Zimbabwe

Demographic and Health Survey

2015

GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 2015

Final Report

Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
Harare, Zimbabwe

The DHS Program
ICF International
Rockville, Maryland, USA

November 2016

The 2015 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (2015 ZDHS) was implemented by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency in July through December 2015. The HIV testing component was implemented by the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory (NMRL). The funding for the ZDHS was provided by the Government of Zimbabwe, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Royal Danish Embassy, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the European Union (EU), the Swedish International Development Cooperation (SIDA), and Irish Aid. ICF International provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project providing support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

Additional information about the 2015 ZDHS may be obtained from the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT), P.O. Box CY 342, Causeway, Harare, Zimbabwe; Telephone +263-4-793-971/2 and 794-757; Fax: +263-4-728-529 and 708-854; E-mail: dg@zimstat.co.zw.

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PREFACE

The 2015 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (2015 ZDHS) presents the major findings of a nationally representative survey with a sample of more than 11,000 households. The ZDHS was conducted by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), from July through December 2015. The 2015 ZDHS is the sixth such survey to be conducted in Zimbabwe as a follow-up to the 1988, 1994, 1999, 2005-06, and 2010-11 surveys and provides basic demographic and health indicators. Pursuant to the global trend on the use of modern technology in data collection, the 2010-11 survey, adopted the use of personal digital assistants (PDAs) rather than paper questionnaires for recording responses during interviews. In the 2015 survey, Asus tablets operating on Windows 8.1 software were used during data collection and these offer more features that the PDAs.

A Key Indicators report was published in May 2016 and presents at a glance some selected findings of the survey.

The primary objective of the 2015 ZDHS survey is to provide current demographic and health information for use by policymakers, planners, researchers and programme managers. Specific topics covered in the survey include: respondent demographic characteristics, reproductive and contraceptive history, fertility preferences, family planning methods, infant and child mortality, knowledge and attitudes about sexually transmitted infections, maternal health, breastfeeding and complementary feeding, anaemia prevalence in children and women, ownership of mosquito nets, knowledge of HIV prevention methods, comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention among young people, multiple sexual partners, coverage of prior HIV testing, male circumcision, prevention of cervical cancer, domestic violence and maternal mortality.

ZIMSTAT is appreciative of the significant funding and material provisions availed to the Agency by the Government of Zimbabwe, various development partners and the donor community that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey. Specific mention is due to the following: Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), National Microbiology Reference Laboratory (NMRL), the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), Royal Danish Embassy, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the European Union (EU), the Swedish International Development Cooperation (SIDA), and Irish Aid. ICF International provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project that provides support and technical assistance for the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

Finally, ZIMSTAT would also like to thank all field personnel for their dedication to duty and commitment to high quality work as well as the general public for the patience and cooperation during data collection.

M. Dzinotizei
Director General—Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
Harare, October 2016

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

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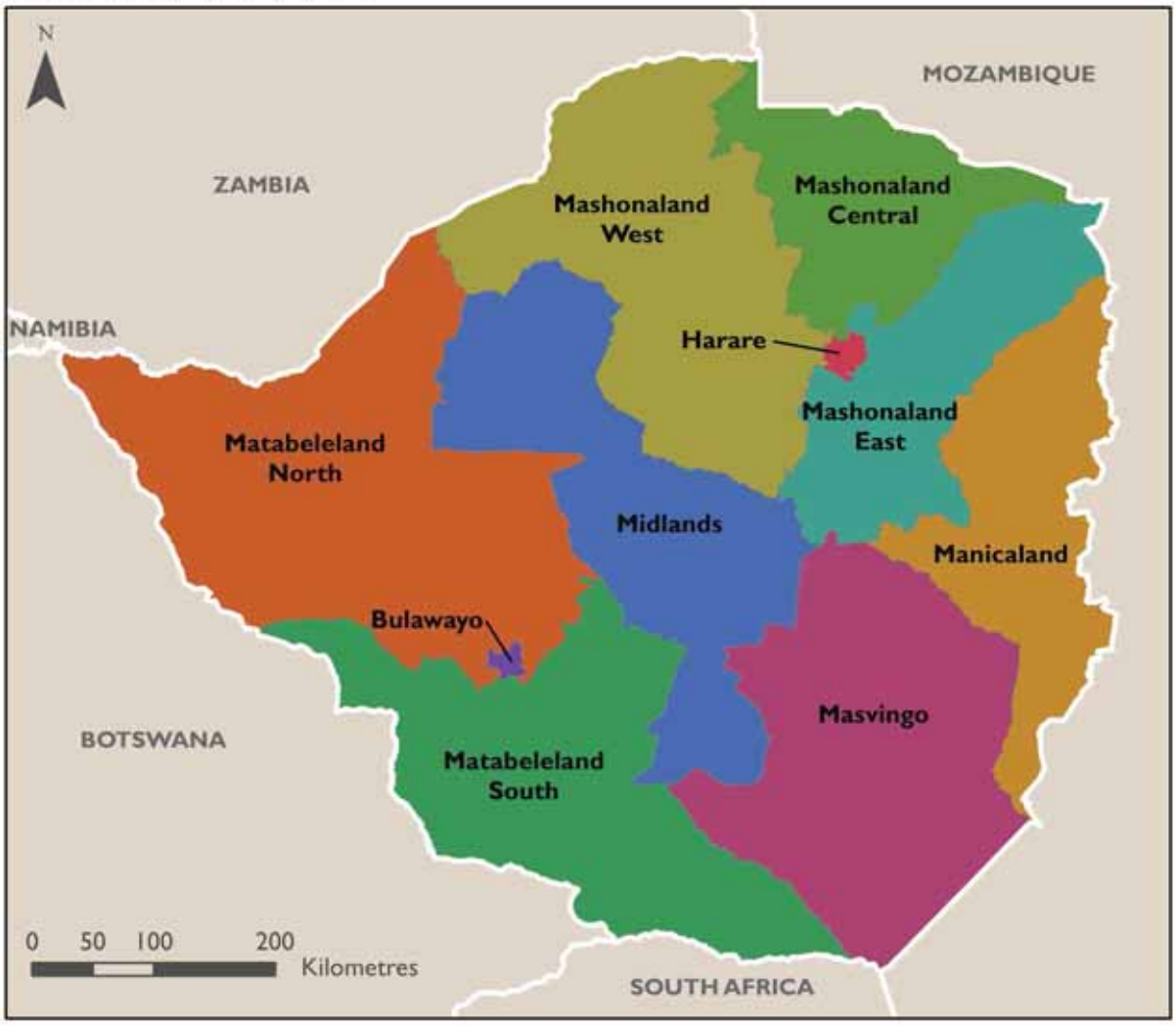
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
API	annual parasite incidence
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ASAR	age-specific attendance rate
AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBD	community-based distributor
CBR	crude birth rate
CDC	Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention
CHTTS	CSPro HIV Test Tracking System
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DBS	dried blood spots
DEFT	design effect
DFID	United Kingdom Department of International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
EA	enumeration area
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EU	European Union
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GIS	geographic information system
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
GPI	gender parity index
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IFSS	internet file streaming system
IRS	indoor residual spraying
ITN	insecticide-treated net
IUCD	intrauterine contraceptive device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LAM	lactational amenorrhoea method
LLIN	long-lasting insecticidal net
LPG	liquid petroleum gas

MAD	minimum acceptable diet
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
MMR	maternal mortality ratio
MRCZ	Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
MUAC	mid-upper-arm circumference
NAR	net attendance ratio
NCD	noncommunicable disease
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NMRL	National Microbiology Reference Laboratory
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PDA	personal digital assistant
PEPFAR	U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PPS	probability proportional to size
PSU	primary sampling unit
PY	person-years
RHF	recommended home fluids
SD	standard deviation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE	standard error
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate
TOT	training of trainers
UNDP	United National Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
VIP	ventilated improved pit
VMMC	voluntary male medical circumcision
WHO	World Health Organization
ZDHS	Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey
ZIM Asset	Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
ZNFPC	Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council

ZIMBABWE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MOZAMBIQUE
ZAMBIA
Mashonaland West
Mashonaland Central
NAMIBIA
Harare
Mashonaland East
Matabeleland North
Midlands
Manicaland
Bulawayo
Masvingo
BOTSWANA
Matabeleland South
0 50 100 200
Kilometres
SOUTH AFRICA

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2015 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) was implemented by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) from July through December 2015, with a nationally representative sample of over 11,000 households. Women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in these households were eligible for individual interviews. The 2015 ZDHS is a follow-up survey to the 1988, 1994, 1999, 2005-06, and 2010-11 ZDHS surveys that provides updated estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Other agencies and organizations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey with technical or financial support were the Government of Zimbabwe, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Royal Danish Embassy, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the European Union (EU), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), and Irish Aid. ICF International provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project that provides support and technical assistance for the implementation of population and health surveys in countries around the world.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2015 ZDHS survey is to provide current estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. The ZDHS collected information on fertility levels, marriage, sexual activity, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutritional status of mothers and young children, early childhood mortality, maternal mortality, maternal and child health, knowledge and behaviour related to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), smoking, knowledge of cervical cancer, and male circumcision. In addition, the 2015 ZDHS provides estimates of anaemia prevalence among children age 6-59 months, women age 15-49, and men age 15-54, and HIV prevalence for all females age 0-49 and all males age 0-54.

