

The adoption of the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) by the Zimbabwean government in 1991 resulted in increasing marginalization of workers at work places and the withdrawal of the state in public housing provision. Not only did ESAP affect workers negatively, as a result of retrenchments and downsizing of the workforce, it had negative effects on the labour force as far as housing provision, that is, housing with a view to establish the importance of housing in people's lives especially workers. The paper examines links between housing, worker motivation and productivity.