



# **AN AUDIT OF ZIMBABWE'S 2013 VOTERS' ROLL<sup>1</sup>**

**July 2013**

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<sup>1</sup> This is the second report on the June 2013 Voters' Roll, following on a brief preliminary report – RAU (2013), *Key Statistics from the June 2013 Voters' Roll*. 5 July 2013, Harare: Research & Advocacy Unit.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**This is the second report on an audit of the June 2013 Voters' Roll. It expands on the previous report, provides a more detailed analysis of the Roll, and corrects a onenumber of minor errors**

A number of key findings merged from the audit:

**1. That there are nearly 2 000 000 potential voters aged under 30 who are unregistered.**

Very few adults aged under 30 are registered. This is most marked in the 18 -19 age band, where only 8.87% are registered. In numerical terms, this means that a total of 1 920 424 people under the age of 30 ought to be registered as voters but are not.<sup>2</sup> This is almost 29% of the total adult population of 6 647 779. Since there are unregistered people in the other age bands, the total percentage of the entire adult population who ought to be registered as voters but are not, is considerably higher than 29%.

**2. That there are well over 1 000 000 people on the roll who are either deceased or departed.**

If one removes the 1 920 424 unregistered potential voters from the calculation, the registration rate rises to an impossible 129% of people aged 30 and over. If an 85% registration rate is assumed, then over registration rate rises to 52% for these age bands, representing some 1 732 527 names which are on the roll but ought not to be. In other words, rather than the some 5 874 115 entries on the roll there should not be more than 4 141 588.

**3. That 63 constituencies have more registered voters than inhabitants.**

This was covered in the Preliminary report and the full details of those Constituencies with more voters than inhabitants according to the 2012 Census is given in Appendix 2 of this report.

**4. That 41 Constituencies deviate from the average number of voters per constituency by more than the permitted 20%.**

This was also reported in the preliminary report, but here is expanded. The report points out a number of problems:

- Whilst delimitation has been fixed according to the 2008 specifications, there are three local government authorities [RDCs] that have been created from existing wards for which re-delimitation is necessary, but not constitutionally possible;
- One Ward in one of these new RDC's has only eight voters according to Voters' Roll;
- There appears to be no political bias in the distribution of the over and under-registered Constituencies, but it is also clear that there is discrimination against urban constituencies. Mbare, for example, has three times more registered voters than Chipinge East, which should mean that Mbare should have one and a half seats to Chipinge East's half seat.

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<sup>2</sup> This assumes that the vast majority of the adult population comprises citizens and thus entitled to register as voters.

**5. The registration rate (as opposed to number registered) of women is significantly less than that of men, particularly in the metropolitan provinces.**

One must keep in mind that the 52:48 ratio on both the census and the voters' roll is the ratio of females to males as per the 2012 Census and the ratio of women to men on the roll. It does not reflect the comparative registration rates. According to the June 2013 Voters' Roll, there is a higher registration rate of women than that of men in the rural provinces, suggesting that the lower registration rate of women overall is on account of severe under-registration of women in the metropolitan provinces. For example, in Harare Province the registration rate of women is only 63%, against 83% for men. By contrast, in Mashonaland Central the rate is 92% for women and 90% for men.

Unevenness also emerges when individual constituencies are examined, and when considering the registration rate of each gender in particular age bands. For example Beitbridge East (a constituency selected merely because it appears first alphabetically) not only shows considerable bias in registration in favour of women, and much higher than the 54:46 ratio of the voters roll as a whole, but also reveals a marked (and sudden) increase in favour of women in the number of people registered as voters in the over 50 age bands.

**6. There is a marked registration bias in favour of rural constituencies.**

The registration rate differs considerably between rural and urban areas. Some constituencies comprise both urban and rural wards and were categorized as "mixed" constituencies. According to the June 2013 Voters' Roll, there are 3 891 425 registered voters in rural constituencies as opposed to 1 424 047 in urban constituencies and 558 507 in mixed constituencies. This gives a registration rate of 91.9% for rural constituencies, 78.3% for urban constituencies, and 80.7% for "mixed" constituencies.

The registration rate in purely rural constituencies, from which ZANU PF is regarded as drawing the bulk of its support, is thus considerably higher (94%) than that in purely urban constituencies (74%) from which the MDC formations are regarded as drawing most of their support, that is, about 20% more. This is particularly so in the over 65+ age bands.

**7. Miscellaneous Oddities**

Several other oddities, which may be symptomatic of a larger problem, are worth noting:

- There are numerous reports from people indicating that their names appear on the voters roll even though they have never registered to vote.
- The suffixes of the national registration numbers of 44 000 voters have been altered on the roll. These voters thus may encounter difficulties with over-bureaucratic officials who could insist on an exact match with ID discs.
- Some married women have noted that, without their consent, their surnames have been changed on the roll to the surname of their husbands. This may also cause problems when presenting IDs at the polling stations.

## Introduction.<sup>3</sup>

The registration of voters and the compilation and maintenance of an accurate national voters' roll is generally recognized as an essential and key part of the electoral cycle. Since the voters' roll records who may or may not vote, it may ultimately have a determining effect on who wins the poll. Equally important, it is imperative that the voters roll, being the cornerstone of the administration of a democratic election, be accurate and up to date. While an incomplete voters' roll may disenfranchise those who might otherwise be entitled to vote, an inflated roll containing duplicate entries, names of persons who have emigrated, or dead voters, lends itself to electoral fraud. If the roll is inflated, a false and increased ballot count can be effected (through ballot box stuffing, multiple voting, or manipulation of the figures on returns) without appearing blatantly implausible against the number of registered voters.

Inaccurate voters' rolls have a knock-on effect on the delimitation of constituencies, portraying an inaccurate number of voters for each area. In a predominantly first-past-the-post system, such as that adopted by Zimbabwe for all elections other than the presidential, this assumes increased importance as the number of "wasted votes" may be increased due to wrongfully delimited areas, based on a false presentation of the number of voters in a particular area.<sup>4</sup> In the same way, an inflated roll acts as the justification for printing an excessive number of ballot papers, further opening possibilities for electoral fraud.

This audit considers the extent to which Zimbabwe voters roll comes close to the ideal – that is, one where names which ought to appear on the voters roll do, and names which ought not to appear on the voters roll, do not.

## Methodological Note

The audit has been greatly facilitated by a drastic reduction in the cost of the roll from almost \$30 000 to \$2100<sup>5</sup>. and by a greater willingness by those responsible for electoral management to furnish the electronic copy of the roll in a searchable format.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, when conducting an audit of this nature, it is important to compare the roll with national demographics. Fortunately, statistics in this regard are available from the national census of 2012 and other recent reports compiled by Zimstat,<sup>7</sup> the official body charged with this task.

The Preliminary Census Report,<sup>8</sup> however, does not disclose the statistic of prime importance required here, the number of adults in Zimbabwe. The analysis has thus proceeded on the basis of the percentages of the population in each age band supplied by Zimstat (the body which conducts the census)<sup>9</sup>, and used by Zimstat to calculate data in a 2012 survey on Health and Demographics in Zimbabwe.<sup>10</sup> Zimstat is of the view that these percentages have not

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<sup>3</sup> This introduction is reproduced, with a few minor changes, from RAU's 2009 audit of the roll *2013 Vision – Seeing Double and the Dead* (the 2009 Audit Report).

