,185	440,244
Masvingo	36,600	44,480	42,173	36,677	24,161	30,579	393,225
Harare	139,260	108,600	64,986	42,618	28,671	51,517	653,557
Total	516,363	548,048	444,161	322,545	212,428	270,183	3,818,734

Province	Number of rooms						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	
Bulawayo	14,639	13,556	11,538	14,604	8,702	13,151	178,716
Manicaland	37,554	53,891	54,453	38,572	25,642	25,753	502,929
Mashonaland Central	21,587	30,347	26,406	17,678	9,617	9,099	337,778
Mashonaland East	30,664	41,874	39,615	26,069	17,009	19,262	452,666
Mashonaland West	34,633	40,998	32,805	23,373	14,160	15,276	466,865
Matabeleland North	11,912	18,062	19,881	15,222	9,352	10,739	199,426
Matabeleland South	14,728	15,056	16,651	13,991	10,456	15,246	193,328
Midlands	29,726	39,890	34,072	27,588	19,963	23,484	440,244
Masvingo	25,622	37,289	38,938	31,260	20,922	24,524	393,225
Harare	63,189	51,432	32,897	25,658	16,804	27,925	653,557
Total	284,254	342,395	307,256	234,015	152,627	184,459	3,818,734

Table 27: Percentage distribution of rooms used by each household by place of residence

Place of residence	Number of rooms												Total	Percent
	1	Percent	2	Percent	3	Percent	4	Percent	5	Percent	6+	Percent		
Rural	318,804	14.3	520,959	23.3	518,636	23.2	373,058	16.7	242,268	10.8	261,076	11.7	2,234,801	100
Urban	481,813	30.4	369,484	23.3	232,781	14.7	183,502	11.6	122,787	7.8	193,566	12.2	1,583,933	100
Total	800,617	21.0	890,443	23.3	751,417	19.7	556,560	14.6	365,055	9.6	454,642	11.9	3,818,734	100

Table 28: Distribution of rooms used by each household by Place of residence by sex of head of household

Place of residence	Number of rooms							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	
Rural	199,377	310,625	298,933	212,919	138,979	150,657	2,234,801	
Urban	316,986	237,423	145,228	109,626	73,449	119,526	1,583,933	
Total	516,363	548,048	444,161	322,545	212,428	270,183	3,818,734	

Place of residence	Number of rooms						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	
Rural	119,427	210,334	219,703	160,139	103,289	110,419	2,234,801
Urban	164,827	132,061	87,553	73,876	49,338	74,040	1,583,933
Total	284,254	342,395	307,256	234,015	152,627	184,459	3,818,734

Table 29: Percentage distribution of rooms used for sleeping by each household by province

PROVINCE	Number of rooms used for sleeping												Total	Percent
	1	Percent	2	Percent	3	Percent	4	Percent	5	Percent	6+	Percent		
Bulawayo	72,715	40.7	60,376	33.8	33,170	18.6	9,918	5.5	1,566	0.9	971	0.5	178,716	100
Manicaland	196,592	39.1	196,736	39.1	83,070	16.5	20,153	4.0	4,190	0.8	2,188	0.4	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	143,991	42.6	130,140	38.5	49,901	14.8	10,318	3.1	2,237	0.7	1,191	0.4	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	192,333	42.5	171,673	37.9	66,506	14.7	16,870	3.7	3,441	0.8	1,843	0.4	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	202,956	43.5	170,152	36.4	69,631	14.9	17,381	3.7	3,897	0.8	2,848	0.6	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	76,196	38.2	73,039	36.6	35,112	17.6	10,410	5.2	2,833	1.4	1,836	0.9	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	79,813	41.3	63,230	32.7	32,618	16.9	11,482	5.9	3,786	2.0	2,399	1.2	193,328	100
Midlands	174,881	39.7	161,513	36.7	75,512	17.2	20,480	4.7	5,123	1.2	2,735	0.6	440,244	100
Masvingo	144,252	36.7	153,294	39.0	70,172	17.8	18,374	4.7	4,737	1.2	2,396	0.6	393,225	100
Harare	327,055	50.0	199,628	30.5	84,656	13.0	32,229	4.9	6,670	1.0	3,319	0.5	653,557	100
Total	1,610,784	42.2	1,379,781	36.1	600,348	15.7	167,615	4.4	38,480	1.0	21,726	0.6	3,818,734	100

Table 30: Distribution of rooms used for sleeping by each household by province by sex of head of household

PROVINCE	Number of rooms used for sleeping						Total
	1 Male	2 Male	3 Male	4 Male	5 Male	6+ Male	
Bulawayo	43,668	33,382	18,519	5,509	890	558	178,716
Manicaland	106,428	99,571	46,261	11,225	2,364	1,215	502,929
Mashonaland Central	93,489	85,060	34,979	7,172	1,547	797	337,778
Mashonaland East	118,974	102,528	42,418	10,807	2,246	1,200	452,666
Mashonaland West	132,540	110,214	46,919	11,466	2,634	1,847	466,865
Matabeleland North	44,793	40,360	20,165	6,129	1,685	1,126	199,426
Matabeleland South	48,394	32,331	16,919	6,121	2,069	1,366	193,328
Midlands	105,972	94,971	46,931	12,734	3,222	1,691	440,244
Masvingo	77,336	80,304	41,579	11,096	2,905	1,450	393,225
Harare	220,045	131,870	55,953	21,171	4,429	2,184	653,557
Total	991,639	810,591	370,643	103,430	23,991	13,434	3,818,734

PROVINCE	Number of rooms used for sleeping						Total
	1 Female	2 Female	3 Female	4 Female	5 Female	6+ Female	
Bulawayo	29,047	26,994	14,651	4,409	676	413	178,716
Manicaland	90,164	97,165	36,809	8,928	1,826	973	502,929
Mashonaland Central	50,502	45,080	14,922	3,146	690	394	337,778
Mashonaland East	73,359	69,145	24,088	6,063	1,195	643	452,666
Mashonaland West	70,416	59,938	22,712	5,915	1,263	1,001	466,865
Matabeleland North	31,403	32,679	14,947	4,281	1,148	710	199,426
Matabeleland South	31,419	30,899	15,699	5,361	1,717	1,033	193,328
Midlands	68,909	66,542	28,581	7,746	1,901	1,044	440,244
Masvingo	66,916	72,990	28,593	7,278	1,832	946	393,225
Harare	107,010	67,758	28,703	11,058	2,241	1,135	653,557
Total	619,145	569,190	229,705	64,185	14,489	8,292	3,818,734

Table 31: Percentage distribution of rooms used for sleeping by each household by Place of residence

place of residence	Number of bedrooms used for sleeping												Total	Percent
	1	Percent	2	Percent	3	Percent	4	Percent	5	Percent	6+	Percent		
Rural	833,462	37.3	889,296	39.8	380,665	17.0	93,476	4.2	23,853	1.1	14,049	0.6	2,234,801	100
Urban	777,322	49.1	490,485	31.0	219,683	13.9	74,139	4.7	14,627	0.9	7,677	0.5	1,583,933	100
Total	1,610,784	42.2	1,379,781	36.1	600,348	15.7	167,615	4.4	38,480	1.0	21,726	0.6	3,818,734	100