The information collected through the ZDHS will assist policy makers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programmes and strategies for improving the health of the country's population.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The 2015 ZDHS sample was designed to yield representative information for most indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of Zimbabwe's ten provinces: Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Masvingo, Harare, and Bulawayo. The 2012 Zimbabwe Population Census was used as the sampling frame for the 2015 ZDHS.

Administratively, each province in Zimbabwe is divided into districts, and each district is divided into smaller administrative units called wards. During the 2012 Zimbabwe Population Census, each ward was subdivided into convenient areas, which are called census enumeration areas (EAs). The 2015 ZDHS sample was selected with a stratified, two-stage cluster design, with EAs as the sampling units for the first stage. The 2015 ZDHS sample included 400 EAs—166 in urban areas and 234 in rural areas.

The second stage of sampling included the listing exercises for all households in the survey sample. A complete listing of households was conducted for each of the 400 selected EAs in March 2015. Maps were drawn for each of the clusters and all private households were listed. The listing excluded institutional living arrangements such as army barracks, hospitals, police camps, and boarding schools. A representative sample of 11,196 households was selected for the 2015 ZDHS.

Women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the household the night before the survey were eligible for interviewing. Anaemia testing was performed in all households among eligible women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who consented to testing. With the parent's or guardian's consent, children age 6-59 months were also tested for anaemia in these households. With consent from the respondent or parental or guardian consent for minors, blood samples were collected in all households for HIV testing in the laboratory for females age 0-49 and males age 0-54. In addition, a sub-sample of one eligible woman in each household was randomly selected to be asked additional questions about domestic violence.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used for the 2015 ZDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. These questionnaires were adapted from model survey instruments developed for The DHS Program to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Zimbabwe. Issues were identified at a series of meetings with various stakeholders from government ministries and agencies, research and training institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and development partners. In addition to English, the questionnaires were translated into two major languages, Shona and Ndebele. All four questionnaires were programmed into tablet computers to facilitate computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for data collection, with the option to choose English, Shona, or Ndebele for each questionnaire.

The Household Questionnaire listed the usual members and visitors of the selected households. Basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including age, sex, education, and relationship to the head of the household. For children under age 18, survival status of the parents was determined. Data on the age and sex of household members obtained in the Household Questionnaire was used to identify women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were eligible for the individual interview, anthropometry measurement, and haemoglobin and HIV testing. The Household Questionnaire was also used to identify children age 0-14 for HIV testing and children age 6-59 months for anaemia testing and age 0-59 months for anthropometry measurement. In addition, the Household Questionnaire collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit such as the source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used for the floor, ownership of various durable goods, and ownership and use of mosquito nets (to assess the coverage of malaria prevention programmes).

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from women age 15-49 years on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (age, education, media exposure, etc.)
- Birth history and childhood mortality
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Women's work and husband's background characteristics
- Malaria prevention and treatment
- Awareness and behaviour related to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Adult mortality, including maternal mortality
- Domestic violence

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to men age 15-54 in all households in the 2015 ZDHS sample. The Man's Questionnaire collected much of the same information as in the Woman's Questionnaire, but was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health.

The Biomarker Questionnaire recorded the results of the anthropometry measurements, haemoglobin testing results, and HIV sample collection for testing in the laboratory, as well as the signatures of the fieldworker and the respondent who gave consent. Separate consent forms were administered, signed, and archived to record each respondent's consent and signature.

For this survey, interviewers used tablet computers to record all questionnaire responses during the interviews. The tablet computers were equipped with Bluetooth® technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files, such as assignment sheets from the team supervisor to the interviewers, Household Questionnaires among survey team members, and completed questionnaires from interviewers to the team supervisors. The tablet computer programming was created using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) by The DHS Program, in collaboration with the U.S. Census Bureau.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY, ANAEMIA TESTING, AND HIV TESTING

The 2015 ZDHS incorporated three "biomarkers" that included anthropometry, anaemia testing, and HIV testing. Data related to the coverage of the biomarker component, the anthropometric measures and the result of the anaemia testing were directly recorded using the tablet. The protocol for anaemia testing and for the blood specimen collection for HIV testing was reviewed and approved by the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe (MRCZ), the Institutional Review Board of ICF International, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta.

Anthropometry Measurements: In all households, height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0-59 months, women age 15-49, and men age 15-54.

Anaemia Testing: Blood specimens were collected for anaemia testing from all children age 6-59 months, women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who voluntarily consented to the testing. Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick for young children with small fingers) and collected in a microcuvette. Haemoglobin analysis was conducted on site with a battery-operated portable HemoCue® analyser, which produces a result in less than one minute. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents of children with a haemoglobin level below 7 g/dL were instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Non-pregnant women, pregnant women, and men were referred for follow-up care if their haemoglobin level was below 7 g/dL, 9 g/dL and 9 g/dL, respectively. All households in which anthropometry and/or anaemia testing was conducted were given a brochure that explained the causes and prevention of anaemia.

HIV Testing: Blood specimens for HIV testing in the laboratory were collected from females age 0-49 and males age 0-54 who consented to the testing. The protocol for the blood specimen collection and analysis was based on the anonymous linked protocol developed for The DHS Program. This protocol allows for the merging of the HIV test results with the socio-demographic data collected in the individual questionnaires after all information that could potentially identify an individual have been destroyed. The ZDHS biomarker interviewers explained the blood collection procedure, the confidentiality of the data, and the fact that the test results would not be made available to the respondent. For women age 18-49 and men age 18-54, informed consent was sought directly from the respondent. For children age 0-6 years, informed consent for HIV testing was sought from parents or guardians. In accordance with human subjects practices in Zimbabwe, for children/youth age 7-17 years parental/guardian consent and youth assent were sought for HIV testing. Minors age 13-17 who have ever been married, or who live in households in which no household members are 18 years of age or above, are considered emancipated and were able to consent to participate in the HIV test without the permission of a parent or guardian. Biomarker interviewers read informed consent statements aloud to participants and their parents or guardians and provided printed copies of the consent statements. Adults, emancipated minors, and parents or guardians provided written consent, and unemancipated minors age 7-17 provided written assent. Each household, whether individuals consented to HIV testing or not, was given an informational brochure on HIV/AIDS and a list of fixed sites providing voluntary counselling and testing services in surrounding districts within the province.

If a respondent consented to the HIV testing, five blood spots from the finger prick were collected on a filter paper card to which a barcode label unique to the respondent was affixed. Respondents were asked whether they consented to having the laboratory store their blood sample for future unspecified testing. If the respondent did not consent to additional testing using their sample, it was indicated on the Biomarker Questionnaire and the Blood Sample Transmittal Form that the respondent refused additional tests using their specimen; "no additional testing" was also written on the filter paper card.

Each blood sample had a barcode label, and the barcode number was entered into the Biomarker Questionnaire. A third copy of the same barcode was affixed to the Blood Sample Transmittal Form to track the blood samples from the field to the laboratory. Blood samples were dried overnight and packaged for storage the following morning. Samples were periodically collected from the field teams, along with the Blood Sample Transmittal Forms, and transported to ZIMSTAT in Harare to be logged in, and checked. Blood samples were then transported to the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory (NMRL) in Harare.

Upon arrival at NMRL, each blood sample was logged into the CSPro HIV Test Tracking System (CHTTS) database, given a laboratory number, and stored at -20°C until tested. The HIV testing protocol stipulates that testing of blood can only be conducted after the questionnaire data entry is completed, verified, and cleaned, and all unique identifiers are removed from the questionnaire file except the anonymous barcode number. The original testing algorithm calls for testing all samples on the first assay test, an ELISA, the Vironostika® HIV Ag/Ab (fourth generation) (Biomerieux). A negative result is rendered negative. All samples with positive results are subjected to a second ELISA, the Enzygnost® HIV Integral II (fourth generation) (Siemens). Samples with positive results on the second test are rendered positive. If the first and second tests are discordant, the samples are re-tested on the first and second assay. If the samples are still discordant, a third confirmatory test, the INNO-LIA™ HIV I/II Score Blot Assay (Fujirebio, Zwignaard, Belgium), is administered. The final result will be rendered positive if the INNO-LIA confirms the result to be positive and rendered negative if the INNO-LIA confirms it to be negative. If the INNO-LIA results are indeterminate, the sample will be rendered indeterminate. In accordance with new recommendations, released after the 2015 ZDHS survey protocol was finalized (see UNAIDS/WHO, 2015), a decision was taken to add an additional test to the algorithm. To reduce the risk of false-positive results, all specimens that were rendered positive in the original HIV testing algorithm for the survey were tested on a highly specific confirmatory assay, Geenius HIV 1/2 (Bio-Rad, France). Further discussion on the final testing algorithm is presented in Appendix B.

1.5 Training of Field Staff

The ZDHS technical team, composed of ZIMSTAT staff and experts from the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC), Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC), the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe (MRCZ), UNFPA, USAID and ICF International, participated in a 3-day training of trainers (TOT), which was conducted April 20-22, 2015. Immediately following the TOT, the pretest training took place from April 23 to May 6, 2015. The pretest fieldwork was conducted May 7-9, 2015. During a 2-week period, the 15-member ZDHS technical team and 3 ICF technical specialists trained 27 participants to administer paper and electronic questionnaires with tablet computers. The ICF biomarker specialist trained the technical team and pretest participants to take anthropometric measurements, collect finger prick blood samples for haemoglobin measurement and HIV testing, and properly store the dried blood spot (DBS) specimens for HIV testing. The pretest fieldwork was conducted over 3 days, covering approximately 150 households. The ZDHS technical team conducted debriefing sessions with the pretest field staff on May 10, 2015; modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons learned from the exercise.