<sup>4</sup> A limited proportional representation component has been introduced for the 2013 elections. The 80 seat Senate and 60 of the 270 National Assembly seats will be allocated on the basis of proportional representation. Votes in the Parliamentary election will, perhaps uniquely, have a threefold value as it is the proportion of these votes by Province that will determine all seats allocated under the PR system.

<sup>5</sup> The Electoral (Amendment) Regulations No 18 S.I. 68 of 2013, \$10.00 per Constituency, \$5.00 per ward. This may have been reduced to \$100 but no Statutory Instrument is available in this regard.

<sup>6</sup> The erstwhile obstructive behaviour of the Registrar-General of Voters and unhelpful approach of the previous Zimbabwe Electoral Commission was noted in the 2009 Audit Report.

<sup>7</sup> *Poverty Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey 2011/12 Report* Zimstat 2013 (The Zimstat PICES Report).

<sup>8</sup> *Census 2012: Preliminary Report* Zimstat December 2012.

<sup>9</sup> The age band percentages appear in Appendix 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Zimbabwe 2010-11 Demographic and Health Survey Key Findings* Zimstat 2012. The numbers do not appear in the report but were supplied by a Zimstat official. This data is also supported by the second, later report, The Zimstat PICES Report – see Table 2.3 therein.

changed significantly in the few years since that survey, a view supported by the fact that the 2012 Census shows that Zimbabwe has a low inter-censal growth rate of 1.1%.<sup>11</sup>

The number of adults (and thus potentially eligible voters) in the 15 – 19 age band has been determined by calculating two-fifths of the total. It is believed that the number thus arrived at is sufficiently accurate for present purposes.

### Voters Roll Demographics and the Census

Table 1 shows the number of adults in each age band according to the census, compared with the number of people in those age bands registered as voters. The final column shows the percentage of the adult population registered as voters.

**Table 1: Comparison of registered voters (June 2013) with 2012 Census**

Age Bands	Adult Population	Voter Population	Numerical Difference	% Registered
18 – 19	524,142	46,506	477,636	8.87%
20 – 24	1,154,669	225,787	928,882	19.55%
25 – 29	1,063,852	549,946	513,906	51.69%
30 – 34	830,324	881,149	-50,825	106.12%
35 – 39	674,638	899,362	-224,724	133.31%
40 – 44	467,057	759,189	-292,132	162.55%
45 – 49	363,267	480,961	-117,694	132.40%
50 – 54	389,214	463,578	-74,364	119.11%
55 – 59	337,319	390,734	-53,415	115.84%
60 – 64	259,476	296,487	-37,011	114.26%
65 – 69	181,633	217,402	-35,769	119.69%
70 – 74	129,738	193,434	-63,696	149.10%
75 – 79	116,764	128,577	-11,813	110.12%
80 +	155,686	341,003	-185,317	219.03%
<b>TOTALS</b>	6,647,779	5,874,115	773,664	88.36%

Very few adults aged under 30 are registered. This is most marked in the 18 -19 age band, where only 8.87% are registered. In numerical terms, this means that a total of 1 920 424 people under the age of 30 ought to be registered as voters but are not.<sup>12</sup> This is almost 29% of the total adult population of 6 647 779. Since there are unregistered people in the other age bands, the total percentage of the entire adult population who ought to be registered as voters but are not, is considerably higher than 29%.

The “under-registration” in these other age bands is concealed by “over-registration” in all of the age bands from 30 years and above. If the under-registration in these bands were to be taken into account, as it ought to be, the percentages of over-registration shown in Table 1 would increase.

Conversely, the under-registration in the below 30 age bands, distorts the picture of over registration on the voters roll as a whole. If one removes the 1 920 424 unregistered potential voters from the calculation, the registration rate rises to an impossible 129% of people aged 30 and over. If an 85% registration rate is assumed, then over registration rate rises to 52% for these age bands, representing some 1 732 527 names which are on the roll but ought not to be.

<sup>11</sup>*Preliminary Report* p1.

<sup>12</sup> This assumes that the vast majority of the adult population comprises citizens and thus entitled to register as voters.

In other words, rather than the some 5 874 115 entries on the roll there should not be more than 4 141 588.<sup>13</sup>

Even without considering these factors, however, indicates that the number of registered voters exceeds the population of Zimbabwe, in all age bands of 30 and above, by a considerable margin. This is most notable in the 40 – 44 age group (162%) and the 80+ age group (219%). In the former, some of the over-registration may be explained by people who are registered as voters, but were absent from the country during the census count, that is, are part of Zimbabwe’s Diaspora. The latter group most probably represents a large number of deceased persons who names still appear on the voters roll. In numerical terms the “over-registration” of people aged 30+ against the actual population is 1 146 760.

This conclusion is further supported by the fact that there is an unlikely total of 116 195 people aged over 100 still on the roll.

The degree of disjuncture between the ideal roll and actual and the depth of the problems with the voters roll are underscored if one considers that although the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission took special steps to facilitate registration before the production of the June roll analysed here, and, although nearly 300 000 deceased people were reported to have been removed from the roll in the months immediately preceding its compilation,<sup>14</sup> there are still extensive discrepancies of under and over registration.

### **Voter Distribution and the Census**

Table 2 below shows the registration rates below by province. The full breakdown per constituency is given in Appendix 2.

**Table 2: Registration Rates per Province**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>REGISTERED VOTERS</b>	<b>%</b>
Bulawayo	340,950	300,743	88.2%
Harare	1,091,062	788,959	72.3%
Manicaland	912,601	753,982	82.6%
Mashonaland Central	592,771	537,708	90.7%
Mashonaland East	695,271	664,141	95.5%
Mashonaland West	753,965	609,732	80.9%
Masvingo	773,036	727,697	94.1%
Matabeleland North	386,814	362,150	93.6%
Matabeleland South	356,225	351,954	98.8%
Midlands	843,688	777,048	92.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,746,383</b>	<b>5,874,114</b>	<b>87.1%<sup>15</sup></b>

<sup>13</sup> This denominator would raise the voter turnout in the March 2008 presidential election to 61%, which while still low, is more realistic than the roughly 43% reported by ZEC. The voter turnout is likely to have been higher, suggesting that a roll of just over 4.1 million is still inflated.

<sup>14</sup> 25 000 New Voters Registered Since Last Week The Herald 09.05.13.

<sup>15</sup> The total percentage of registered voters differs slightly from Table 1 (88%) since the Zimstat percentages for age bands yield an adult population of 51.24%, which has been rounded to 52% for other tables, taking the intervening two years into account. A higher adult population percentage mitigates the figures here, and thus may be considered to be conservative. An adult population of 6 746 383 (52%) of a total population of the census’ 12 973 808 has been used here.

Perhaps the most notable instance of “over-registration” is Mbare in Harare Metropolitan Province. With an adult population of only 19 351, according to the census, some 43 169 voters are registered in this politically sensitive constituency. The registration rate is thus 223%. 10 906 voters have been added to the roll since 2008, a number which will increase when the final roll for 2013 has been compiled. The voter population in this constituency is already well over the 20% variation allowed for each constituency from the mean of 27 972 (see below).