Table 32: Distribution of rooms used for sleeping by each household by place of residence by sex of head of household

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	Number of rooms used for sleeping												Total
	1		2		3		4		5		6+		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Rural	492,832	340,630	505,418	383,878	232,826	147,839	57,182	36,294	14,651	9,202	8,581	5,468	2,234,801
Urban	498,807	278,515	305,173	185,312	137,817	81,866	46,248	27,891	9,340	5,287	4,853	2,824	1,583,933
Total	991,639	619,145	810,591	569,190	370,643	229,705	103,430	64,185	23,991	14,489	13,434	8,292	3,818,734

Table 33: Distribution of rooms used for sleeping by household size by sex of head of household

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	NUMBER OF ROOMS												Total
	1		2		3		4		5		6+		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	295,398	176,956	42,798	31,791	13,752	10,380	4,045	3,015	1,082	696	583	349	580,845
2	182,897	142,137	66,336	86,725	18,210	18,071	5,365	5,032	1,299	1,085	605	550	528,312
3	208,659	135,147	106,348	116,749	30,041	33,223	7,364	7,106	1,623	1,390	781	665	649,096
4	164,700	89,671	165,272	125,953	50,250	40,988	11,525	9,821	2,167	1,702	881	742	663,672
5	86,172	44,025	191,948	97,294	70,580	41,512	15,521	9,791	2,965	1,952	1,009	725	563,494
6	34,256	18,371	130,164	56,670	70,949	33,158	16,004	8,630	3,188	1,793	1,202	705	375,090
7	12,108	7,361	61,776	28,208	51,188	22,045	13,921	6,773	2,898	1,523	1,142	564	209,507
8+	7,293	5,362	45,841	25,708	65,614	30,280	29,669	14,001	8,769	4,344	4,363	2,121	243,365
Total	991,483	619,030	810,483	569,098	370,584	229,657	103,414	64,169	23,991	14,485	10,566	6,421	3,813,381

Table 34: Percentage distribution of main source of electricity for the household by province

PROVINCE	Main source of energy for lighting															
	Electricity	Percent	Solar lanterns/lights	Percent	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Percent	Paraffin Lamp	Percent	Candles	Percent	Firewood	Percent	Grass/ Straw	Percent	Total	Percent
Bulawayo	157,504	88.1	1,098	0.6	8,927	5.0	78	0.0	4	0.0	455	0.3	10,650	6.0	178,716	100
Manicaland	102,776	20.4	7,089	1.4	141,967	28.2	459	0.1	116	0.0	1,772	0.4	248,750	49.5	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	50,374	14.9	7,405	2.2	114,208	33.8	393	0.1	30	0.0	1,060	0.3	164,308	48.6	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	87,363	19.3	8,071	1.8	159,025	35.1	550	0.1	133	0.0	1,732	0.4	195,792	43.3	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	141,917	30.4	9,667	2.1	128,295	27.5	613	0.1	71	0.0	1,618	0.3	184,684	39.6	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	32,422	16.3	2,857	1.4	48,292	24.2	266	0.1	32	0.0	689	0.3	114,868	57.6	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	35,014	18.1	1,618	0.8	51,028	26.4	398	0.2	25	0.0	511	0.3	104,734	54.2	193,328	100
Midlands	121,267	27.5	5,012	1.1	127,751	29.0	434	0.1	37	0.0	2,130	0.5	183,613	41.7	440,244	100
Masvingo	59,479	15.1	6,502	1.7	156,754	39.9	405	0.1	149	0.0	1,403	0.4	168,533	42.9	393,225	100
Harare	440,243	67.4	9,130	1.4	120,828	18.5	440	0.1	106	0.0	5,124	0.8	77,686	11.9	653,557	100
Total	1,228,359	32.2	58,449	1.5	1,057,075	27.7	4,036	0.1	703	0.0	16,494	0.4	1,453,618	38.1	3,818,734	100

Table 35: Distribution of main source of electricity for the household by province by sex of head of household

PROVINCE	Main source of energy for lighting															
	Electricity		Solar lanterns/lights		Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern		Paraffin Lamp		Candles		Firewood		Grass/ Straw		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Bulawayo	89,396	68,108	595	503	5,458	3,469	49	29	2	2	270	185	6,756	3,894	178,716	
Manicaland	59,920	42,856	3,589	3,500	76,654	65,313	310	149	44	72	992	780	125,555	123,195	502,929	
Mashonaland Central	33,230	17,144	4,760	2,645	79,726	34,482	323	70	22	8	651	409	104,332	59,976	337,778	
Mashonaland East	54,703	32,660	5,160	2,911	101,568	57,457	442	108	85	48	1,027	705	115,188	80,604	452,666	
Mashonaland West	89,601	52,316	6,551	3,116	88,619	39,676	500	113	43	28	1,019	599	119,287	65,397	466,865	
Matabeleland North	21,374	11,048	1,721	1,136	28,009	20,283	181	85	17	15	352	337	62,604	52,264	199,426	
Matabeleland South	21,683	13,331	910	708	27,998	23,030	281	117	9	16	267	244	56,052	48,682	193,328	
Midlands	72,686	48,581	3,140	1,872	79,467	48,284	328	106	20	17	1,278	852	108,602	75,011	440,244	
Masvingo	35,696	23,783	3,741	2,761	83,929	72,825	268	137	76	73	893	510	90,067	78,466	393,225	
Harare	284,661	155,582	5,805	3,325	87,579	33,249	326	114	75	31	3,457	1,667	53,749	23,937	653,557	
Total	762,950	465,409	35,972	22,477	659,007	398,068	3,008	1,028	393	310	10,206	6,288	842,192	611,426	3,818,734	

Table 36: Main source of lighting by place of residence and sex of head of household

place of residence	Main source of lighting																
	Male																
	Electricity	Perce nt	Solar lanterns/lights	Perce nt	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Perce nt	Paraffin Lamp	Perce nt	Candl es	Perce nt	Firewo od	Perce nt	Grass/ Straw	Perce nt	Total	Percent	
Rural	111,430	8.5	20,355	1.6	485,140	37.0		2,252	0.2	215	0.0	4,438	0.3	686,334	52.4	1,310,164	100
Urban	651,520	65.1	15,617	1.6	173,867	17.4		756	0.1	178	0.0	5,768	0.6	152,978	15.3	1,000,684	100
Total	762,950	33.0	35,972	1.6	659,007	28.5		3,008	0.1	393	0.0	10,206	0.4	839,312	36.3	2,310,848	100

place of residence	Main source of lighting																
	Female																
	Electricity	Perce nt	Solar lanterns/lights	Perce nt	Battery powered flashlight,	Perce nt	Paraffin Lamp	Perce nt	Candl es	Perce nt	Firewo od	Perce nt	Grass/ Straw	Perce nt	Total	Percent	
Rural	60,755	6.6	12,989	1.4	319,160	34.6	784	0.1	219	0.0	3,031	0.3	525,546	57.0	922,484	100	
Urban	404,654	69.7	9,488	1.6	78,908	13.6	244	0.0	91	0.0	3,257	0.6	83,995	14.5	580,637	100	
Total	465,409	31.0	22,477	1.5	398,068	26.5	1,028	0.1	310	0.0	6,288	0.4	609,541	40.6	1,503,121	100	