ZIMSTAT recruited and trained 120 individuals (52 females and 68 males) to serve as supervisors, interviewers, biomarker interviewers, and reserve interviewers for the main fieldwork. Field staff training for the main survey was conducted June 1-24, 2015. The training course included instruction on interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of the questionnaire content, and mock interviews between participants in the classroom. The biomarker interviewers (21 females and 24 males)

received additional training, including instruction in anthropometry and finger prick blood collection for haemoglobin measurement and HIV testing. Main training participants conducted practice interviews and biomarker collection with respondents in households located outside the 2015 ZDHS sample EAs. Team supervisors were trained in methods of data quality control procedures, fieldwork coordination, and the use of special programmes for the tablet computers.

1.6 FIELDWORK

Fifteen interviewing teams conducted data collection for the 2015 ZDHS. Each team included one team supervisor, four interviewers, three biomarker interviewers, and one driver. Electronic data files were transferred each day from each interviewer's tablet computer to the team supervisor's tablet computer. The field supervisors transferred data to the central data processing office. To facilitate communication and monitoring, each field worker was assigned a unique identification number. Senior technical staff members from ZIMSTAT coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. An ICF International technical specialist, a biomarker specialist, two data processing staff, and representatives from NMRL, MoHCC, ZNFPC, MRCZ, UNFPA, and USAID supported the fieldwork monitoring activities. Data collection took place over a 6-month period from July 6 to December 20, 2015.

1.7 DATA PROCESSING

CSPro was used for data editing, weighting, cleaning, and tabulation. In ZIMSTAT's central office, data received from the supervisor's tablets were registered and checked for inconsistencies and outliers. Data editing and cleaning included structure and internal consistency checks to ensure the completeness of work in the field. Any anomalies were communicated to the respective team through the technical team and the team supervisor. The corrected results were then re-sent to the central office.

1.8 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows the household and individual response rates for the 2015 ZDHS. A total of 11,196 households were selected for inclusion in the 2015 ZDHS and of these, 10,657 were found to be occupied. A total of 10,534 households were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99 percent.

In the interviewed households, 10,351 women were identified as eligible for the individual interview, and 96 percent of them were successfully interviewed. For men, 9,132 were identified as eligible for interview, with 92 percent successfully interviewed.

The 2015 ZDHS achieved a higher response rates than the 2010-11 ZDHS for households, women, and men. The increase in the response rates is particularly notable in urban areas.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,646	6,550	11,196
Households occupied	4,423	6,234	10,657
Households interviewed	4,341	6,193	10,534
Household response rate[1]	98.1	99.3	98.8
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	4,753	5,598	10,351
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,521	5,434	9,955
Eligible women response rate[2]	95.1	97.1	96.2
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	3,917	5,215	9,132
Number of eligible men interviewed	3,456	4,940	8,396
Eligible men response rate[2]	88.2	94.7	91.9

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water:*** Access to an improved source of drinking water is 97 percent in urban households and 69 percent in rural households.
- ***Availability of water:*** Among households using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, 72 percent of households have water available to them without an interruption of at least 1 day.
- ***Sanitation:*** An improved sanitation facility is used by 37 percent of Zimbabwean households.
- ***Household characteristics:*** Thirty-four percent of Zimbabwean households use electricity as a source of energy, and 68 percent of Zimbabwean households use wood as cooking fuel.
- ***Household possessions:*** Eighty-seven percent of Zimbabwean households own mobile phones, up from 62 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS. Ten percent of Zimbabwean households own computers.
- ***Orphans:*** Sixteen percent of Zimbabwean children under age 18 are orphaned (single or both parents), 12 percent in urban areas and 17 percent in rural areas. Twenty-six percent of children do not live with either parent.
- ***Birth registration:*** Births are registered with civil authorities for 44 percent of children under age 5; only one-third of children had a birth certificate.
- ***School attendance:*** Ninety-one percent of females and 94 percent of males have ever attended school.

This chapter presents information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the household population such as age, sex, education, and place of residence. The environmental profile of households included in the 2015 ZDHS sample is also examined. Taken together, these descriptive data provide a context for the interpretation of demographic and health indices and furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey.

In the 2015 ZDHS, a household refers to a person or group of related and unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, share the same housekeeping arrangements, and are considered a single unit. Information was collected from all usual residents of each selected household and visitors who stayed in the selected household the night before the interview. Those persons who stayed in the selected household the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors) represent the de facto population; usual residents alone constitute the de jure population. To maintain comparability with other ZDHS surveys, all tables in this report refer to the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

2.1 Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Because the quality of bottled water is not known, households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if their water source for cooking and handwashing are from an improved source.

Sample: Households

The majority of households in Zimbabwe (78 percent) have access to an improved source of water: 97 percent in urban areas and 69 percent in rural areas (**Table 2.1**). Improved sources protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink. **Figure 2.1** presents data on improved water source among the provinces.

Twenty-four percent of households have water piped into the dwelling, yard, or plot, while 30 percent of households use a tube well or borehole, 17 percent a protected dug well, and 6 percent a public tap or standpipe. More than half of urban households (58 percent) drink water that is piped into the dwelling, yard, or plot compared with 6 percent rural households (**Figure 2.2**). In rural areas, tube wells or boreholes are the main source of drinking water (35 percent), followed by protected and unprotected dug wells (19 percent and 16 percent, respectively).

In 72 percent of urban households and 20 percent of rural households, water is available on premises, within the dwelling or plot (**Table 2.1**). In 8 in 10 rural households obtain water from a source not on the premises; 39 percent of rural households report that it takes 30 minutes or longer (round trip) to access drinking water.

Figure 2.1 **Households with improved water source**

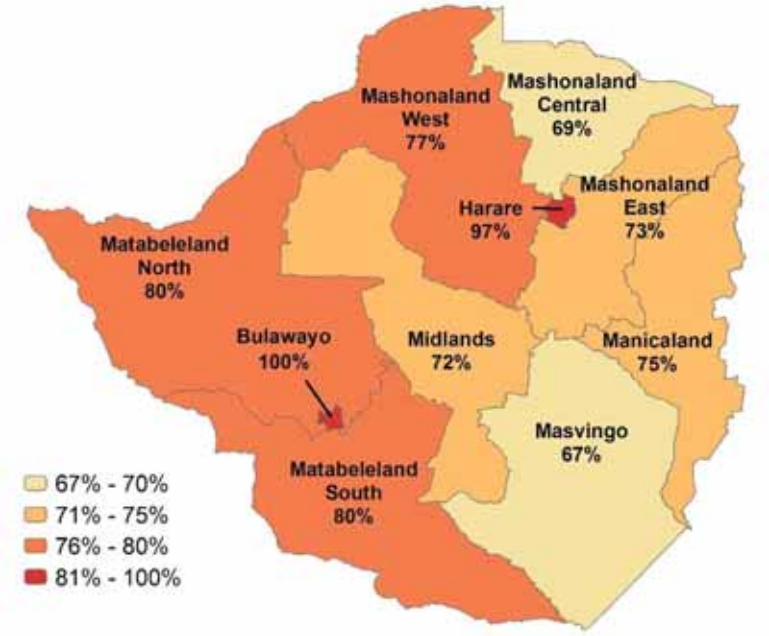
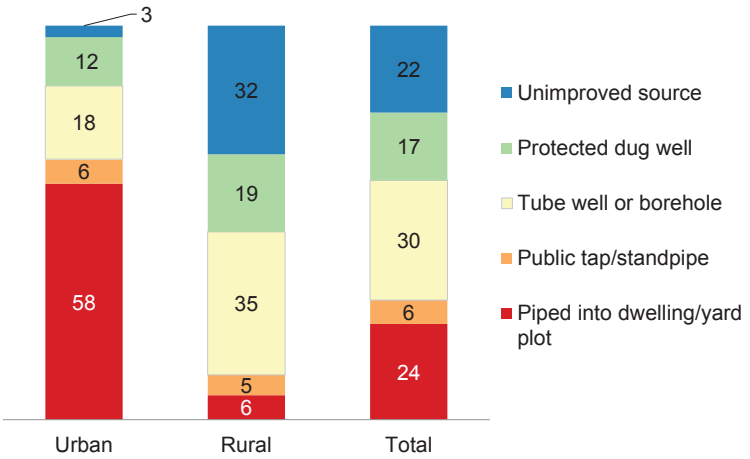


Figure 2.2 **Household drinking water by residence**

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water



Most households (86 percent) do not treat their drinking water: 80 percent among urban households and 88 percent among rural households. In Zimbabwe, 6 percent of households boil their water, and 8 percent use bleach or chlorine. Overall, 14 percent of households in Zimbabwe are using an appropriate treatment method: 19 percent in urban areas and 11 percent in rural areas.