In Epworth, however, where many of the socio-economic conditions are similar to those in Mbare, there are only<sup>16</sup> 35 703 voters in a constituency of 84 157 adults, yielding a registration rate of 42%. Bearing in mind that there is no reason to exclude the factors which cause over-registration from Epworth, the actual registration rate in Epworth is extremely low as even the 42% must be considered to include entries which should not be part of the roll.

No pattern of political bias is discernible from the analysis of the constituencies. For example, while the three Matabeleland provinces, which are generally strongholds of the MDC formations, may be said to show a rough leaning towards over-registration, Harare Province which is also an MDC stronghold, has a significantly lower registration than other provinces at 72% - compared with Bulawayo (88%), Manicaland (83%), Mashonaland Central (91%), Mashonaland East (96%), Mashonaland West (81%), Masvingo (94%), Matabeleland North (94%), Matabeleland South (99%) and Midlands (92%).

The lower registration for Harare may be explained partly by the higher presence of persons in the province still unable to register as deemed to be aliens by the Registrar-General, particularly in the case of Epworth with a singularly low registration rate, and partly by the possibility that death notices are more regularly and efficiently sent to the Registrar-General in Harare than in more remote districts. This latter explanation would assume that the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths (who is also the Registrar-General of voters and Registrar-General of citizenship) acts upon such death notices to remove the erstwhile voters from the roll.

### Registration in Urban and Rural Areas.

The registration rate differs considerably between rural and urban areas. Some constituencies comprise both urban and rural wards and are categorized in Table 3 below as “mixed” constituencies. Comparing the number of registered voters in rural, urban and mixed constituencies yields the following table.

**Table 3: Registration by Rural and Urban Areas**

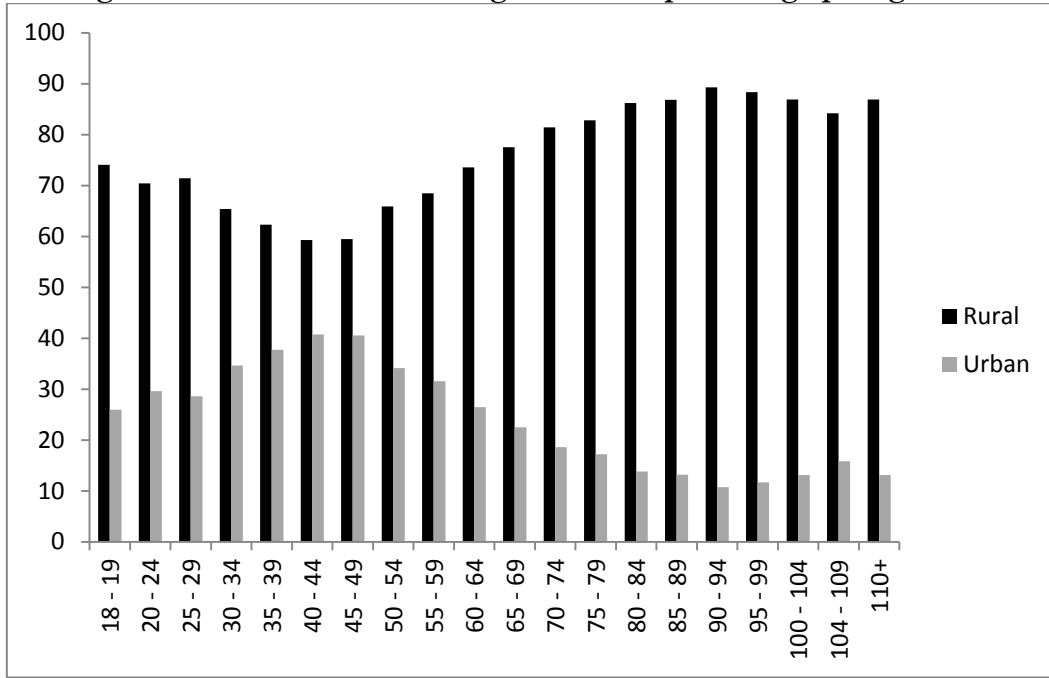
TYPE	ADULT POPULATION	VOTERS	% OF POPULATION REGISTERED
MIXED	692,322	558,507	80.7%
RURAL	4,234,606	3,891,425	93.8%
URBAN	1,819,458	1,345,223	73.9%
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>6,746,386</b>	<b>5,874,114</b>	<b>87.1%</b>

The registration rate in purely rural constituencies, from which ZANU PF is regarded as drawing the bulk of its support, is thus considerably higher (94%) than that in purely urban constituencies (74%) from which the MDC formations as regarded as drawing most of their support, that is, about 20% more. This is particularly so in the over 65+ age bands, as Figure 1 indicates, with the more detailed description given in Appendix 3.

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<sup>16</sup> Despite the low registration rate the number of voters in this constituency still exceeds 20% above the mean.

**Figure 1: Rural versus Urban registration as percentage per age band**



### Registration by Gender

The voters roll shows no gender bias when considered as a whole and superficially. Table 5 shows that the gender distribution of voters almost exactly matches the divide according to the census, with women outnumbering men on both by almost identical percentages, roughly 48%:52%.

**Table 5: Gender comparison – June Voters’ Roll and 2012 Census**

	Census		Roll	
	<b>Male</b>	6234931	48.06%	2824458
<b>Female</b>	6738877	51.94%	3050651	51.93%
<b>Totals</b>	12973808	100%	5874114	100%

The roll numbers in regard are so precise a match (within 0.02% with the census) as to create the impression that they are neither chance nor driven by demographics. They also misleading. One must keep in mind that the 52:48 ratio on both is the ratio of females to males as per the 2012 Census and the ratio of women to men on the roll. It does not reflect the comparative registration rates, as Table 6 (over) demonstrates. The more complete data on the comparative registration rates is given in Appendix 4.



**Table 6: Men and Women By Age Band<sup>17</sup>**

Age Bands	Registration Rate of men	Registration Rate of women
18 - 19	8%	8%
20 - 24	23%	18%
25 - 29	62%	47%
30 - 34	118%	98%
34 - 39	142%	124%
40 - 44	166%	153%
45 - 49	149%	118%
50 - 54	137%	132%
55 - 59	125%	123%
60 -64	116%	121%
65+	150%	158%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>85%</b>

Although there is a ratio of 52:48 for *all* females to males nationally, the ratio of females to males in the *adult* population is somewhat higher 54:46.<sup>18</sup> Accordingly, the percentage of adult women registered as voters (85%) is lower than that of men (94%).<sup>19</sup>

However, a somewhat different picture emerges when the same parameters are considered by province. Table 7 shows the registration rates by gender in the ten provinces. There is a marked difference between the two metropolitan provinces and non-metropolitan provinces where the registration rate<sup>20</sup> of women in the latter is *higher* than that of men. The exception is Mashonaland West,<sup>21</sup> possibly on account of the large number of urban constituencies in that province.

**Table 7: Gender Comparison – June Voters’ Roll and 2012 Census (By Numbers)**

PROVINCE	POPULATION [2012 CENSUS]			VOTERS [2013 JUNE ROLL]		
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	158,312	182,639	340,951	159,241	141,502	300,743
Harare	526,152	564,911	1,091,063	435,473	353,486	788,959
Manicaland	367,232	409,873	777,105	341,963	412,019	753,982
Mashonaland Central	291,045	301,724	592,769	261,082	276,626	537,708

<sup>17</sup> Using the total of 6 234 931 men and 6 738 877 women as per the 2012 Census.