Table 37: Percentage distribution of main source of lighting for the household by province

Province	Main source of electricity									
	No lighting	Percent	Electricity	Percent	Other sources	Percent	Traditional	Percent	Total	Percent
Bulawayo	569	0.3	158,813	88.9	19,006	10.6	328	0.2	178,716	100
Manicaland	9,839	2.0	105,773	21.0	373,690	74.3	13,627	2.7	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	4,240	1.3	55,416	16.4	273,482	81.0	4,640	1.4	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	3,430	0.8	91,631	20.2	353,734	78.1	3,871	0.9	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	5,200	1.1	148,741	31.9	307,031	65.8	5,893	1.3	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	6,520	3.3	33,966	17.0	150,407	75.4	8,533	4.3	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	1,673	0.9	35,965	18.6	153,649	79.5	2,041	1.1	193,328	100
Midlands	4,776	1.1	126,793	28.8	300,965	68.4	7,710	1.8	440,244	100
Masvingo	7,103	1.8	62,287	15.8	314,889	80.1	8,946	2.3	393,225	100
Harare	1,396	0.2	449,812	68.8	201,393	30.8	956	0.1	653,557	100
Total	44,746	1.2	1,269,197	33.2	2,448,246	64.1	56,545	1.5	3,818,734	100

Table 38: Percentage distribution of main source of lighting for the household by province by sex of head of household

Province	Main source of electricity																	
	No lighting				Electricity				Other sources				Traditional				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
Bulawayo	335	0.3	234	0.3	90,135	87.9	68,678	90.1	11,852	11.6	7,154	9.4	204	0.2	124	0.2	178,716	100
Manicaland	4,454	1.7	5,385	2.3	61,606	23.1	44,167	18.7	194,735	72.9	178,955	75.9	6,269	2.3	7,358	3.1	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	2,315	1.0	1,925	1.7	36,469	16.4	18,947	16.5	181,648	81.4	91,834	80.0	2,612	1.2	2,028	1.8	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	1,933	0.7	1,497	0.9	57,560	20.7	34,071	19.5	216,625	77.9	137,109	78.6	2,055	0.7	1,816	1.0	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	3,043	1.0	2,157	1.3	94,313	30.9	54,428	33.8	204,653	67.0	102,378	63.5	3,611	1.2	2,282	1.4	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	2,813	2.5	3,707	4.4	22,361	19.6	11,605	13.6	85,245	74.6	65,162	76.5	3,839	3.4	4,694	5.5	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	866	0.8	807	0.9	22,273	20.8	13,692	15.9	83,023	77.4	70,626	82.0	1,038	1.0	1,003	1.2	193,328	100
Midlands	2,582	1.0	2,194	1.3	76,164	28.7	50,629	29.0	182,461	68.7	118,504	67.8	4,314	1.6	3,396	1.9	440,244	100
Masvingo	3,551	1.7	3,552	2.0	37,564	17.5	24,723	13.8	169,056	78.8	145,833	81.7	4,499	2.1	4,447	2.5	393,225	100
Harare	920	0.2	476	0.2	290,696	66.7	159,116	73.0	143,371	32.9	58,022	26.6	665	0.2	291	0.1	653,557	100
Total	22,812	1.0	21,934	1.5	789,141	34.1	480,056	31.9	1,472,669	63.6	975,577	64.8	29,106	1.3	27,439	1.8	3,818,734	100

Table 39: Percentage distribution of Reasons for no schooling by province, sex

Province	Reasons for no schooling									
	No birth certificate Male	Financial constraints Male	School too far away Male	Ill/ sick Male	Still too young Male	Education not considered valuable Male	Religion Male	No appropriate school Male	Other (specify) Male	Total
Bulawayo	427	2,196	99	310	5,281	419	86	128	276	9,222
Manicaland	851	19,547	4,733	2,077	34,442	5,170	398	671	844	68,733
Mashonaland Central	678	16,463	4,694	1,384	23,983	5,425	416	761	893	54,697
Mashonaland East	752	12,496	3,059	1,441	27,933	3,340	233	805	730	50,789
Mashonaland West	914	17,752	4,548	1,547	32,904	4,679	338	825	802	64,309
Matabeleland North	393	7,096	2,062	1,112	12,973	3,484	132	691	458	28,401
Matabeleland South	315	5,645	1,354	882	10,999	2,219	127	399	437	22,377
Midlands	861	16,202	3,458	1,780	29,467	4,825	248	894	705	58,440
Masvingo	466	14,862	3,863	1,846	26,303	7,207	255	647	590	56,039
Harare	1,334	10,928	567	918	27,125	1,349	172	435	655	43,483
Total	6,991	123,187	28,437	13,297	231,410	38,117	2,405	6,256	6,390	456,490

Province	Reasons for no schooling									
	No birth certificate Female	Financial constraints Female	School too far away Female	Ill/ sick Female	Still too young Female	Education not considered valuable Female	Religion Female	No appropriate school Female	Other (specify) Female	Total
Bulawayo	456	2,835	137	308	5,439	1,090	163	169	363	10,960
Manicaland	1,073	26,100	4,852	1,933	33,480	21,677	1,493	1,008	1,282	92,898
Mashonaland Central	784	21,407	4,886	1,290	22,897	21,386	1,001	1,160	1,559	76,370
Mashonaland East	785	15,812	3,301	1,318	27,225	13,027	598	877	1,203	64,146
Mashonaland West	997	22,542	5,008	1,385	31,990	15,951	768	1,353	1,308	81,302
Matabeleland North	403	8,258	2,307	940	12,239	11,843	568	1,409	671	38,638
Matabeleland South	327	6,036	1,367	767	10,331	6,926	378	453	588	27,173
Midlands	960	19,740	3,560	1,663	28,357	15,210	702	1,371	1,051	72,614
Masvingo	510	19,074	3,848	1,611	25,418	24,205	849	971	939	77,425
Harare	1,338	13,461	671	827	26,796	3,568	355	555	938	48,509
Total	7,633	155,265	29,937	12,042	224,172	134,883	6,875	9,326	9,902	590,035

Table 40: Percentage distribution of Reasons for no schooling by place of residence

place of residence	Reasons for no schooling																			
	No birth certificate	Percent	Financial constraints	Percent	School too far away	Percent	Ill/ sick	Percent	Still too young	Percent	Education not considered valuable	Percent	Religion	Percent	No appropriate school	Percent	Other (specify)	Percent	Total	Percent
Rural	8,571	1.0	217,103	26.5	54,771	6.7	20,895	2.6	326,337	39.9	158,365	19.3	7,811	1.0	13,093	1.6	11,755	1.4	818,701	100
Urban	6,053	2.7	61,349	26.9	3,603	1.6	4,444	2.0	129,245	56.7	14,635	6.4	1,469	0.6	2,489	1.1	4,537	2.0	227,824	100
Total	14,624	1.4	278,452	26.6	58,374	5.6	25,339	2.4	455,582	43.5	173,000	16.5	9,280	0.9	15,582	1.5	16,292	1.6	1,046,525	100