***Figure 2.3* Availability of water in the last 2 weeks before the survey**

Percent distribution of households by water availability

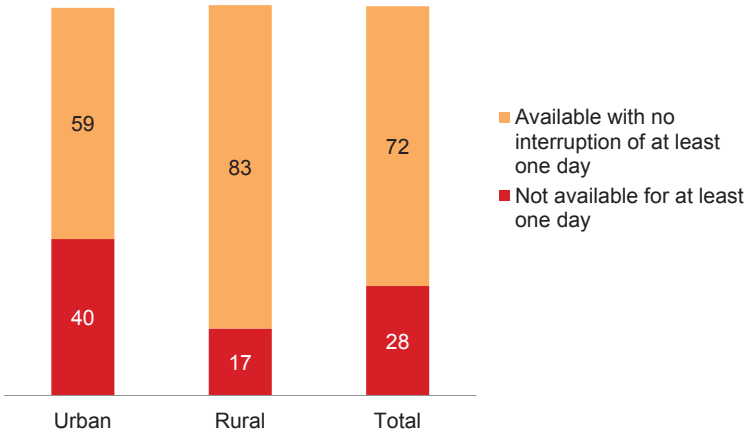


Figure 2.3 presents information on the proportion of households using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole who reported availability of water in the last 2 weeks. Seventy-two percent of households in Zimbabwe reported having water, with no interruption of at least a single day in the last two weeks (**Table 2.2**). Urban households are more likely to report non-availability of water for at least one day compared with rural households (40 percent and 17 percent, respectively).

Trends: The proportion of households using an improved source of water remains similar between the 2010-11 ZDHS (79 percent) and the 2015 ZDHS (78 percent). Fewer households treat their drinking water. In 2010-11, 22 percent of households used an appropriate water treatment method compared with 14 percent in 2015.

2.2 Sanitation Facilities and Waste Disposal

Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush or pour flush into a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines or Blair toilets; and pit latrines with a slab.

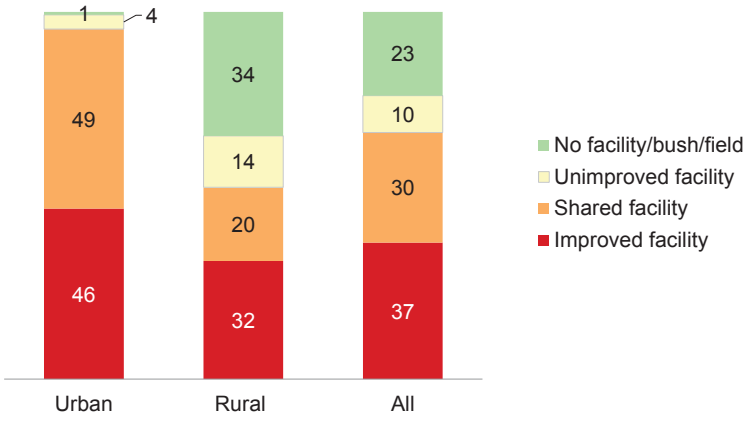
Sample: Households

Table 2.3 presents information on the proportion of households with access to hygienic sanitation facilities by type of toilet or latrine.

Nearly 4 in 10 households in Zimbabwe usually use improved toilet facilities, which are defined as non-shared facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste, and reduce the risk of transmitting cholera, typhoid, and other diseases. Shared toilet facilities, which are otherwise considered improved facilities, are especially common in urban areas (**Figure 2.4**). Overall, the most commonly used improved toilet facility among households in Zimbabwe is a pit latrine with a slab (13 percent). Thirty percent of Zimbabwean households have shared facilities. Urban households are more than twice as likely to have a shared facility as rural households (49 percent and 20 percent, respectively).

Figure 2.4 **Household toilet facilities by residence**

Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facilities



Twenty-three percent of households do not use any toilet facility. Rural households are more likely to have an unimproved toilet facility or have no toilet at all when compared with urban households (48 percent and 5 percent, respectively).

Among households in Zimbabwe that use a toilet facility, one-third (32 percent) use a toilet facility in their own dwelling, 58 percent use a toilet facility in their own yard or plot, and 10 percent use toilet facility elsewhere. Urban households are much more likely than rural households to use a facility in their own dwelling (65 percent and 7 percent, respectively). Rural households are more likely than urban households to use toilets in their yard or plot (79 percent and 31 percent, respectively).

Trends: Thirty-four percent of households in rural areas have no toilet facility, a slightly lower proportion than that reported in the 2010-11 ZDHS (39 percent). The proportion of households with improved facilities is similar between the two surveys: 36 percent in 2010-11 and 37 percent in 2015.

2.3 Exposure to Smoke Inside the Home and Other Housing Characteristics

Table 2.4 presents information on a number of household dwelling characteristics along with the percentage of households using various types of fuel for cooking and the exposure to smoke inside the home.

Information on type of fuel used for cooking and place for cooking was obtained to assess the extent to which household members may be exposed to the potentially harmful effects of smoke from cooking with solid fuels such as coal, plant materials, and animal waste. About 7 of 10 households in Zimbabwe use some type of solid fuel, a figure that is unchanged since the 2010-11 ZDHS (69 percent). Almost all households that use solid fuels cook with wood (68 percent). In rural areas, 93 percent of households use wood for cooking, compared with 18 percent in urban areas. The potential for exposure to harmful effects of smoke from using solid fuels for cooking is increased if cooking occurs within the home itself rather than outdoors or in a separate building. Forty-six percent of households in Zimbabwe cook in the house and 54 percent cook in a separate building or outdoors. Eleven percent of Zimbabwean households report that someone smokes at the home daily, a decrease from 17 percent in 2010-11 ZDHS. Someone smokes at least once a week in 4 percent of households. In 81 percent of households, smoking never occurs in the home. Overall, smoking inside the home is less frequent in urban areas than in rural areas.

The survey also collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping. Thirty-four percent of households in Zimbabwe have access to electricity (81 percent in urban

areas and 10 percent in rural areas), which is a slight decrease from 37 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS. A majority of urban households use electricity for cooking (66 percent); in contrast, only 5 percent of rural households use electricity for this purpose. The most commonly used flooring material, cement, has remained at 67 percent since the previous ZDHS, followed by earth or sand (15 percent) and dung (10 percent). In urban areas, 79 percent of households have cement floors, compared with 61 percent in rural areas. Earth, sand, or dung floors are found in 37 percent of rural dwelling units. Thirty-six percent of households have one room that is used for sleeping and another 36 percent have two rooms, while 28 percent have three or more rooms. More households in urban areas (41 percent) compared with rural areas (33 percent) use one room for sleeping.

2.4 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or a car, plus housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20 percent of the population. Thus, throughout this report, wealth quintiles are expressed in terms of quintiles of individuals in the overall population rather than quintiles of individuals at risk for any one health or population indicator.

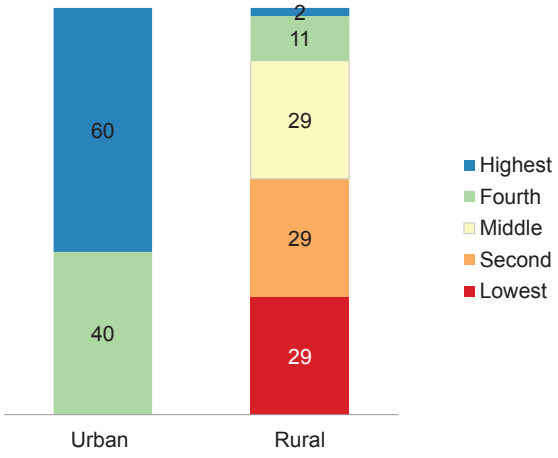
Sample: Households

Table 2.5 presents wealth quintiles by urban-rural residence and province. Also included in the table is the Gini coefficient, which indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 being an equal distribution and 1 a totally unequal distribution.

All of the urban population is represented in the two highest wealth quintiles (100 percent), while almost 6 in 10 households in rural areas are in the two lowest wealth quintiles **(Figure 2.5)**. The wealth quintile distribution among provinces shows large variations. The two urban provinces, Bulawayo and Harare, have the largest proportions in the highest wealth quintile (67 percent and 58 percent, respectively). In contrast, Matabeleland North and Masvingo have the largest proportions in the lowest wealth quintile (44 percent and 31 percent, respectively).

Figure 2.5 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



Household Durable Goods

Information on household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and farm animals is presented in **Table 2.6**, by residence. Nationally, 43 percent of households have a radio, 37 percent a television, 25 percent a refrigerator, and 10 percent a computer. Urban households are more likely than rural households to own household effects that are powered by electricity, such as a television (73 percent and 19 percent, respectively), a refrigerator (61 percent and 7 percent, respectively), and a computer (24 percent and 3 percent, respectively).

The most common means of transportation owned by households in both urban and rural areas is a bicycle (17 percent in urban areas and 26 percent in rural areas). Animal drawn carts, owned by 10 percent of urban households and 26 percent of rural households, are also a common means of transport. Urban households are five times more likely than rural households to own a car or truck (26 percent and 5 percent, respectively). A small proportion (2 percent) of households in both urban and rural areas owns a motorcycle or scooter.

The majority of households in Zimbabwe own agricultural land (65 percent), and 66 percent own farm animals. Among urban households, 31 percent own agricultural land, compared with 82 percent in rural areas.

Trends: Eight-seven percent have a mobile telephone, which is an increase from 62 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS. Ownership of mobile telephones in rural households has risen sharply from 48 percent in 2010-11 to 82 percent in 2015. Ten percent of households in Zimbabwe own a computer, which is an increase from 4 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS.