<sup>18</sup> 54.25:45.75, without rounding off.

<sup>19</sup> The age band percentages used in Table 6, which is a summary of the tables in Appendix 4, differ from Table 1. It was necessary to use the age band percentages from the later Zimstat report, as the gender breakdown across age bands was provided there. This data has not been used throughout as the age bands in that report stop at 65+. The earlier report stops at 85+ and is more useful for current purposes.

<sup>20</sup> Note this is the registration rate, and the difference is thus not due to the greater number of women than men in these provinces – which is the case in the metropolitan provinces also.

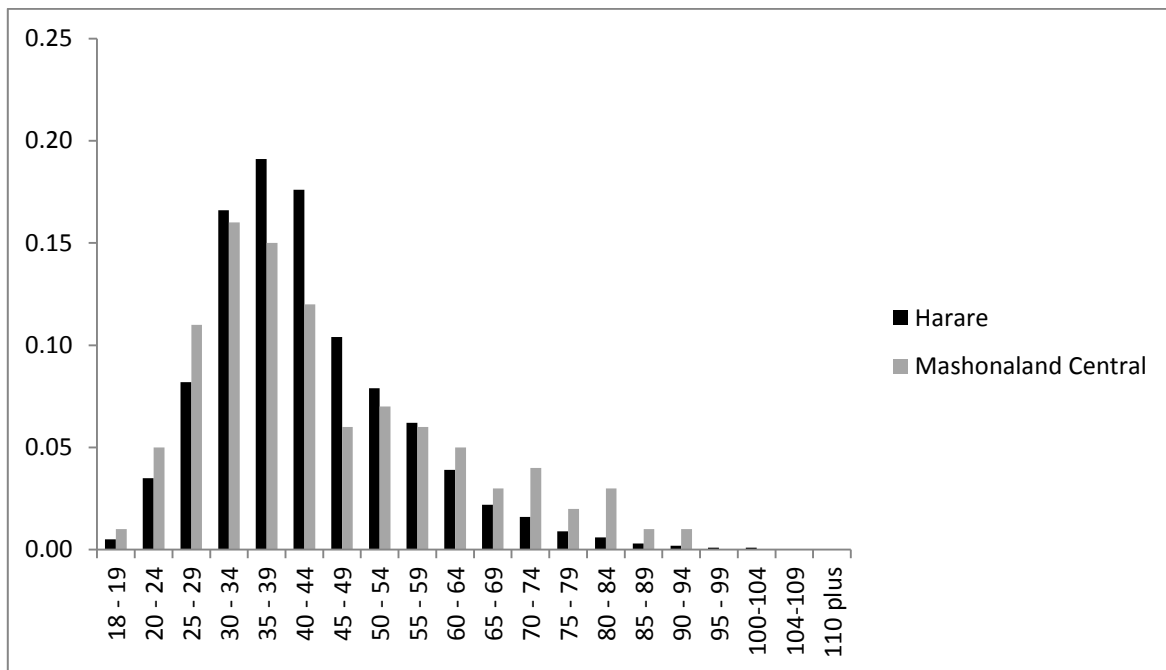
<sup>21</sup> Mashonaland West is frequently out of kilter, statistically, with the other two Mashonaland Provinces.

Mashonaland East	337,068	358,203	695,271	304,419	359,722	664,141
Mashonaland West	375,033	378,935	753,968	310,149	299,583	609,732
Masvingo	359,502	413,532	773,034	317,534	410,163	727,697
Matabeleland North	186,770	200,043	386,813	166,806	195,344	362,150
Matabeleland South	170,565	185,659	356,224	156,641	195,313	351,954
Midlands	405,201	438,487	843,688	369,895	407,153	777,048
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,176,880</b>	<b>3,434,005</b>	<b>6,610,885</b>	<b>2,823,203</b>	<b>3,050,911</b>	<b>5,874,114</b>

The higher registration rate of women than that of men in the rural provinces, suggests that the lower registration rate of women overall is on account of severe under-registration of women in the metropolitan provinces.

This is confirmed when comparing Harare Province with Mashonaland Central (Figure 2), as examples.<sup>22</sup> In Harare Province the registration rate of women is only 63%, against 83% for men. In all instances when considering the registration rate, the general problem of over registration for both genders must be borne in mind. Urban registration rates for women thus appear to be extremely low. By contrast, in Mashonaland Central the rate is 92% for women and 90% for men.

**Figure 24: Harare compared with Mashonaland Central<sup>23</sup>**



Unevenness also emerges when individual constituencies are examined, and when considering the registration rate of each gender in particular age bands. For example Beitbridge East (a constituency selected merely because it appears first alphabetically) not only shows considerable bias in registration in favour of women, and much higher than the 54:46 ratio of the voters roll as a whole, but also reveals a marked (and sudden) increase in favour of women in the number of people registered as voters in the over 50 age bands (see Table 8 below).

<sup>22</sup> It is not possible to include tables of all the provinces here. This data can be received on request from RAU.

<sup>23</sup> The full data comparing Harare and Mashonaland Central is given in Appendix 5.

**Table 8: Beitbridge East**

Age Bands	Beitbridge East: Female	Beitbridge East: Male	% More Females
18 – 19	62	45	137.78%
20 - 24	470	454	103.52%
25 - 29	1,318	1,173	112.36%
30 - 34	2,181	1,858	117.38%
35 - 39	2,486	1,971	126.13%
40 - 44	2,047	2,043	100.20%
45 - 49	1,330	1,216	109.38%
50 - 54	1,820	1,119	162.65%
55 - 59	1,277	851	150.06%
60 - 64	1,053	651	161.75%
65 - 69	714	553	129.11%
70 - 74	692	452	153.10%
75 - 79	400	274	145.99%
80 +	1,043	444	234.91%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16,893</b>	<b>13,104</b>	<b>128.91%</b>

It is not possible to include this data for all 210 constituencies here. However, it will be noted there is high registration in favour of women in the same age bands as in the non-metropolitan provinces (see Figure 2). This may be on account of the fact that a disproportionate number of women in the rural areas fall within the 50+ age bands.<sup>24</sup>

### Delimitation

These problems of “over” and “under” registration obviously affect the delimitation of constituencies, since this is based upon the number of registered voters in each constituency. Delimitation will be inaccurate to the extent that the voters’ roll incorrectly reflects the number of voters in each constituency. Constituencies were last delimited ahead of the 2008 elections. Past delimitation exercises have been conducted about three months ahead of each election, have provided opportunities for public and party input, and had to be placed before Parliament.<sup>25</sup>

There is to be no new delimitation ahead of the 2013 elections<sup>26</sup> despite demographic changes and changes to the voters roll since 2008. This presents some difficulties. Three new local government authorities have been established since the last delimitation exercise, Mhondoro-Ngezi (RDC,<sup>27</sup> Mashonaland West) and Mbire (RDC, Mashonaland Central), and Mvurwi Town Council (Mashonaland Central). To form these new districts wards were extracted from existing districts and the boundaries thereof thus changed. This requires re-delimitation of these boundaries by the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission ZEC,<sup>28</sup> though the new Constitution seems to specifically preclude this possibility. Furthermore, Ward 4 in Mvurwi appears to have a total of only eight registered voters which may have resulted in a conundrum for aspirant candidates to the council, required by section 125 of the Electoral Act to have their nomination

<sup>24</sup> The age demographic by gender for the national population in the rural areas is not known.