Table 41: Distribution of Reasons for no schooling by place of residence, sex

Place of residence	Reasons for no schooling										
	No birth certificate	Financial constraints	School too far away	Ill/ sick	Still too young	Education not considered valuable	Religion	No appropriate school	Other (specify)	Total	
Rural	4,051	96,097	26,785	10,965	166,382	34,452	1,947	5,172	4,536	350,387	
Urban	2,940	27,090	1,652	2,332	65,028	3,665	458	1,084	1,854	106,103	
Total	6,991	123,187	28,437	13,297	231,410	38,117	2,405	6,256	6,390	456,490	

Place of residence	Reasons for no schooling										
	No birth certificate	Financial constraints	School too far away	Ill/ sick	Still too young	Education not considered valuable	Religion	No appropriate school	Other (specify)	Total	
Rural	4,520	121,006	27,986	9,930	159,955	123,913	5,864	7,921	7,219	468,314	
Urban	3,113	34,259	1,951	2,112	64,217	10,970	1,011	1,405	2,683	121,721	
Total	7,633	155,265	29,937	12,042	224,172	134,883	6,875	9,326	9,902	590,035	

Table 42: Distribution of Highest level of school attained by province

PROVINCE	Highest level of school attained							
	None	ECE	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary Vocational-National Foundation Certificate	Skilled upgrade worker Class 3 and 4	Total
Bulawayo	46,042	72,156	50,507	217,588	22,492	58,387	52,047	519,219
Manicaland	209,891	272,655	185,116	451,889	92,977	130,620	224,592	1,567,740
Mashonaland Central	135,055	182,096	127,920	291,164	60,539	86,850	171,334	1,054,958
Mashonaland East	157,152	227,278	152,923	465,988	67,472	102,598	175,394	1,348,805
Mashonaland West	178,535	241,124	178,184	476,091	74,841	120,955	191,987	1,461,717
Matabeleland North	77,177	109,877	74,174	150,822	40,147	53,124	142,771	648,092
Matabeleland South	70,688	99,982	72,416	161,466	34,696	47,290	118,963	605,501
Midlands	164,115	243,846	166,673	437,773	74,694	113,868	198,098	1,399,067
Masvingo	172,703	222,591	155,463	343,448	79,346	106,969	182,672	1,263,192
Harare	166,333	243,882	162,185	870,045	75,535	206,443	133,327	1,857,750
Total	1,377,691	1,915,487	1,325,561	3,866,274	622,739	1,027,104	1,591,185	11,726,041

Table 43: Distribution of Highest level of school attained by province by sex

PROVINCE	Highest level of school attained								
	None Male	ECE Male	Primary Male	Lower Secondary Male	Upper Secondary Male	Tertiary Vocational-National Foundation Certificate Male	Skilled upgrade worker Class 3 and 4 Male	Total	
Bulawayo	21,965	32,487	21,904	100,548	10,088	29,245	21,769	238,006	
Manicaland	100,780	125,055	83,952	229,268	42,968	66,552	94,149	742,724	
Mashonaland Central	65,734	86,664	61,522	157,861	28,719	44,744	80,025	525,269	
Mashonaland East	76,229	105,396	70,143	235,812	31,707	53,389	76,991	649,667	
Mashonaland West	86,695	114,000	84,038	251,990	35,659	63,433	88,805	724,620	
Matabeleland North	37,563	52,408	33,731	72,113	19,665	27,539	71,592	314,611	
Matabeleland South	34,507	48,063	33,270	77,580	16,685	24,638	60,471	295,214	
Midlands	79,034	113,807	75,310	213,949	36,046	59,763	92,216	670,125	
Masvingo	82,886	101,684	69,523	162,545	37,606	54,516	77,171	585,931	
Harare	79,517	109,174	69,230	417,117	35,572	112,629	53,893	877,132	
Total	664,910	888,738	602,623	1,918,783	294,715	536,448	717,082	5,623,299	

PROVINCE	Highest level of school attained								Total
	None Female	ECE Female	Primary Female	Lower Secondary Female	Upper Secondary Female	Tertiary Vocational- National Foundation Certificate Female	Skilled upgrade worker Class 3 and 4 Female		
Bulawayo	24,077	39,669	28,603	117,040	12,404	29,142	30,278	281,213	
Manicaland	109,111	147,600	101,164	222,621	50,009	64,068	130,443	825,016	
Mashonaland Central	69,321	95,432	66,398	133,303	31,820	42,106	91,309	529,689	
Mashonaland East	80,923	121,882	82,780	230,176	35,765	49,209	98,403	699,138	
Mashonaland West	91,840	127,124	94,146	224,101	39,182	57,522	103,182	737,097	
Matabeleland North	39,614	57,469	40,443	78,709	20,482	25,585	71,179	333,481	
Matabeleland South	36,181	51,919	39,146	83,886	18,011	22,652	58,492	310,287	
Midlands	85,081	130,039	91,363	223,824	38,648	54,105	105,882	728,942	
Masvingo	89,817	120,907	85,940	180,903	41,740	52,453	105,501	677,261	
Harare	86,816	134,708	92,955	452,928	39,963	93,814	79,434	980,618	
Total	712,781	1,026,749	722,938	1,947,491	328,024	490,656	874,103	6,102,742	

Table 44: Distribution of Highest level of school attained by place of residence

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	Highest level of school attained								
	None	ECE	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary - Vocational-National Foundation Certificate	Skilled worker Class 3 and 4	upgrade	Total
Rural	952,714	1,301,647	900,929	1,874,455	431,225	545,317	1,227,548		7,233,835
Urban	424,977	613,840	424,632	1,991,819	191,514	481,787	363,637		4,492,206
Total	1,377,691	1,915,487	1,325,561	3,866,274	622,739	1,027,104	1,591,185		11,726,041

Table 45: Distribution of Highest level of school attained by place of residence by sex

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	Highest level of school attained								
	None Male	ECE Male	Primary Male	Lower Secondary Male	Upper Secondary Male	Tertiary - Vocational-National Foundation Certificate Male	Skilled worker Class 3 and 4 Male	upgrade	Total
Rural	462,974	614,179	420,495	966,364	204,896	278,327	568,136		3,515,371
Urban	201,936	274,559	182,128	952,419	89,819	258,121	148,946		2,107,928
Total	664,910	888,738	602,623	1,918,783	294,715	536,448	717,082		5,623,299