2.5 HAND WASHING

Hand washing with soap and water is ideal. However, hand washing with a non-soap cleansing agent such as ash or sand is an improvement over not using any cleansing agent. To obtain hand-washing information, interviewers asked respondents to see the place where members of the household most often wash their hands. **Table 2.7** shows that interviewers observed the place most often used for hand washing in 98 percent of households. Among households where the hand washing place was observed, the most common hand washing agent was soap and water (39 percent), followed by water only (36 percent). In 19 percent of the households, no water, soap, or any other cleansing agent was observed at the hand washing place. Lack of water and a cleansing agent decreases with an increase in household wealth.

Trends: The proportion of households with soap and water observed for hand washing has decreased from what was observed in the 2010-11 ZDHS to the 2015 ZDHS from 44 percent to 39 percent. An

increase was observed in the proportion of households with water only, 33 percent in 2010-11 and 36 percent in 2015. There is an increase in the proportion of households with no water, soap, or other cleansing agent observed for hand washing from 17 percent to 19 percent in the same period.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledged one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors)

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the households the night before the interview

Table 2.8 shows the distribution of the 2015 ZDHS household population by age groups, according to sex and residence. A total of 42,586 individuals stayed overnight in 10,534 sample households in the 2015 ZDHS. Fifty-three percent (22,404) of household residents were female and 47 percent (20,181) were male. **Figure 2.6** shows their distribution by five-year age groups and sex. The broad base of the pyramid indicates that Zimbabwe's population is young, a scenario typical of countries with high fertility rates. The proportion of children under age 15 remains at 43 percent since the 2010-11 ZDHS. Half of the population in Zimbabwe is below age 18, while 5 percent are age 65 or older.

***Figure 2.6* Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population

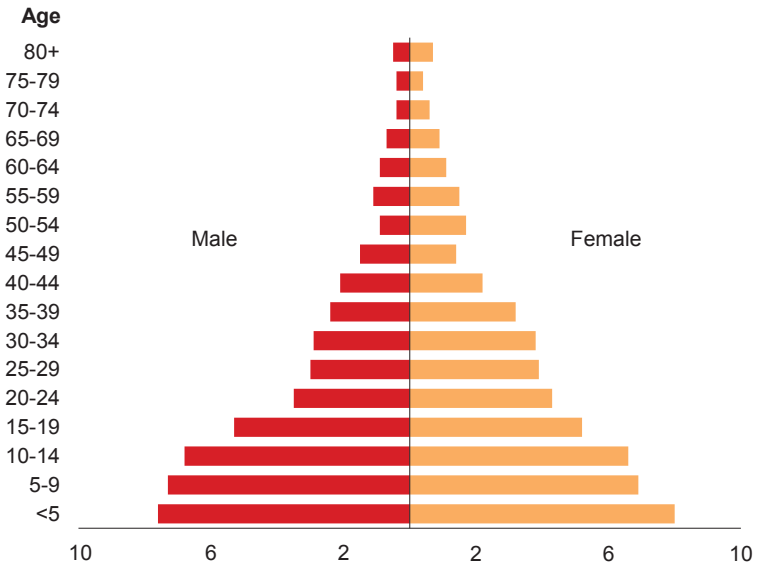


Table 2.9 shows that 59 percent of households are headed by males and 41 percent are headed by females. There is no significant difference in household headship between rural and urban residence. Urban households are, on average, slightly smaller (3.7 persons) than rural households (4.3 persons). Overall, 35 percent of households in Zimbabwe are caring for foster or orphaned children. Twenty-one percent of households are caring for orphans (5 percent double orphans and 16 percent single orphans). Rural households are more likely than urban households to be caring for foster or orphaned children (41 percent versus 25 percent, respectively).

Trends: The average household size has remained at 4.1 individuals since the 2010-11 ZDHS. The proportion of female headed households decreased slightly from 45 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS to 41 percent.

2.7 Birth Registration

Registered birth
Child has a birth certificate or his/her birth has been registered with the civil authority.
Sample: De jure children under 5

Table 2.10 shows the percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births were officially registered and the percentage with a birth certificate. At the time of the survey, 44 percent of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authority; 33 percent of children had a birth certificate and 10 percent had their birth registered but did not have a birth certificate. There are rural and urban differences in birth certification, with children in urban areas more than twice as likely as children in rural areas to have a birth certificate (57 percent versus 24 percent, respectively); overall, two-thirds (67 percent) of children in urban areas have had their birth registered compared with one-third (34 percent) of children in rural areas. Birth registration does not vary by sex, but varies widely by province, ranging from a low of 27 percent in Manicaland to a high of 68 percent in Harare. The proportion of children whose birth has been registered increases dramatically with wealth, ranging from 24 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 79 percent in the highest wealth quintile.

Trends: The proportion of de jure children whose births were registered has decreased during the last 10 years. According to the 2005-06 ZDHS, 74 percent of children's births were registered, but this dropped to 49 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS, and 44 percent in the 2015 ZDHS.

2.8 Children's Living Arrangements, School Attendance, and Parental Survival

Orphan
A child with one or both parents dead
Sample: De jure children under 18

Table 2.11 presents the proportion of de jure children under age 18 who are not living with one or both parents, either because the parent(s) died or for other reasons. Twenty-six percent of Zimbabwean children under age 18 are not living with a biological parent. Sixteen percent of children under age 18 have lost one or both parents (single or double orphans). Rural children (17 percent) are more likely to be orphans than urban children (12 percent). There are notable disparities across provinces.

Table 2.12 presents data on school attendance rates and parental survivorship among de jure children age 10-14. The school attendance ratio in the final column of the table allows an assessment of the extent to which orphaned children are disadvantaged in terms of access to education. Ratios below 1.0 indicate that access to education is more limited for double orphans. Ninety-two percent of the proportion of de jure children age 10-14, who have both parents deceased, are currently attending school; 96 percent of children with both parents alive and who are living with a least one parent are attending school.

2.9 EDUCATION

2.9.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling and half the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

The majority of Zimbabweans have attained some education. Overall, 94 percent of males age 6 and older have ever attended school, compared with 91 percent of females (**Tables 2.13.1** and **2.13.2**). The median number of years of educational attainment is similar for males (6.7 years) and females (6.5 years). Educational attainment rises with wealth quintile, and peaks in the highest wealth quintile for both sexes. As expected, regardless of sex, educational attainment is higher among urban than rural residents. Among both males and females, the median number of years of schooling is highest in Harare (9.8 for females and 10.2 for males).

Trends: During the last 10 years, educational attainment at the household level has increased. The proportion of females and males with more than a secondary level education in surveyed households has increased from 2 percent of women and 4 percent of men in the 2005-06 ZDHS to 5 percent of women and 6 percent of men in the 2015 ZDHS. Likewise, over the same period, the proportion of women and men with no education has decreased from 12 percent of women and 9 percent of men in 2005-06 to 9 percent of women and 6 percent of men in 2015.

2.9.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of school-age population that attends primary or secondary school

Sample: Children age 6-12 for primary school NAR and children age 13-18 for secondary school NAR

Table 2.14 shows that 91 percent of children age 6-12 attend primary school and 50 percent of children age 13-18 attend secondary school.

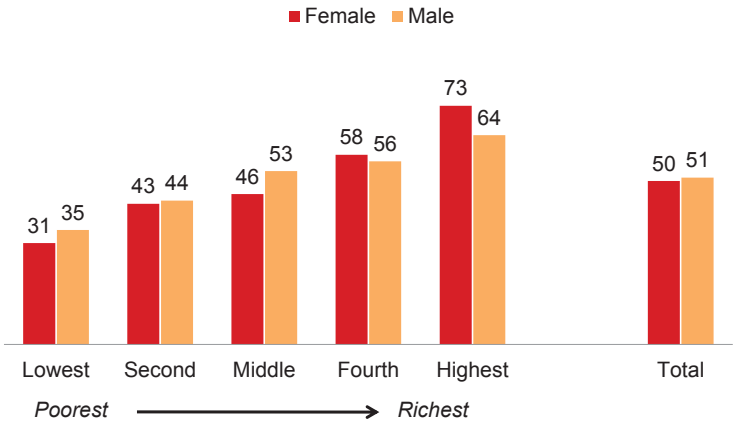
Patterns by background characteristics

- Few differences are observed in the net attendance ratios (NARs) for girls and boys at either the primary or secondary school level.
- At the primary school level, the NAR in urban areas is slightly higher than in rural areas (93 percent and 91 percent, respectively); there is a much wider gap in the NAR between urban and rural areas at the secondary school level (64 percent and 45 percent, respectively).

- By province, no notable differences in NARs are observed at the primary school level. At the secondary school level, there is a greater variation in NARs. Harare (62 percent) has the highest NAR and Matabeleland South the lowest (39 percent).
- The NARs increase with household wealth at both the primary and secondary school levels. Girls and boys in the highest wealth quintile are about two times more likely to attend secondary school than those in the lowest wealth quintile (**Figure 2.7**).

Figure 2.7 **Secondary school attendance by wealth quintile**

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 13-18



Other Measures of School Attendance

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of students attending primary and secondary school—regardless of age—expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population

Sample: All children in primary school, regardless of age, for primary school GAR. All children in secondary school, regardless of age, for secondary school GAR.