<sup>25</sup> Although the new Constitution retains voter registration as the basis for delimitation, it then, oddly, ties the periods of delimitation to each census, providing that delimitation should be done as soon as possible after each census. The censuses are held once every decade – section 161.

<sup>26</sup> See paragraph 5, Part 3 of the Sixth Schedule of the new Constitution.

<sup>27</sup> Rural District Council.

<sup>28</sup> Section 37A of the Electoral Act 02:13.

papers “signed by no fewer than five persons whose names are on the voters roll for the ward concerned.”

Both the old and the new Constitution provide that the number of registered voters in each constituency should, as far as is possible, be equal, thus ensuring that no vote is of greater or less value than another in elections for the National Assembly. The number of registered voters should thus be spread evenly across the 210 constituencies, making a mean of 27 972 voters per constituency. Both Constitutions, however, allow a variation of up to 20% more or less than the average number of voters registered in each constituency.<sup>29</sup> The permissible (though undesirable) variation of 20% has the result that the maximum and minimum number of voters in each constituency should not exceed 33 566 registered voters per constituency or be less than 22 378.

The distribution of voters on the June 2013 roll is such that 23 constituencies exceed the permissible maximum and 18 are below the permissible minimum. Mbare has a voter population 154% greater than the mean (43 169 voters) and Chipinge East is has a voter population of only 46% of the mean (12 940 voters), as can be seen from Table 9. This, in effect, means that a vote in Chipinge East is worth three times that in Mbare as there are three times as many voters for the single seat in Mbare than there are in Chipinge East. In other words, if Mbare were delimited in the same numerical fashion as Chipinge East, it would yield three seats in Parliament, and not one. Although the provisions relating to rough numerical equivalents for each constituency are not in effect for the 2013 election, the position seems to contravene the right to equality under both the new and old Constitutions. Before drawing hasty conclusions on the basis these discrepancies, however, it is worth noting that the MDC-T won the seats in both Mbare and Chipinge East in the 2008 elections.

**Table 9: Provinces with voters’ numbers more or less than constitutional limits for delimitation**

Province	Total Voters	Above Maximum allowed [33566]	Below Minimum allowed [22378]	Provincial Mean	Provincial Variation from mean [22 972]
Bulawayo	300,743	0	1	25,062	89.6%
Harare	788,959	3	6	27,205	97.3%
Manicaland	753,982	3	1	28,999	103.7%
Mashonaland Central	537,708	4	0	29,873	106.8%
Mashonaland East	664,141	4	2	28,876	103.2%
Mashonaland West	609,732	1	0	27,715	99.1%
Masvingo	727,697	4	4	27,988	100.1%
Matabeleland North	362,150	2	1	27,858	99.6%
Matabeleland South	351,954	2	1	27,073	96.8%
Midlands	777,048	0	2	27,752	99.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,874,114</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>		

<sup>29</sup> Section 100J(6) of the old Constitution, section 161 of the new Constitution.

**Table 10: Constituencies with voters outside the permissible limits**

Province	Constituency	June 2013 Voters' Roll	Above Maximum allowed [33566]	Below Minimum allowed [22378]	Percentage of Mean
Manicaland	Chipinge East	12,940	No	Yes	46.26%
Harare	Mufakose	19,818	No	Yes	70.85%
Harare	Glen Norah	20,113	No	Yes	71.90%
Harare	Sunningdale	20,416	No	Yes	72.99%
Masvingo	Gutu North	20,533	No	Yes	73.41%
Masvingo	Zaka West	21,119	No	Yes	75.50%
Matabeleland North	Lupane West	21,368	No	Yes	76.39%
Mashonaland East	Chikomba East	21,516	No	Yes	76.92%
Masvingo	Zaka East	21,645	No	Yes	77.38%
Mashonaland East	Wedza South	21,654	No	Yes	77.41%
Bulawayo	Bulawayo South	21,693	No	Yes	77.55%
Harare	Southernton	21,714	No	Yes	77.63%
Harare	Kuwadzana East	22,037	No	Yes	78.78%
Midlands	Mberengwa East	22,051	No	Yes	78.83%
Harare	Kambuzuma	22,096	No	Yes	78.99%
Masvingo	Masvingo West	22,167	No	Yes	79.25%
Matabeleland South	Gwanda North	22,209	No	Yes	79.40%
Midlands	Mberengwa West	22,235	No	Yes	79.49%
Masvingo	Chiredzi West	33,657	Yes	No	120.32%
Mashonaland East	Maramba Pfungwe	33,658	Yes	No	120.33%
Mashonaland Central	Mbire	33,751	Yes	No	120.66%
Mashonaland East	Uzumba	33,770	Yes	No	120.73%
Manicaland	Mutare West	33,877	Yes	No	121.11%
Matabeleland South	Mangwe	33,963	Yes	No	121.42%
Matabeleland North	Bubi	34,368	Yes	No	122.87%
Manicaland	Mutare North	34,391	Yes	No	122.95%
Mashonaland West	Kariba	34,431	Yes	No	123.09%
Mashonaland Central	Guruve North	34,747	Yes	No	124.22%
Manicaland	Chipinge South	34,880	Yes	No	124.70%
Masvingo	Masvingo Urban	35,209	Yes	No	125.87%
Mashonaland East	Chikomba West	35,255	Yes	No	126.04%
Harare	Epworth	35,703	Yes	No	127.64%
Mashonaland Central	Rushinga	36,156	Yes	No	129.26%
Harare	Harare South	36,214	Yes	No	129.47%
Mashonaland East	Goromonzi South	36,789	Yes	No	131.52%
Matabeleland North	Umguzi	36,825	Yes	No	131.65%
Matabeleland South	Bulilima East	37,330	Yes	No	133.45%
Mashonaland Central	Bindura North	37,387	Yes	No	133.66%
Masvingo	Mwenezi West	41,310	Yes	No	147.68%
Harare	Mbare	43,169	Yes	No	154.33%
Masvingo	Chiredzi North	43,298	Yes	No	154.79%

There is no discernible pattern of political bias when considering the number of people per constituency by province. It requires significantly more people to constitute a constituency in Harare Province than any other province. There are 16% more adults on average in each Harare constituency, than the average number of adults in the constituencies in the Mashonaland Provinces (see Table 11).

This suggests a gerrymandering against the MDC-T stronghold of Harare Province. Yet the Bulawayo provinces, also strongholds of the MDC formations, require 12% *less* adults than the Mashonaland provinces to comprise a constituency.

**Table 11: Average of adults per constituency per Province**

Constituency	Adult Population	Seats	Average
Harare	1,091,063	29	37,623
Mash Central	587,313	18	32,629
Mash East	695,271	23	30,229
Mash West	753,968	22	34,271
Bulawayo	340,951	12	28,413
Manicaland	912,600	26	35,100
Masvingo	773,034	26	29,732
Mat north	386,813	13	29,755
Mat South	356,224	13	27,402
Midlands	843,688	28	30,132
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,740,925</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>31,528</b>

### Miscellaneous Oddities

Several other oddities, which may be symptomatic of a larger problem, are worth noting:

- There are numerous reports from people indicating that their names appear on the voters roll even though they have never registered to vote.<sup>30</sup>
- The suffixes of the national registration numbers of 44 000 voters have been altered on the roll. These voters thus may encounter difficulties with over-bureaucratic officials who could insist on an exact match with ID discs.
- Some married women have noted that, without their consent, their surnames have been changed on the roll to the surname of their husbands. This may also cause problems when presenting IDs at the polling stations.