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	Highest level of school attained								
	None Female	ECE Female	Primary Female	Lower Secondary Female	Upper Secondary Female	Tertiary - Vocational-National Foundation Certificate Female	Skilled worker Class 3 and 4 Female	upgrade	Total
Rural	489,740	687,468	480,434	908,091	226,329	266,990	659,412		3,718,464
Urban	223,041	339,281	242,504	1,039,400	101,695	223,666	214,691		2,384,278
Total	712,781	1,026,749	722,938	1,947,491	328,024	490,656	874,103		6,102,742

Table 49: Percentage distribution of main source of water for other purposes by province by sex

Province	Unsafe water				Safe water				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
Bulawayo	789	0.8	462	0.6	101,737	99.2	75,728	99.4	178,716	100
Manicaland	62,563	23.4	60,385	25.6	204,501	76.6	175,480	74.4	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	80,698	36.2	36,370	31.7	142,346	63.8	78,364	68.3	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	61,206	22.0	39,085	22.4	216,967	78.0	135,408	77.6	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	85,872	28.1	38,710	24.0	219,748	71.9	122,535	76.0	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	23,084	20.2	19,705	23.1	91,174	79.8	65,463	76.9	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	28,127	26.2	24,664	28.6	79,073	73.8	61,464	71.4	193,328	100
Midlands	74,884	28.2	48,417	27.7	190,637	71.8	126,306	72.3	440,244	100
Masvingo	79,675	37.1	71,807	40.2	134,995	62.9	106,748	59.8	393,225	100
Harare	12,260	2.8	5,570	2.6	423,392	97.2	212,335	97.4	653,557	100
Total	509,158	22.0	345,175	22.9	1,804,570	78.0	1,159,831	77.1	3,818,734	100

Table 46: Percentage distribution of time taken to source of water for other purposes by POR

Place of residence	Time taken to source of water											
	<15 mins	percent	15-29 mins	percent	30-44 mins	percent	45-60 mins	percent	60+	percent	Total	percent
Rural	1006760	45	505548	22.6	385239	17.2	241953	10.8	95301	4.3	2234801	100
Urban	1448515	91.5	74974	4.7	38081	2.4	16805	1.1	5558	0.4	1583933	100
Total	2455275	64.3	580522	15.2	423320	11.1	258758	6.8	100859	2.6	3818734	100

Table 47: Percentage distribution of time taken to source of water for other purposes by place of residence and sex of household head

Place of residence	Time taken to source of water										
	<15 mins		15-29 mins		30-44 mins		45-60 mins		60+		Total
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Rural	604,677	402,083	290,965	214,583	221,290	163,949	138,795	103,158	55,763	39,538	2,234,801
Urban	916,157	532,358	48,342	26,632	23,944	14,137	10,458	6,347	3,337	2,221	1,583,933
Total	1,520,834	934,441	339,307	241,215	245,234	178,086	149,253	109,505	59,100	41,759	3,818,734

Table 48: Percentage distribution of main source of water for other purposes by province

PROVINCE	Main source of water for other household activities				Total	Percent
	Unsafe water	Percent	Safe water	Percent		
Bulawayo	1,251	0.7	177,465	99.3	178,716	100
Manicaland	122,948	24.4	379,981	75.6	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	117,068	34.7	220,710	65.3	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	100,291	22.2	352,375	77.8	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	124,582	26.7	342,283	73.3	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	42,789	21.5	156,637	78.5	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	52,791	27.3	140,537	72.7	193,328	100
Midlands	123,301	28	316,943	72	440,244	100
Masvingo	151,482	38.5	241,743	61.5	393,225	100
Harare	17,830	2.7	635,727	97.3	653,557	100
Total	854,333	22.4	2,964,401	77.6	3,818,734	100

Table 50: percentage distribution of main source of water for other purposes by place of residence

Place of residence	Unsafe water		Safe water		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural	804,283	36.0	1,430,518	64.0	2,234,801	100
Urban	50,050	3.2	1,533,883	96.8	1,583,933	100
Total	854,333	22.4	2,964,401	77.6	3,818,734	100

Table 51 Percentage distribution of main source of water for other purposes by POR by gender

Place of residence	Unsafe water				Safe water				Total	
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural	476,325	36.3	327,958	35.5	835,165	63.7	595,353	64.5	2,234,801	100
Urban	32,833	3.3	17,217	3.0	969,405	96.7	564,478	97	1,583,933	100
Total	509,158	22.0	345,175	22.9	1,804,570	78	1,159,831	77.1	3,818,734	100

Table 52: Percentage distribution of time taken to source of water for other purposes by province

Province	Time taken to source of water (Minutes)										Total	Percent
	<15 mins	Percent	15-29 mins	Percent	30-44 mins	Percent	45-60 mins	Percent	60+	Percent		
Bulawayo	177,462	99.3	574	0.3	494	0.3	163	0.1	23	0	178,716	100
Manicaland	309,091	61.5	86,464	17.2	61,365	12.2	34,750	6.9	11,259	2.2	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	165,623	49.0	73,288	21.7	53,731	15.9	33,929	10	11,207	3.3	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	317,119	70.1	69,295	15.3	39,366	8.7	20,291	4.5	6,595	1.5	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	282,314	60.5	83,046	17.8	59,043	12.6	32,144	6.9	10,318	2.2	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	79,341	39.8	36,987	18.5	36,198	18.2	30,438	15.3	16,462	8.3	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	87,188	45.1	37,773	19.5	35,520	18.4	24,198	12.5	8,649	4.5	193,328	100
Midlands	246,640	56.0	75,326	17.1	61,404	13.9	39,595	9	17,279	3.9	440,244	100
Masvingo	195,092	49.6	81,089	20.6	61,704	15.7	37,768	9.6	17,572	4.5	393,225	100
Harare	595,405	91.1	36,680	5.6	14,495	2.2	5,482	0.8	1,495	0.2	653,557	100
Total	2,455,275	64.3	580,522	15.2	423,320	11.1	258,758	6.8	100,859	2.6	3,818,734	100

Table 53: Distribution of time taken to source of water for other purposes by province by sex of household head

Province	Time taken to source of water (Minutes)						Total
	<15 mins Male	15-29 mins Male	30-44 mins Male	45-60 mins Male	60+ Male		
Bulawayo	101,760	344	294	111	17	102,526	
Manicaland	170,867	43,710	30,275	16,748	5,464	267,064	
Mashonaland Central	108,527	48,616	35,635	22,621	7,645	223,044	
Mashonaland East	197,188	41,247	23,623	12,069	4,046	278,173	
Mashonaland West	182,313	55,133	39,375	21,623	7,176	305,620	
Matabeleland North	48,926	20,206	19,844	16,348	8,934	114,258	
Matabeleland South	52,611	19,734	18,384	12,139	4,332	107,200	
Midlands	149,429	44,832	36,560	24,018	10,682	265,521	
Masvingo	111,845	41,162	31,767	20,014	9,882	214,670	
Harare	397,368	24,323	9,477	3,562	922	435,652	
Total	1,520,834	339,307	245,234	149,253	59,100	2,313,728	