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male attendance rates at the primary and secondary levels that indicates the magnitude of the gender gap

Sample: Children age 6-12 for primary school, and children age 13-18 for secondary school

The ZDHS education data allow the calculation of two more education indicators: the gross attendance ratio (GAR), and the gender parity index (GPI) (**Table 2.14**). At the primary school level, the GAR is 108 percent. This figure exceeds the primary school NAR (91 percent) by 17 percentage points, indicating that a number of children outside the official school age population are attending primary school. At the secondary school level, the GAR is also higher (58 percent) than the NAR (50 percent), which indicates that there are children outside of the official school age population who are attending secondary school.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures sex-related differences in school attendance ratios, and is the ratio of female to male attendance. A GPI of 1 indicates parity or equality between the school participation ratios for males and females. A GPI lower than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of males, with a higher proportion of males than females attending that level of schooling. A GPI higher than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of females.

At the primary level, the GPIs for the NAR and GAR are 1.01 and 0.96, respectively. At the secondary level, the GPIs for the NAR and GAR are 1.03 and 1.02, respectively. This indicates that there is relatively

little difference in overall school attendance by girls and boys at either the primary or secondary school level.

Patterns by background characteristics

At the primary school level, the GPI for the GAR did not differ much by area of residence (0.97 for urban and 0.95 rural); by province, the GPI ranges from a low of 0.92 in Masvingo and Matebeleland South to a high of 1.01 in Manicaland.

- The GPI for the GAR shows that the fewer girls than boys attend secondary school in urban areas (GPI=0.84), while more girls than boys attend secondary school (GPI=1.08) in rural areas.
- By province, the GPI for the GAR is widest in Matebeleland South (1.49), followed by Matebeleland North (1.38) and Masvingo (1.33), with more girls than boys attending secondary school. The GPI for the GAR is lowest in Bulawayo (0.76) and Harare (0.81) with fewer girls attending secondary school than boys.
- By wealth quintile, the GPI for the secondary school GAR shows no clear pattern, but the gender gap is greatest in the highest (0.88) and middle (1.12) wealth quintiles.

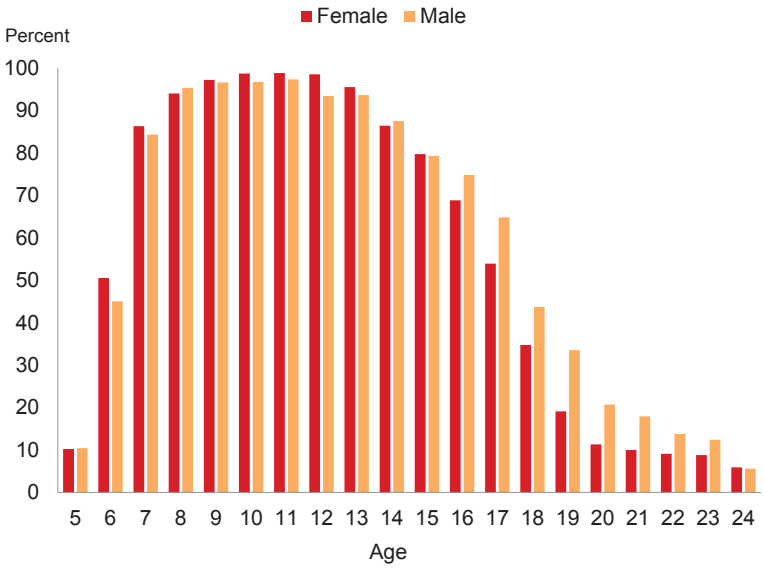
Age-specific attendance rate

Children in any specific age group attending school, irrespective of whether they are attending the appropriate stages in the school

Sample: De facto household population age 5-24 years attending school

Age-specific attendance rates (ASARs) for the population age 5 to 24 are presented in **Figure 2.8** by age and sex. The ASARs indicate participation in schooling at any level, from primary to higher levels of education. The trends are generally the same for males and females. Approximately half of children attend school by age 6. In the age groups 6-7 and 9-13, the ASARs are higher for females than for males. In the 8-13 age group, more than 90 percent of children attend school. The attendance rate declines rapidly from age 14 to 19, with a slower decline observed from age 20 to 24. The decline in ASARs is more rapid for females than males from age 16 and older.

Figure 2.8 **Age-specific attendance rates of the de facto population 5 to 24 years**



List of Tables

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- **Table 2.2 Availability of water**
- **Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 2.4 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles**
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- **Table 2.12 School attendance by survivorship of parents**
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- **Table 2.14 School attendance ratios**
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Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, time to obtain drinking water, and treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2015

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	**97.2**	**68.5**	**78.1**	**97.1**	**67.2**	**76.3**
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	58.3	5.9	23.5	57.6	4.9	20.9
Piped to neighbour	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Public tap/standpipe	6.3	5.1	5.5	6.5	4.2	4.9
Tube well or borehole	18.2	35.3	29.6	18.5	35.8	30.6
Protected dug well	11.5	19.3	16.7	11.9	19.4	17.1
Protected spring	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.4
Rain water	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottled water, improved source for cooking/handwashing[1]	1.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3
Unimproved source	**2.6**	**31.4**	**21.8**	**2.6**	**32.8**	**23.6**
Unprotected dug well	1.7	15.5	10.9	1.7	16.1	11.7
Unprotected spring	0.3	4.8	3.3	0.3	4.9	3.5
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Surface water	0.2	10.8	7.3	0.3	11.7	8.2
Bottled water, unimproved source for cooking/handwashing[1]	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[2]	72.0	20.3	37.6	71.1	18.9	34.8
Less than 30 minutes	19.2	40.4	33.3	19.5	39.7	33.5
30 minutes or longer	8.1	38.9	28.6	8.8	41.2	31.4
Don't know	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[3]						
Boiled	9.4	3.9	5.8	8.9	4.0	5.5
Bleach/chlorine added	10.7	7.2	8.4	11.3	7.3	8.5
Strained through cloth	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Ceramic, sand or other filter	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Let it stand and settle	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
No treatment	80.4	88.0	85.5	80.3	88.0	85.6
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[4]	19.3	10.7	13.6	19.4	10.8	13.4
Number	3,531	7,003	10,534	13,034	29,856	42,890

[1] Because the quality of bottled water is not known, households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.
[2] Includes water piped to neighbour
[3] Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100 percent.
[4] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Availability of water

Among households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, percentage with lack of availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2015

Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not available for at least one day	40.0	17.1	28.0	40.7	17.6	27.9
Available with no interruption of at least one day	59.1	82.7	71.5	58.6	82.2	71.7
Don't know	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using piped water or water from a tube well[1]	3,002	3,321	6,324	11,025	13,723	24,748

[1] Households reporting piped water or water from a tube well or borehole as their main source of drinking water. Households reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water are also included if their main source of water for cooking and handwashing is piped water or water from a tube well or borehole.

Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type and location of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2015

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved facility	**46.4**	**32.2**	**37.0**	**52.3**	**34.5**	**39.9**
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	35.6	0.7	12.4	40.3	0.8	12.8
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	6.6	1.5	3.2	7.6	1.3	3.2
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.6	11.9	8.1	0.8	12.3	8.8
Pit latrine with slab	2.6	17.9	12.8	2.7	19.8	14.6
Shared facility[1]	**48.8**	**20.1**	**29.8**	**43.3**	**16.6**	**24.7**
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	39.5	0.6	13.7	35.3	0.5	11.1
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	4.7	0.6	2.0	3.8	0.5	1.5
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.5
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.3	7.1	4.8	0.2	5.5	3.9
Pit latrine with slab	2.9	11.6	8.7	2.6	9.9	7.7
Unimproved facility	**4.7**	**47.6**	**33.2**	**4.4**	**49.0**	**35.5**
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	1.9	13.5	9.6	1.8	14.4	10.6
Bucket	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.3
No facility/bush/field	0.8	33.8	22.7	0.6	34.4	24.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,531	7,003	10,534	13,034	29,856	42,890
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	65.4	6.9	32.1	66.0	6.8	30.4
In own yard/plot	31.1	79.0	58.4	30.7	81.2	61.1
Elsewhere	3.4	14.2	9.6	3.2	12.0	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	3,504	4,637	8,141	12,960	19,583	32,543

[1] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

Table 2.4 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2015

Housing characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Electricity			
Yes	81.2	9.7	33.7
No	18.8	90.3	66.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material			
Earth/sand	1.1	21.7	14.8
Dung	0.2	15.5	10.4
Wood planks	1.1	0.0	0.4
Parquet or polished wood	1.4	0.0	0.5
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.2	0.0	0.1
Ceramic tiles	13.8	0.9	5.2
Cement	79.2	61.4	67.4
Carpet	2.5	0.2	1.0
Other	0.5	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping			
One	41.0	33.4	35.9
Two	33.0	37.8	36.2
Three or more	25.9	28.8	27.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking			
In the house	80.2	28.0	45.5
In a separate building	3.1	56.5	38.6
Outdoors	16.6	15.3	15.7
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel			
Electricity	66.3	5.2	25.7
LPG/natural gas/biogas	7.9	0.9	3.3
Kerosene/paraffin	6.5	0.8	2.7
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	0.5	0.1	0.2
Wood	18.4	92.6	67.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.2	0.1
Animal dung	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	19.1	93.0	68.2
Frequency of smoking in the home			
Daily	6.0	13.3	10.8
Weekly	2.8	5.0	4.3
Monthly	1.1	2.3	1.9
Less than once a month	1.6	2.5	2.2
Never	88.5	76.9	80.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,531	7,003	10,534