### Summary

The compilation of the voters roll is always a moving target. Old voters die and new voters are added. The voters' roll can thus never meet the ideal indicated at the outset. However, the gap between the ideal and the actual should be kept within reasonable limits if the electoral process is to be deemed fair and credible. The statistics presented here show:

1. That there are nearly 2 000 000 potential voters aged under 30 who are unregistered.
2. That there are well over 1 000 000 people on the roll who are either deceased or departed.
3. That 63 constituencies have more registered voters than inhabitants.

<sup>30</sup> Some 74 appear on the site <https://zimbabweelections.crowdmap.com/reports> at last count. Two of the ten members of staff at RAU have relatives on the roll that have never registered to vote, one of whom has a 00 suffix on his registration card indicating alien status and who left Zimbabwe many years ago.

4. That 41 Constituencies deviate from the average number of voters per constituency by more than the permitted 20%.
5. The registration rate (as opposed to number registered) of women is significantly less than that of men, particularly in the metropolitan provinces.
6. There is a marked registration bias in favour of rural constituencies.

Such statistics suggest that the gap between the ideal and the actual impinges upon the integrity of Zimbabwe's electoral process.

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## Appendix 1

### Demographic Break Down – Zimstat March 2012 Report

Age Band	%
0 – 4	14.8
5 – 9	13.9
10 – 14	14.1
15 – 19	10.1
20 – 24	8.9
25 – 29	8.2
30 – 34	6.4
35 – 39	5.2
40 – 44	3.6
45 – 49	2.8
50 – 54	3.0
55 – 59	2.6
60 – 64	2.0
65 – 69	1.4
70 – 74	1.0
75 – 79	0.9
80+	1.2



## Appendix 2

### Registration Rates by Constituency

PROVINCE	CONSTITUENCY	POPULATION	REGISTERED VOTERS	%
Manicaland	Chipinge East	31,045	12,940	41.7%
Harare	Epworth	84,157	35,703	42.4%
Harare	Kuwadzana	47,071	22,659	48.1%
Harare	Budiriro	62,503	30,890	49.4%
Harare	Harare West	52,600	26,297	50.0%
Harare	Hatfield	52,350	28,166	53.8%
Manicaland	Dangamvura Chikanga	54,648	30,680	56.1%
Mashonaland East	Goromonzi South	64,824	36,789	56.8%
Midlands	Gokwe Sengwa	41,576	24,947	60.0%
Harare	Kuwadzana East	36,664	22,037	60.1%
Harare	Harare South	58,822	36,214	61.6%
Bulawayo	Luveve	39,076	24,846	63.6%
Harare	Dzivaresekwa	36,000	22,971	63.8%
Harare	Glen Norah	30,967	20,113	64.9%
Mashonaland West	Hurungwe East	46,355	30,125	65.0%
Mashonaland West	Chinhoyi	41,271	27,477	66.6%
Harare	St Marys	40,321	26,898	66.7%
Harare	Warren Park	45,639	30,481	66.8%
Harare	Chitungwiza South	42,389	28,390	67.0%
Mashonaland Central	Bindura North	55,656	37,387	67.2%
Mashonaland East	Goromonzi West	44,580	30,086	67.5%
Bulawayo	Pumula	36,071	24,622	68.3%
Mashonaland East	Seke	44,754	30,575	68.3%
Manicaland	Chipinge Central	37,099	25,370	68.4%
Bulawayo	Nketa	36,416	24,942	68.5%
Manicaland	Mutare West	48,894	33,877	69.3%
Masvingo	Chiredzi North	62,220	43,298	69.6%
Mashonaland West	Hurungwe North	35,448	24,829	70.0%
Harare	Harare North	40,553	28,681	70.7%
Mashonaland West	Norton	39,103	27,793	71.1%
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge East	42,541	30,279	71.2%
Midlands	Gokwe	32,560	23,741	72.9%
Mashonaland Central	Mazowe West	32,998	24,138	73.1%
Mashonaland West	Zvimba North	36,149	26,471	73.2%
Mashonaland West	Chakari	34,923	25,815	73.9%
Midlands	Gokwe Kabuyuni	39,603	29,434	74.3%
Mashonaland West	Kadoma Central	34,658	25,873	74.7%
Masvingo	Chiredzi West	44,922	33,657	74.9%

Manicaland	Chimanimani East	40,601	30,466	75.0%
Manicaland	Mutare North	45,618	34,391	75.4%
Manicaland	Mutasa South	39,008	29,432	75.5%
Mashonaland West	Muzvezve	36,863	27,846	75.5%
Manicaland	Headlands	36,312	27,540	75.8%
Masvingo	Masvingo Urban	46,048	35,209	76.5%
Mashonaland West	Hurungwe Central	34,080	26,144	76.7%
Mashonaland West	Zvimba South	33,643	25,931	77.1%
Mashonaland Central	Mazowe South	33,977	26,234	77.2%
Mashonaland West	Zvimba East	35,573	27,493	77.3%
Masvingo	Masvingo North	29,857	23,181	77.6%
Mashonaland West	Mhangura	40,258	31,361	77.9%
Manicaland	Makoni Central	32,496	25,463	78.4%
Mashonaland West	Hurungwe West	33,258	26,261	79.0%
Mashonaland West	Chegutu West	34,453	27,259	79.1%
Harare	Glen View South	31,517	24,954	79.2%
Harare	Mabvuku Tafara	35,554	28,265	79.5%
Mashonaland West	Makonde	37,127	29,604	79.7%
Harare	Zengeza West	34,614	27,717	80.1%
Manicaland	Mutare South	40,983	33,321	81.3%
Manicaland	Buhera South	35,983	29,638	82.4%
Midlands	Mbizo	29,733	24,558	82.6%
Mashonaland Central	Muzarabani South	32,238	26,662	82.7%
Harare	Harare East	40,082	33,180	82.8%
Manicaland	Mutasa North	39,743	32,943	82.9%
Mashonaland Central	Bindura South	37,260	30,940	83.0%
Midlands	Gokwe Chireya	34,879	28,966	83.0%
Harare	Chitungwiza North	33,328	27,717	83.2%
Mashonaland East	Marondera Central	32,302	26,888	83.2%
Midlands	Chiwundura	40,194	33,506	83.4%
Mashonaland East	Goromonzi North	36,306	30,380	83.7%
Harare	Glen View North	27,699	23,183	83.7%
Manicaland	Chipinge South	41,579	34,880	83.9%
Bulawayo	Bulawayo East	28,617	24,009	83.9%
Midlands	Zvishavane Ngezi	34,510	29,038	84.1%
Mashonaland East	Murehwa West	35,429	29,874	84.3%
Midlands	Shurugwi North	32,081	27,051	84.3%
Manicaland	Musikavanhu	31,439	26,591	84.6%
Matabeleland South	Insiza North	30,142	25,516	84.7%
Matabeleland South	Gwanda Central	29,213	24,751	84.7%
Mashonaland Central	Mount Darwin South	28,607	24,243	84.7%
Harare	Zengeza East	33,673	28,576	84.9%
Midlands	Gokwe Mapfungautsi	37,763	32,288	85.5%