Province	Time taken to source of water (Minutes)					Total
	<15 mins Female	15-29 mins Female	30-44 mins Female	45-60 mins Female	60+ Female	
Bulawayo	75,702	230	200	52	6	76,190
Manicaland	138,224	42,754	31,090	18,002	5,795	235,865
Mashonaland Central	57,096	24,672	18,096	11,308	3,562	114,734
Mashonaland East	119,931	28,048	15,743	8,222	2,549	174,493
Mashonaland West	100,001	27,913	19,668	10,521	3,142	161,245
Matabeleland North	30,415	16,781	16,354	14,090	7,528	85,168
Matabeleland South	34,577	18,039	17,136	12,059	4,317	86,128
Midlands	97,211	30,494	24,844	15,577	6,597	174,723
Masvingo	83,247	39,927	29,937	17,754	7,690	178,555
Harare	198,037	12,357	5,018	1,920	573	217,905
Total	934,441	241,215	178,086	109,505	41,759	1,505,006

Table 54: Percentage distribution of time taken to source of water for other purposes by place of residence

Place of residence	Time taken to source of water (Minutes)											
	<15 mins	Percent	15-29 mins	Percent	30-44 mins	Percent	45-60 mins	Percent	60+	Percent	Total	Percent
Rural	1,006,760	45.0	505,548	22.6	385,239	17.2	241,953	10.8	95,301	4.3	2,234,801	100
Urban	1,448,515	91.5	74,974	4.7	38,081	2.4	16,805	1.1	5,558	0.4	1,583,933	100
Total	2,455,275	64.3	580,522	15.2	423,320	11.1	258,758	6.8	100,859	2.6	3,818,734	100

Table 55: Percentage distribution of time taken to source of water for other purposes by place of residence and sex of household head

Place of residence	Time taken to source of water (Minutes)					Total
	<15 mins	15-29 mins	30-44 mins	45-60 mins	60+	
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	
Rural	604,677	290,965	221,290	138,795	55,763	1,311,490
Urban	916,157	48,342	23,944	10,458	3,337	1,002,238
Total	1,520,834	339,307	245,234	149,253	59,100	2,313,728

Place of residence	Time taken to source of water (Minutes)					Total
	<15 mins	15-29 mins	30-44 mins	45-60 mins	60+	
	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	
Rural	402,083	214,583	163,949	103,158	39,538	923,311
Urban	532,358	26,632	14,137	6,347	2,221	581,695
Total	934,441	241,215	178,086	109,505	41,759	1,505,006

Table 56: Percentage distribution of type of toilet by province

Province	Toilet facilities used by household											Total	Percent
	Flush	Percent	Pit		Compositing		Bucket	Percent	No				
			Latrines	Percent	toilet	Percent			facility	Percent			
Bulawayo	169,608	94.9	5,414	3.0	29	0.0	1,090	0.6	2,575	1.4	178,716	100	
Manicaland	94,845	18.9	320,843	63.8	4,754	0.9	1,356	0.3	81,131	16.1	502,929	100	
Mashonaland Central	46,002	13.6	221,626	65.6	4,477	1.3	705	0.2	64,968	19.2	337,778	100	
Mashonaland East	131,508	29.1	251,547	55.6	2,690	0.6	2,133	0.5	64,788	14.3	452,666	100	
Mashonaland West	145,413	31.1	202,032	43.3	4,442	1.0	2,728	0.6	112,250	24.00	466,865	100	
Matabeleland North	36,770	18.4	60,539	30.4	743	0.4	903	0.5	100,471	50.4	199,426	100	
Matabeleland South	41,299	21.4	89,721	46.4	182	0.1	689	0.4	61,437	31.8	193,328	100	
Midlands	121,475	27.6	174,770	39.7	2,986	0.7	1,622	0.4	139,391	31.7	440,244	100	
Masvingo	68,003	17.3	180,905	46.0	4,850	1.2	966	0.2	138,501	35.2	393,225	100	
Harare	601,062	92.0	37,481	5.7	374	0.1	9,318	1.4	5,322	0.8	653,557	100	
Total	1,455,985	38.1	1,544,878	40.5	25,527	0.7	21,510	0.6	770,834	20.2	3,818,734	100	

Table 57: Distribution of type of toilet by province, and sex of household head

Province	Type of toilet facility					Total
	Flush Male	Pit Latrines Male	Compositing toilet Male	Bucket Male	No facility Male	
Bulawayo	96,690	3,484	15	634	1,703	102,526
Manicaland	56,641	165,181	2,583	798	41,861	267,064
Mashonaland Central	29,809	145,891	3,117	440	43,787	223,044
Mashonaland East	84,061	150,611	1,665	1,276	40,560	278,173
Mashonaland West	91,239	133,031	2,927	1,687	76,736	305,620
Matabeleland North	23,397	34,832	454	580	54,995	114,258
Matabeleland South	25,711	47,280	96	436	33,677	107,200
Midlands	73,305	102,603	1,788	961	86,864	265,521
Masvingo	43,942	93,356	2,785	549	74,038	214,670
Harare	398,804	26,630	254	6,311	3,653	435,652
Total	923,599	902,899	15,684	13,672	457,874	2,313,728

Province	Flush	Pit Latrines	Compositing toilet	Bucket	No facility	Total
	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	
Bulawayo	72,918	1,930	14	456	872	76,190
Manicaland	38,204	155,662	2,171	558	39,270	235,865
Mashonaland Central	16,193	75,735	1,360	265	21,181	114,734
Mashonaland East	47,447	100,936	1,025	857	24,228	174,493
Mashonaland West	54,174	69,001	1,515	1,041	35,514	161,245
Matabeleland North	13,373	25,707	289	323	45,476	85,168
Matabeleland South	15,588	42,441	86	253	27,760	86,128
Midlands	48,170	72,167	1,198	661	52,527	174,723
Masvingo	24,061	87,549	2,065	417	64,463	178,555
Harare	202,258	10,851	120	3,007	1,669	217,905
Total	532,386	641,979	9,843	7,838	312,960	1,505,006

Table 58: Percentage distribution of type of toilet by place of residence

Place of residence	Type of toilet facility											
	Flush		Pit Latrines		Compositing toilet		Bucket		No facility		Total	
Rural	104,398	4.7	1,377,388	61.6	19,583	0.9	3,631	0.2	729,801	32.7	2,234,801	100
Urban	1,351,587	85.3	167,490	10.6	5,944	0.4	17,879	1.1	41,033	2.6	1,583,933	100
Total	1,455,985	38.1	1,544,878	40.5	25,527	0.7	21,510	0.6	770,834	20.2	3,818,734	100

Table 59: Distribution of type of toilet by place of residence and sex of household head

Place of residence	Type of toilet facility						Total
	Flush Male	Pit Latrines Male	Compositing toilet Male	Bucket Male	No facility Male		
Rural	70,577	795,856		12,092	2,170	430,795	1,311,490
Urban	853,022	107,043		3,592	11,502	27,079	1,002,238
Total	923,599	902,899		15,684	13,672	457,874	2,313,728

Place of residence	Type of toilet facility						Total
	Flush Female	Pit Latrines Female	Compositing toilet Female	Bucket Female	No facility Female		
Rural	33,821	581,532		7,491	1,461	299,006	923,311
Urban	498,565	60,447		2,352	6,377	13,954	581,695
Total	532,386	641,979		9,843	7,838	312,960	1,505,006