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

[1] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, and animal dung

Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and province, Zimbabwe 2015

Residence/province	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.7	60.3	100.0	13,034	0.19
Rural	28.7	28.7	28.7	11.4	2.4	100.0	29,856	0.33
Province								
Manicaland	20.5	25.2	30.0	17.1	7.2	100.0	6,168	0.36
Mashonaland Central	28.7	28.7	26.0	12.3	4.2	100.0	4,139	0.38
Mashonaland East	12.3	26.1	32.3	19.4	10.0	100.0	4,367	0.31
Mashonaland West	23.1	22.8	18.7	20.1	15.3	100.0	5,117	0.40
Matabeleland North	44.3	27.5	14.5	7.8	5.8	100.0	2,248	0.49
Matabeleland South	21.1	25.5	28.6	16.9	7.8	100.0	2,086	0.42
Midlands	24.9	21.6	19.8	18.4	15.3	100.0	5,388	0.42
Masvingo	30.7	22.3	22.1	10.6	14.3	100.0	5,290	0.44
Harare	0.0	0.5	2.0	39.6	57.9	100.0	6,095	0.08
Bulawayo	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	67.3	100.0	1,992	0.19
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	42,890	0.38

Table 2.6 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Zimbabwe 2015

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	44.3	42.0	42.8
Television	73.4	19.2	37.4
Mobile phone	96.5	82.1	86.9
Computer	24.1	3.2	10.2
Non-mobile telephone	8.5	0.6	3.3
Refrigerator	61.0	6.6	24.8
Means of transport			
Bicycle	17.4	26.2	23.2
Animal drawn cart	10.0	26.0	20.7
Motorcycle/scooter	1.6	1.7	1.7
Car/truck	25.9	5.3	12.2
Boat with a motor	0.8	0.3	0.5
Ownership of agricultural land	30.8	81.5	64.5
Ownership of farm animals[1]	37.0	80.9	66.2
Number	3,531	7,003	10,534

[1] Cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens or other poultry, rabbits, and pigs

Table 2.7 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed, and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap and other cleansing agents, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed[1]	Number of households	Among households where place for hand washing was observed, percentage with:							Number of households with place for hand washing observed
			Soap and water[2]	Water and cleansing agent[3] other than soap only	Water only	Soap but no water[4]	Cleansing agent other than soap only[3]	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	Total	
Residence										
Urban	96.4	3,531	49.8	0.2	30.1	4.6	0.1	15.3	100.0	3,404
Rural	98.0	7,003	32.9	1.5	39.6	4.2	0.6	21.3	100.0	6,863
Province										
Manicaland	99.5	1,484	32.2	0.9	52.7	2.7	0.2	11.3	100.0	1,477
Mashonaland Central	98.5	952	56.8	1.3	23.6	3.8	0.0	14.6	100.0	938
Mashonaland East	98.3	1,171	40.8	0.5	46.2	4.6	0.4	7.5	100.0	1,151
Mashonaland West	98.9	1,209	53.3	0.7	33.1	2.7	0.4	9.8	100.0	1,195
Matabeleland North	99.4	527	27.0	4.6	35.2	5.2	0.1	27.8	100.0	524
Matabeleland South	94.3	530	28.6	2.1	45.5	1.4	0.3	22.1	100.0	500
Midlands	98.5	1,271	24.7	1.2	21.0	5.5	1.6	46.1	100.0	1,251
Masvingo	96.9	1,244	26.7	1.4	40.0	5.9	0.4	25.7	100.0	1,205
Harare	92.7	1,604	37.9	0.2	34.6	6.8	0.1	20.4	100.0	1,486
Bulawayo	99.2	542	66.5	0.0	26.5	1.2	0.0	5.7	100.0	538
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	98.4	1,996	25.0	2.2	41.5	4.8	1.1	25.5	100.0	1,965
Second	97.6	1,983	31.5	1.7	39.3	4.4	0.6	22.4	100.0	1,934
Middle	97.9	2,000	33.8	1.0	41.3	3.7	0.1	20.2	100.0	1,957
Fourth	96.4	2,398	39.3	0.5	36.5	4.2	0.2	19.3	100.0	2,312
Highest	97.2	2,158	61.0	0.1	24.4	4.5	0.1	10.0	100.0	2,097
Total	97.5	10,534	38.5	1.1	36.4	4.3	0.4	19.3	100.0	10,266

[1] Includes fixed and mobile place
[2] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only, as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.
[3] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud or sand
[4] Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age groups, according to sex and residence, Zimbabwe 2015

	Urban			Rural					
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	15.1	14.1	14.5	16.6	15.7	16.1	16.1	15.2	15.6
5-9	12.7	10.8	11.7	16.6	14.3	15.4	15.4	13.2	14.3
10-14	10.5	10.0	10.2	16.0	13.8	14.8	14.3	12.6	13.4
15-19	9.3	10.2	9.8	11.8	9.7	10.7	11.1	9.9	10.4
20-24	9.0	10.7	9.9	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.3	8.2	7.8
25-29	8.5	9.8	9.2	5.3	6.4	5.9	6.3	7.5	6.9
30-34	8.8	9.7	9.3	5.1	6.1	5.6	6.2	7.2	6.7
35-39	7.2	7.4	7.3	4.2	5.3	4.8	5.1	6.0	5.6
40-44	6.1	4.8	5.4	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.3
45-49	4.1	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.9
50-54	2.3	3.3	2.8	1.9	3.3	2.6	2.0	3.3	2.7
55-59	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.6
60-64	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
65-69	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.6
70-74	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0
75-79	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
80 +	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	38.2	34.9	36.4	49.1	43.7	46.3	45.9	41.0	43.3
15-64	59.6	62.5	61.2	45.7	49.9	47.9	49.8	53.9	52.0
65+	2.2	2.6	2.4	5.2	6.3	5.8	4.3	5.1	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0-17	43.5	40.9	42.1	57.1	50.2	53.5	53.0	47.2	50.0
18+	56.5	59.1	57.9	42.9	49.8	46.5	47.0	52.8	50.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	6,011	7,077	13,088	14,170	15,328	29,498	20,181	22,404	42,586

Table 2.9 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of households; and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2015

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	61.7	58.3	59.4
Female	38.3	41.7	40.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
0	0.1	0.1	0.1
1	14.5	11.3	12.4
2	15.4	12.4	13.4
3	19.6	16.7	17.7
4	18.6	18.1	18.3
5	15.3	15.5	15.4
6	8.6	10.6	9.9
7	4.5	6.4	5.8
8	2.1	3.8	3.2
9+	1.4	5.0	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	3.7	4.3	4.1
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age			
Double orphans	2.9	6.2	5.1
Single orphans[1]	10.5	18.4	15.8
Foster children[2]	20.9	36.3	31.2
Foster and/or orphan children	24.7	40.8	35.4
Number of households	3,531	7,003	10,534

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent.
[2] Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present, and the mother and/or the father are alive.

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Children whose births are registered			Number of children
	Percentage who had a birth certificate	Percentage who did not have birth certificate	Percentage registered	
Age				
<2	25.3	11.7	37.0	2,425
2-4	37.8	9.4	47.2	4,190
Sex				
Male	33.1	9.7	42.8	3,224
Female	33.4	10.7	44.1	3,390
Residence				
Urban	57.2	9.5	66.7	1,876
Rural	23.8	10.5	34.3	4,739
Province				
Manicaland	24.5	2.6	27.2	1,026
Mashonaland Central	26.2	24.6	50.8	631
Mashonaland East	33.5	12.7	46.1	613
Mashonaland West	25.2	18.9	44.2	839
Matabeleland North	34.9	8.6	43.5	341
Matabeleland South	30.2	10.3	40.5	310
Midlands	28.5	3.7	32.2	874
Masvingo	30.8	4.7	35.6	849
Harare	55.4	12.6	68.0	870
Bulawayo	61.1	5.3	66.4	260
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	13.4	10.8	24.2	1,581
Second	19.5	11.4	30.9	1,378
Middle	29.2	10.2	39.4	1,211
Fourth	42.2	12.1	54.3	1,384
Highest	73.6	5.4	79.0	1,060
Total	33.2	10.2	43.5	6,614