Bulawayo	Nkulumane	30,148	25,899	85.9%
Mashonaland Central	Mbire	39,227	33,751	86.0%
Midlands	Silobela	32,229	27,808	86.3%
Matabeleland South	Matobo North	26,931	23,251	86.3%
Matabeleland North	Binga South	34,321	29,645	86.4%
Midlands	Redcliff	33,624	29,134	86.6%
Mashonaland Central	Shamva South	33,901	29,380	86.7%
Mashonaland East	Murehwa North	32,966	28,728	87.1%
Manicaland	Chipinge West	28,601	25,178	88.0%
Matabeleland North	Bubi	39,023	34,368	88.1%
Masvingo	Mwenezi East	37,532	33,278	88.7%
Harare	Sunningdale	23,013	20,416	88.7%
Mashonaland East	Murehwa South	33,050	29,367	88.9%
Matabeleland North	Lupane East	28,539	25,364	88.9%
Harare	Highfield West	26,007	23,182	89.1%
Manicaland	Buhera Central	34,734	30,972	89.2%
Manicaland	Makoni South	35,748	31,903	89.2%
Midlands	Mkoba	34,500	30,819	89.3%
Harare	Highfield East	31,026	27,777	89.5%
Midlands	Gokwe Kana	32,921	29,478	89.5%
Masvingo	Masvingo West	24,730	22,167	89.6%
Mashonaland East	Marondera East	31,666	28,411	89.7%
Mashonaland West	Magunje	29,443	26,428	89.8%
Masvingo	Mwenezi West	46,019	41,310	89.8%
Mashonaland Central	Guruve South	34,757	31,294	90.0%
Bulawayo	Bulawayo Central	30,596	27,600	90.2%
Mashonaland Central	Mazowe Central	28,250	25,581	90.6%
Manicaland	Mutasa Central	31,659	28,674	90.6%
Harare	Mufakose	21,858	19,818	90.7%
Mashonaland Central	Muzarabani North	30,541	27,708	90.7%
Mashonaland West	Mhondoro Ngezi	29,448	26,760	90.9%
Midlands	Zhombe	34,104	31,172	91.4%
Masvingo	Chivi South	34,607	31,751	91.7%
Harare	Harare Central	30,062	27,595	91.8%
Matabeleland North	Tsholotsho South	32,468	29,874	92.0%
Matabeleland North	Hwange West	27,225	25,056	92.0%
Mashonaland Central	Mazowe North	25,876	23,828	92.1%
Matabeleland North	Nkayi South	29,462	27,337	92.8%
Midlands	Mberengwa North	30,966	28,777	92.9%
Mashonaland West	Chegutu East	34,367	32,000	93.1%
Manicaland	Nyanga South	33,649	31,336	93.1%
Masvingo	Bikita East	29,929	27,954	93.4%
Matabeleland North	Lupane West	22,871	21,368	93.4%

Matabeleland North	Nkayi North	27,411	25,755	94.0%
Manicaland	Makoni North	29,109	27,439	94.3%
Matabeleland North	Binga North	34,765	32,955	94.8%
Matabeleland North	Umguzha	38,824	36,825	94.9%
Matabeleland North	Hwange Central	23,950	22,723	94.9%
Harare	Southerton	22,855	21,714	95.0%
Manicaland	Buhera West	32,144	30,671	95.4%
Masvingo	Masvingo South	28,161	27,019	95.9%
Masvingo	Masvingo Central	27,353	26,252	96.0%
Masvingo	Zaka Central	27,555	26,489	96.1%
Mashonaland West	Kariba	35,444	34,431	97.1%
Matabeleland South	Matobo South	23,134	22,487	97.2%
Masvingo	Chivi Central	30,900	30,057	97.3%
Midlands	Vungu	26,869	26,175	97.4%
Matabeleland South	Bulilima West	28,729	28,043	97.6%
Mashonaland West	Sanyati	23,951	23,584	98.5%
Harare	Kambuzuma	22,364	22,096	98.8%
Midlands	Gokwe Nembudziya	28,887	28,601	99.0%
Midlands	Gokwe Gumunyu	24,018	23,828	99.2%
Masvingo	Zaka North	28,501	28,300	99.3%
Manicaland	Chimanimani West	28,980	28,849	99.5%
Bulawayo	Bulawayo South	21,776	21,693	99.6%
Midlands	Gweru Urban	29,145	29,060	99.7%
Masvingo	Bikita West	29,380	29,357	99.9%
Masvingo	Chiredzi South	26,542	26,567	100.1%
Bulawayo	Emakhandeni Entumbane	25,316	25,400	100.3%
Mashonaland Central	Mount Darwin West	30,980	31,205	100.7%
Midlands	Chirumanzu Zibagwe	30,574	30,936	101.2%
Masvingo	Chiredzi East	26,183	26,560	101.4%
Bulawayo	Lobengula	24,576	25,008	101.8%
Matabeleland North	Tsholotsho North	26,757	27,363	102.3%
Midlands	Shurugwi South	22,573	23,097	102.3%
Midlands	Kwekwe Central	22,504	23,139	102.8%
Mashonaland East	Wedza North	24,966	25,872	103.6%
Matabeleland South	Gwanda North	21,370	22,209	103.9%
Manicaland	Nyanga North	31,709	32,969	104.0%
Mashonaland East	Chikomba West	33,875	35,255	104.1%
Manicaland	Makoni West	24,419	25,520	104.5%
Mashonaland East	Mutoko South	28,890	30,478	105.5%
Mashonaland Central	Guruve North	32,811	34,747	105.9%
Midlands	Mberengwa East	20,728	22,051	106.4%
Matabeleland South	Umzingwane	31,315	33,331	106.4%
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge West	21,187	22,552	106.4%

Manicaland	Buhera North	25,299	27,075	107.0%
Bulawayo	Pelandaba Mpopoma	24,751	26,505	107.1%
Mashonaland East	Mudzi South	24,286	26,037	107.2%
Masvingo	Chivi North	23,863	25,610	107.3%
Harare	Mt Pleasant	28,023	30,100	107.4%
Masvingo	Gutu East	21,959	23,638	107.6%
Mashonaland East	Marondera West	22,778	24,572	107.9%
Matabeleland South	Mangwe	31,325	33,963	108.4%
Masvingo	Gutu Central	22,334	24,344	109.0%
Mashonaland Central	Shamva North	28,255	30,827	109.1%
Mashonaland Central	Mount Darwin East	29,925	32,704	109.3%
Masvingo	Zaka West	19,142	21,119	110.3%
Midlands	Mberengwa South	25,773	28,506	110.6%
Bulawayo	Magwegwe	21,679	24,024	110.8%
Matabeleland North	Hwange East	21,198	23,517	110.9%
Mashonaland East	Uzumba	30,418	33,770	111.0%
Masvingo	Gutu South	21,544	24,046	111.6%
Masvingo	Gutu West	22,129	24,755	111.9%
Mashonaland Central	Mount Darwin North	27,218	30,923	113.6%
Matabeleland South	Gwanda South	20,542	23,341	113.6%
Masvingo	Zaka East	18,977	21,645	114.1%
Mashonaland West	Mhondoro Mubaira	25,861	29,545	114.2%
Matabeleland South	Insiza South	21,750	24,901	114.5%
Masvingo	Gutu North	17,872	20,533	114.9%
Midlands	Mberengwa West	19,338	22,235	115.0%
Mashonaland East	Mutoko North	25,194	29,643	117.7%
Midlands	Gokwe Sasame	27,501	32,650	118.7%
Mashonaland Central	Rushinga	30,294	36,156	119.4%
Bulawayo	Makokoba	21,928	26,195	119.5%
Masvingo	Bikita South	24,777	29,601	119.5%
Mashonaland West	Zvimba West	22,289	26,702	119.8%
Midlands	Chirumanzu	21,750	26,189	120.4%
Mashonaland East	Maramba Pfungwe	27,900	33,658	120.6%
Mashonaland East	Mutoko East	21,668	26,211	121.0%
Mashonaland East	Wedza South	17,778	21,654	121.8%
Manicaland	Mutare Central	21,102	25,864	122.6%
Mashonaland East	Chikomba Central	19,924	24,874	124.8%
Mashonaland East	Chikomba East	17,042	21,516	126.3%
Mashonaland East	Mudzi North	25,586	32,516	127.1%
Midlands	Zvishavane Runde	22,785	29,864	131.1%
Matabeleland South	Bulilima East	28,046	37,330	133.1%
Mashonaland East	Mudzi West	19,089	26,987	141.4%
Harare	Mbare	19,351	43,169	223.1%