Table 60: Percentage distribution of sharing the toilet with non-HH members by province

Province	Sharing toilet with other households				Total	
	Yes		No			
Bulawayo	73,779	41.3	104,937	58.7	178,716	100
Manicaland	125,338	24.9	377,591	75.1	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	97,840	29.0	239,938	71.0	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	119,466	26.4	333,200	73.6	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	145,384	31.1	321,481	68.9	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	32,345	16.2	167,081	83.8	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	41,856	21.7	151,472	78.3	193,328	100
Midlands	111,125	25.2	329,119	74.8	440,244	100
Masvingo	77,950	19.8	315,275	80.2	393,225	100
Harare	357,979	54.8	295,578	45.2	653,557	100
Total	1,183,062	31.0	2,635,672	69.0	3,818,734	100

Table 61: Percentage distribution of sharing the toilet with non-HH members by province, by gender

PROVINCE	Sharing toilet with other households								Total	
	Yes				No					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Number	Percent
Bulawayo	42,750	41.7	31,029	40.7	59,776	58.3	45,161	59.3	178,716	100
Manicaland	68,528	25.7	56,810	24.1	198,536	74.3	179,055	75.9	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	61,809	27.7	36,031	31.4	161,235	72.3	78,703	68.6	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	72,373	26.0	47,093	27.0	205,800	74.0	127,400	73.0	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	91,337	29.9	54,047	33.5	214,283	70.1	107,198	66.5	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	20,083	17.6	12,262	14.4	94,175	82.4	72,906	85.6	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	25,338	23.6	16,518	19.2	81,862	76.4	69,610	80.8	193,328	100
Midlands	66,373	25.0	44,752	25.6	199,148	75.0	129,971	74.4	440,244	100
Masvingo	44,769	20.9	33,181	18.6	169,901	79.1	145,374	81.4	393,225	100
Harare	235,950	54.2	122,029	56.0	199,702	45.8	95,876	44.0	653,557	100
Total	729,310	31.5	453,752	30.1	1,584,418	68.5	1,051,254	69.9	3,818,734	100

Table 62: Percentage distribution of sharing the toilet with non-HH members by POR

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	Sharing toilet with other households					
	Yes	Percent	No	Percent	Total	Percent
Rural	382,785	17.1	1,852,016	82.9	2,234,801	100
Urban	800,277	50.5	783,656	49.5	1,583,933	100
Total	1,183,062	31.0	2,635,672	69.0	3,818,734	100

Table 63: Percentage distribution of sharing the toilet with non-HH members by POR, by gender

Place of residence	Sharing toilet with other households								Total	
	Yes				No					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural	225,867	17.2	156,918	17.0	1,085,623	82.8	766,393	83	2,234,801	100
Urban	503,443	50.2	296,834	51.0	498,795	49.8	284,861	49	1,583,933	100
Total	729,310	31.5	453,752	30.1	1,584,418	68.5	1,051,254	69.9	3,818,734	100

Table 64: Percentage distribution of place of hand washing by province

PROVINCE	Place mostly used for washing of hands									
	Fixed, in-dwelling	Percent	Fixed in-yard	Percent	Containers	Percent	None	Percent	Total	Percent
Bulawayo	128,044	71.6	27,079	15.2	19,081	10.7	4,512	2.5	178,716	
Manicaland	59,066	11.7	52,817	10.5	253,135	50.3	137,911	27.4	502,929	
Mashonaland Central	23,134	6.8	15,606	4.6	174,047	51.5	124,991	37.0	337,778	
Mashonaland East	35,198	7.8	22,144	4.9	267,180	59.0	128,144	28.3	452,666	
Mashonaland West	58,624	12.6	24,292	5.2	254,875	54.6	129,074	27.6	466,865	
Matabeleland North	22,256	11.2	11,536	5.8	80,001	40.1	85,633	42.9	199,426	
Matabeleland South	28,079	14.5	13,801	7.1	69,896	36.2	81,552	42.2	193,328	
Midlands	78,448	17.8	23,407	5.3	188,407	42.8	149,982	34.1	440,244	
Masvingo	44,586	11.3	20,882	5.3	193,045	49.1	134,712	34.3	393,225	
Harare	258,761	39.6	59,847	9.2	288,112	44.1	46,837	7.2	653,557	
Total	736,196	19.3	271,411	7.1	1,787,779	46.8	1,023,348	26.8	3,818,734	

Table 65: Distribution of place of hand washing by province and sex of household head

Province	Place mostly used for washing of hands				
	Fixed, in-dwelling	Fixed in-yard	Containers	None	Total
	Male	Male	Male	Male	
Bulawayo	72,128	15,969	11,714	2,715	102,526
Manicaland	34,310	31,373	131,353	70,028	267,064
Mashonaland Central	14,808	10,218	114,763	83,255	223,044
Mashonaland East	21,692	13,969	163,767	78,745	278,173
Mashonaland West	36,957	15,912	166,375	86,376	305,620
Matabeleland North	14,144	7,322	44,873	47,919	114,258
Matabeleland South	16,822	8,232	37,805	44,341	107,200
Midlands	47,098	14,607	112,470	91,346	265,521
Masvingo	27,985	12,992	103,047	70,646	214,670
Harare	166,268	40,495	196,086	32,803	435,652
Total	452,212	171,089	1,082,253	608,174	2,313,728

Province	Place mostly used for washing of hands				Total
	Fixed, in-dwelling Female	Fixed in-yard Female	Containers Female	None Female	
Bulawayo	55,916	11,110	7,367	1,797	76,190
Manicaland	24,756	21,444	121,782	67,883	235,865
Mashonaland Central	8,326	5,388	59,284	41,736	114,734
Mashonaland East	13,506	8,175	103,413	49,399	174,493
Mashonaland West	21,667	8,380	88,500	42,698	161,245
Matabeleland North	8,112	4,214	35,128	37,714	85,168
Matabeleland South	11,257	5,569	32,091	37,211	86,128
Midlands	31,350	8,800	75,937	58,636	174,723
Masvingo	16,601	7,890	89,998	64,066	178,555
Harare	92,493	19,352	92,026	14,034	217,905
Total	283,984	100,322	705,526	415,174	1,505,006

Table 66: Percentage distribution of place of hand washing by place of residence

Place of residence	Place mostly used for washing of hands								Total	Percent
	Fixed, in-dwelling	Percent	Fixed in-yard	Percent	Containers	Percent	None	Percent		
Rural	62,153	2.8	93,802	4.2	1,178,192	52.7	900,654	40.3	2,234,801	100
Urban	674,043	42.6	177,609	11.2	609,587	38.5	122,694	7.7	1,583,933	100
Total	736,196	19.3	271,411	7.1	1,787,779	46.8	1,023,348	26.8	3,818,734	100

Table 67: Distribution of place of hand washing place of residence and sex of household head