**Appendix 3**  
**Age Distribution of Rural and Urban Voters (total numbers and percentages)**

<b>Age Bands</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age Bands</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>%Rural /Urban</b>
18 - 19	35,948	7,151	48,548	18 - 19	74%	15%	503%
20 - 24	161,684	42,596	229,633	20 - 24	70%	19%	380%
25 - 29	397,401	103,925	556,612	25 - 29	71%	19%	382%
30 - 34	575,694	218,184	880,850	30 - 34	65%	25%	264%
35 - 39	560,604	248,962	899,898	35 - 39	62%	28%	225%
40 - 44	447,039	230,054	753,906	40 - 44	59%	31%	194%
45 - 49	283,250	144,782	476,375	45 - 49	59%	30%	196%
50 - 54	304,970	114,003	462,806	50 - 54	66%	25%	268%
55 - 59	265,178	88,983	387,468	55 - 59	68%	23%	298%
60 - 64	216,026	55,045	293,764	60 - 64	74%	19%	392%
65 - 69	165,968	32,668	214,159	65 - 69	77%	15%	508%
70 - 74	157,482	22,966	193,431	70 - 74	81%	12%	686%
75 - 79	104,364	13,581	126,026	75 - 79	83%	11%	768%
80 - 84	115,953	10,217	134,505	80 - 84	86%	8%	1135%
85 - 89	59,125	4,836	68,105	85 - 89	87%	7%	1223%
90 - 94	70,825	3,647	79,325	90 - 94	89%	5%	1942%
95 - 99	27,155	1,586	30,747	95 - 99	88%	5%	1712%
100 - 104	15,530	1,181	17,877	100- 104	87%	7%	1315%
104 - 109	3,910	458	4,645	104 - 109	84%	10%	854%
110+	1,978	143	2,276	110+	87%	6%	1383%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,970,084</b>	<b>1,344,968</b>	<b>5,860,956</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>23%</b>	

**Appendix 4**  
**Registration rates of men and women per age band.**

<b>Age Bands</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Men per Band</b>	<b>Number of Men per Band</b>	<b>Men per Band Registered</b>	<b>Registration Rate</b>
18 - 19	4.9%	305512	25205	8%
20 - 24	8.4%	523734	120636	23%
25 - 29	7.4%	461385	287120	62%
30 - 34	6.2%	386566	454499	118%
34 - 39	5.2%	324216	459961	142%
40 - 44	3.8%	236927	394234	166%
45 - 49	2.4%	149638	223512	149%
50 - 54	2.2%	137168	188319	137%
55 - 59	2.1%	130934	163886	125%
60 -64	1.7%	105994	122739	116%
65+	4.1%	255632	383190	150%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>3 017 707</b>	<b>2 823 301</b>	<b>94%</b>

**Women by Age Band**

<b>Age Bands</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Women per Band</b>	<b>Number of Women per Band</b>	<b>Women per Band Registered</b>	<b>Registration Rate</b>
18 - 19	4.4%	296511	23343	8%
20 - 24	9.1%	613238	109601	18%
25 - 29	8.6%	579543	271116	47%
30 - 34	6.5%	438027	428508	98%
34 - 39	5.3%	357160	441724	124%
40 - 44	3.5%	235861	361042	153%
45 - 49	3.2%	215644	253577	118%
50 - 54	3.1%	208905	275163	132%
55 - 59	2.7%	181950	224229	123%
60 -64	2.1%	141516	171565	121%
65+	4.6%	309988	488675	158%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>3578344</b>	<b>3048543</b>	<b>85%</b>

## Appendix 5

### Male and Female registration by age: Comparison of Harare and Mashonaland Central Provinces.

#### Harare

AGE BANDS	FEMALE	MALE	RATIO Female/ Male	% OF TOTAL
18 - 19	2,060	2,278	0.90	0.5%
20 - 24	12,330	15,158	0.81	3.5%
25 - 29	28,895	35,468	0.81	8.2%
30 - 34	58,784	72,262	0.81	16.6%
35 - 39	65,133	85,922	0.76	19.1%
40 - 44	57,945	80,695	0.72	17.6%
45 - 49	37,931	44,148	0.86	10.4%
50 - 54	31,405	31,042	1.01	7.9%
55 - 59	23,341	25,801	0.90	6.2%
60 - 64	14,219	16,495	0.86	3.9%
65 - 69	7,966	9,558	0.83	2.2%
70 - 74	5,793	6,878	0.84	1.6%
75 - 79	3,136	4,031	0.78	0.9%
80 - 84	2,176	2,881	0.76	0.6%
85 - 89	1,012	1,210	0.84	0.3%
90 - 94	704	932	0.76	0.2%
95 - 99	339	355	0.95	0.1%
100-104	191	235	0.81	0.1%
104-109	86	81	1.06	0.0%
110 plus	32	38	0.84	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>353,478</b>	<b>435,468</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Mashonaland Central

AGE BANDS	FEMALE	MALE	RATIO Female / Male	% OF TOTAL
18 - 19	3,639	4,159	0.87	1%
20 - 24	13,365	14,152	0.94	5%
25 - 29	27,480	30,137	0.91	11%
30 - 34	40,267	44,152	0.91	16%
35 - 39	40,413	41,669	0.97	15%
40 - 44	30,936	33,839	0.91	12%
45 - 49	18,161	16,003	1.13	6%
50 - 54	23,135	14,456	1.60	7%
55 - 59	19,396	12,298	1.58	6%
60 - 64	16,239	11,232	1.45	5%
65 - 69	10,069	8,293	1.21	3%
70 - 74	10,064	8,949	1.12	4%
75 - 79	6,458	5,427	1.19	2%
80 - 84	7,714	6,672	1.16	3%
85 - 89	3,468	3,190	1.09	1%
90 - 94	3,544	3,762	0.94	1%
95 - 99	1,302	1,381	0.94	0%
100-104	686	819	0.84	0%
104-109	179	273	0.66	0%
110 plus	103	218	0.47	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>276,618</b>	<b>261,081</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>100%</b>





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