Place of residence	Place mostly used for washing of hands								Total
	Fixed, in-dwelling		Fixed in-yard		Containers		None		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Rural	40,507	21,646	58,644	35,158	685,520	492,672	526,819	373,835	2,234,801
Urban	411,705	262,338	112,445	65,164	396,733	212,854	81,355	41,339	1,583,933
Total	452,212	283,984	171,089	100,322	1,082,253	705,526	608,174	415,174	3,818,734

Table 68: Percentage distribution of handwashing place with detergent by province

PROVINCE	Availability of detergent at washing					
	No	Percent	Yes	Percent	Total	Percent
Bulawayo	28,481	15.9	150,235	84.1	178,716	100
Manicaland	267,626	53.2	235,303	46.8	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	207,868	61.5	129,910	38.5	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	240,119	53.0	212,547	47.0	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	239,080	51.2	227,785	48.8	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	124,154	62.3	75,272	37.7	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	114,333	59.1	78,995	40.9	193,328	100
Midlands	252,364	57.3	187,880	42.7	440,244	100
Masvingo	233,611	59.4	159,614	40.6	393,225	100
Harare	194,189	29.7	459,368	70.3	653,557	100
Total	1,901,825	49.8	1,916,909	50.2	3,818,734	100

Table 69: Percentage distribution of handwashing place with detergent by province and sex of household head

Province	Availability of detergent at washing									Total Per cent
	No				Yes				Total Number	
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
Bulawayo	16,883	16.5	11,598	15.2	85,643	83.5	64,592	84.8	178,716	100
Manicaland	138,247	51.8	129,379	54.9	128,817	48.2	106,486	45.1	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	137,637	61.7	70,231	61.2	85,407	38.3	44,503	38.8	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	148,125	53.2	91,994	52.7	130,048	46.8	82,499	47.3	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	158,890	52.0	80,190	49.7	146,730	48.0	81,055	50.3	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	69,660	61.0	54,494	64.0	44,598	39.0	30,674	36.0	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	62,617	58.4	51,716	60.0	44,583	41.6	34,412	40.0	193,328	100
Midlands	153,222	57.7	99,142	56.7	112,299	42.3	75,581	43.3	440,244	100
Masvingo	124,019	57.8	109,592	61.4	90,651	42.2	68,963	38.6	393,225	100
Harare	133,937	30.7	60,252	27.7	301,715	69.3	157,653	72.3	653,557	100
Total	1,143,237	49.4	758,588	50.4	1,170,491	50.6	746,418	49.6	3,818,734	100

Table 70: Percentage distribution of handwashing place with detergent by place of residence

Place of residence	Availability of detergent at washing					
	No	Percent	Yes	Percent	Total	Percent
Rural	1,450,664	64.9	784,137	35.1	2,234,801	100
Urban	451,161	28.5	1,132,772	71.5	1,583,933	100
Total	1,901,825	49.8	1,916,909	50.2	3,818,734	100

Table 71: Percentage distribution of handwashing place with detergent by place of residence and sex of household head

Place of residence	Availability of detergent at washing								Total Percent	
	No				Yes					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
Rural	847,839	64.6	602,825	65.3	463,651	35.4	320,486	34.7	2,234,801	100
Urban	295,398	29.5	155,763	26.8	706,840	70.5	425,932	73.2	1,583,933	100
Total	1,143,237	49.4	758,588	50.4	1,170,491	50.6	746,418	49.6	3,818,734	100

Table 72: Percentage distribution of usual place of disposing waste by province

PROVINCE	Means of disposing waste									Per cent
	Dispose away from home	Per cent	Buried	Per cent	Burnt	Per cent	Recycling	Per cent	Total	
Bulawayo	169,952	95.1	2,222	1.2	6,533	3.7	9	0	178,716	100
Manicaland	162,842	32.4	165,469	32.9	173,074	34.4	1,544	0.3	502,929	100
Mashonaland Central	100,099	29.6	94,437	28.0	142,726	42.3	516	0.2	337,778	100
Mashonaland East	109,106	24.1	158,936	35.1	183,766	40.6	858	0.2	452,666	100
Mashonaland West	180,010	38.6	121,621	26.1	164,583	35.3	651	0.1	466,865	100
Matabeleland North	67,129	33.7	40,550	20.3	91,375	45.8	372	0.2	199,426	100
Matabeleland South	76,635	39.6	24,712	12.8	91,695	47.4	286	0.1	193,328	100
Midlands	168,273	38.2	125,353	28.5	145,759	33.1	859	0.2	440,244	100
Masvingo	115,921	29.5	142,035	36.1	134,498	34.2	771	0.2	393,225	100
Harare	429,072	65.7	81,896	12.5	142,023	21.7	566	0.1	653,557	100
Total	1,579,039	41.3	957,231	25.1	1,276,032	33.4	6,432	0.2	3,818,734	100

Table 73: Distribution of usual place of disposing waste by province and sex of household head

PROVINCE	Means of disposing waste								Total
	Dispose away from home		Buried		Burnt		Recycling		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Bulawayo	96,854	73,098	1,433	789	4,233	2,300	6	3	178,716
Manicaland	90,658	72,184	86,165	79,304	89,484	83,590	757	787	502,929
Mashonaland Central	65,542	34,557	62,697	31,740	94,447	48,279	358	158	337,778
Mashonaland East	67,016	42,090	96,560	62,376	114,039	69,727	558	300	452,666
Mashonaland West	114,714	65,296	80,668	40,953	109,768	54,815	470	181	466,865
Matabeleland North	38,199	28,930	22,820	17,730	53,040	38,335	199	173	199,426
Matabeleland South	43,742	32,893	13,721	10,991	49,578	42,117	159	127	193,328
Midlands	101,040	67,233	75,512	49,841	88,469	57,290	500	359	440,244
Masvingo	66,640	49,281	74,245	67,790	73,323	61,175	462	309	393,225
Harare	280,047	149,025	57,228	24,668	97,999	44,024	378	188	653,557
Total	964,452	614,587	571,049	386,182	774,380	501,652	3,847	2,585	3,818,734

Table 74: Percentage distribution of usual place of disposing waste by place of residence

Place of residence	Means of disposing waste									
	Dispose away from home	Percent	Buried	Percent	Burnt	Percent	Recycling	Percent	Total	Percent
Rural	483,377	21.6	783,949	35.1	962,121	43.1	5,354	0.2	2,234,801	100
Urban	1,095,662	69.2	173,282	10.9	313,911	19.8	1,078	0.1	1,583,933	100
Total	1,579,039	41.3	957,231	25.1	1,276,032	33.4	6,432	0.2	3,818,734	100

Table 75: Distribution of usual place of disposing waste by place of residence and sex of household head

Place of residence	Means of disposing waste								
	Dispose away from home		Buried		Burnt		Recycling		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Rural	285,102	198,275	456,391	327,558	566,884	395,237	3,113	2,241	2,234,801
Urban	679,350	416,312	114,658	58,624	207,496	106,415	734	344	1,583,933
Total	964,452	614,587	571,049	386,182	774,380	501,652	3,847	2,585	3,818,734