Table 2.11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and the percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent				Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead					
Age														
0-4	55.6	26.3	1.7	1.2	0.1	11.9	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.5	100.0	13.6	3.6	6,614
<2	61.1	31.5	1.5	0.4	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	4.6	1.9	2,425
2-4	52.4	23.3	1.9	1.6	0.2	16.3	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.8	100.0	18.7	4.6	4,190
5-9	43.5	20.4	3.7	2.6	0.5	19.2	1.7	4.1	1.2	3.0	100.0	26.2	11.5	6,074
10-14	35.4	16.5	6.7	3.3	1.7	17.9	2.8	6.6	5.3	3.8	100.0	32.5	23.9	5,714
15-17	26.5	12.4	8.6	2.7	1.7	20.6	4.3	9.7	9.8	3.7	100.0	44.4	34.8	2,815
Sex														
Male	42.2	20.4	4.7	2.7	0.8	16.6	2.0	4.3	3.3	2.8	100.0	26.3	15.7	10,689
Female	43.4	19.8	4.3	2.0	0.9	16.9	1.9	4.7	3.0	2.9	100.0	26.5	15.3	10,528
Residence														
Urban	51.8	20.0	3.7	2.9	1.0	12.7	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.4	100.0	19.2	11.5	5,430
Rural	39.7	20.2	4.8	2.2	0.9	18.1	2.0	5.2	3.5	3.4	100.0	28.8	16.9	15,788
Province														
Manicaland	38.3	22.3	6.4	2.4	1.0	17.5	2.1	5.2	2.9	1.9	100.0	27.7	18.1	3,284
Mashonaland Central	54.4	13.6	3.8	2.0	0.9	14.9	1.9	4.0	2.5	1.9	100.0	23.4	13.4	2,108
Mashonaland East	42.8	20.5	4.1	2.9	1.7	15.2	1.3	4.9	3.3	3.3	100.0	24.8	15.9	2,115
Mashonaland West	49.3	15.9	5.2	3.1	0.7	13.8	2.3	3.6	3.9	2.2	100.0	23.5	15.9	2,568
Matabeleland North	34.7	21.1	3.8	2.2	0.5	20.3	1.7	6.1	4.4	5.1	100.0	32.5	17.3	1,181
Matabeleland South	20.1	24.9	4.9	2.0	0.6	27.2	2.5	7.5	3.4	7.0	100.0	40.6	19.6	1,088
Midlands	42.8	20.5	4.6	2.2	0.7	17.0	2.0	4.0	2.8	3.5	100.0	25.8	14.4	2,749
Masvingo	33.9	24.7	4.0	2.2	0.7	19.6	2.0	5.7	3.7	3.5	100.0	30.9	16.6	2,836
Harare	59.1	17.1	3.3	2.1	1.0	10.7	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.0	100.0	16.4	10.2	2,460
Bulawayo	35.0	24.5	4.5	2.8	0.4	20.2	2.6	4.9	2.6	2.4	100.0	30.3	16.1	829
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	43.6	21.7	7.3	1.4	0.9	12.6	1.7	4.0	3.4	3.4	100.0	21.7	17.8	4,828
Second	40.2	20.2	3.8	1.9	0.6	18.4	2.4	5.4	3.5	3.6	100.0	29.6	16.2	4,653
Middle	34.5	18.5	4.5	2.2	1.0	23.3	1.9	6.8	3.7	3.5	100.0	35.7	18.4	4,439
Fourth	47.0	22.0	3.5	3.0	0.9	14.0	2.0	3.1	2.7	1.9	100.0	21.7	12.5	3,862
Highest	51.3	17.8	2.9	3.9	1.1	15.0	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.2	100.0	21.8	11.0	3,436
Total <15	45.3	21.3	3.9	2.3	0.8	16.2	1.6	3.7	2.1	2.7	100.0	23.6	12.5	18,402
Total <18	42.8	20.1	4.5	2.4	0.9	16.7	2.0	4.5	3.2	2.9	100.0	26.4	15.5	21,218

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent.

Table 2.12 School attendance by survivorship of parents

For de jure children age 10-14, the percentage attending school by parental survival, and the ratio of the percentage attending, by parental survival, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage attending school by survivorship of parents: Both parents deceased	Number of children	Both parents alive and living with at least one parent	Number of children	Ratio[1]
Sex					
Male	90.6	166	95.7	1,614	0.95
Female	93.6	137	97.1	1,542	0.96
Residence					
Urban	89.0	50	98.5	877	0.90
Rural	92.5	253	95.5	2,279	0.97
Province					
Manicaland	(81.4)	42	96.9	484	(0.84)
Mashonaland Central	*	22	95.4	354	*
Mashonaland East	(96.0)	36	97.0	345	(0.99)
Mashonaland West	(92.7)	45	97.2	395	(0.95)
Matabeleland North	(90.6)	24	95.0	158	(0.95)
Matabeleland South	(92.7)	16	93.6	118	(0.99)
Midlands	(97.2)	35	96.7	391	(1.01)
Masvingo	(97.6)	47	93.9	390	(1.04)
Harare	*	29	97.6	411	*
Bulawayo	*	6	99.1	110	*
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	91.8	79	91.9	690	1.00
Second	89.1	73	95.1	680	0.94
Middle	95.7	78	98.4	600	0.97
Fourth	(87.4)	40	97.4	584	(0.90)
Highest	(95.2)	33	99.8	602	(0.95)
Total	91.9	303	96.3	3,156	0.95

Notes: Table is based on children who usually live in the household. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Ratio of the percentage attending school for children with both parents deceased to the percentage attending school with both parents alive and living with at least one parent

Table 2.13.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	21.6	78.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,278	0.2
10-14	0.7	77.4	7.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,824	4.4
15-19	0.5	10.9	11.4	75.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	2,212	8.4
20-24	1.1	9.5	12.9	65.4	3.6	6.8	0.6	100.0	1,830	9.9
25-29	0.9	10.1	15.5	62.1	2.4	8.8	0.1	100.0	1,674	9.7
30-34	1.5	8.6	16.7	60.6	1.9	10.4	0.4	100.0	1,616	10.0
35-39	2.5	11.6	17.4	57.5	1.1	9.3	0.5	100.0	1,345	9.2
40-44	3.6	13.2	16.1	55.8	0.8	9.6	0.9	100.0	946	8.8
45-49	5.3	19.3	12.5	52.4	1.0	8.5	0.8	100.0	583	8.7
50-54	19.6	29.0	21.1	20.8	0.3	7.8	1.4	100.0	739	6.0
55-59	26.4	33.1	19.9	14.0	0.5	4.4	1.8	100.0	648	4.4
60-64	24.6	38.4	19.0	12.4	0.3	3.7	1.6	100.0	485	4.0
65+	38.1	42.8	9.0	5.8	0.2	1.4	2.7	100.0	1,152	1.8
Residence										
Urban	3.0	20.9	7.4	54.0	2.7	11.3	0.7	100.0	5,894	9.7
Rural	11.1	39.9	14.0	32.8	0.3	1.4	0.5	100.0	12,436	5.8
Province										
Manicaland	12.1	37.6	13.6	33.2	0.7	2.4	0.5	100.0	2,529	6.0
Mashonaland Central	11.9	43.4	12.8	29.5	0.1	2.2	0.2	100.0	1,674	5.3
Mashonaland East	9.2	34.9	13.7	37.8	0.7	2.6	1.1	100.0	1,916	6.3
Mashonaland West	8.4	35.5	10.9	39.8	0.4	4.1	0.9	100.0	2,092	6.4
Matabeleland North	9.0	40.2	18.0	30.5	0.3	1.8	0.2	100.0	935	6.0
Matabeleland South	9.0	37.5	15.7	34.0	1.1	2.4	0.4	100.0	909	6.2
Midlands	7.7	33.2	12.9	41.4	0.7	3.8	0.3	100.0	2,285	6.6
Masvingo	10.6	37.5	10.0	37.0	0.6	3.8	0.5	100.0	2,337	6.1
Harare	2.6	20.2	7.4	55.0	3.3	10.5	1.0	100.0	2,712	9.8
Bulawayo	3.5	21.6	8.8	51.5	3.0	11.5	0.1	100.0	940	9.5
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	16.3	44.6	14.8	24.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,497	4.7
Second	11.9	42.2	14.0	31.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	100.0	3,589	5.5
Middle	8.9	38.2	14.5	36.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	100.0	3,630	6.1
Fourth	4.1	26.5	10.3	53.1	1.0	4.3	0.6	100.0	3,665	8.3
Highest	2.1	19.1	6.4	51.6	3.7	16.4	0.7	100.0	3,949	10.1
Total	8.5	33.8	11.9	39.7	1.1	4.6	0.6	100.0	18,330	6.5

[1] Completed grade 7 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 6 at the secondary level

Table 2.13.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	25.1	74.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,369	0.0
10-14	1.1	82.8	6.0	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,895	4.1
15-19	0.4	15.9	12.9	68.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	2,237	8.1
20-24	0.4	9.8	10.9	65.1	5.3	8.0	0.5	100.0	1,480	10.1
25-29	0.5	8.7	12.8	59.7	5.8	12.2	0.3	100.0	1,264	10.2
30-34	0.5	7.1	12.7	61.6	4.2	13.3	0.6	100.0	1,252	10.3
35-39	0.2	7.9	11.8	62.3	2.1	15.3	0.5	100.0	1,033	10.3
40-44	1.7	7.7	12.6	58.9	3.8	14.2	1.3	100.0	889	10.3
45-49	1.1	7.4	10.7	59.0	2.4	17.3	2.0	100.0	633	10.3
50-54	6.3	16.4	15.5	44.6	1.0	15.3	0.9	100.0	404	8.9
55-59	9.1	30.0	21.9	26.5	1.9	8.7	1.9	100.0	473	6.5
60-64	9.5	34.6	22.7	23.9	0.2	6.4	2.7	100.0	394	6.2
65+	18.1	43.9	16.6	13.5	0.6	4.8	2.4	100.0	863	4.4
Residence										
Urban	2.5	22.2	4.7	49.9	4.7	15.3	0.7	100.0	4,925	10.1
Rural	7.3	41.7	12.5	34.8	0.8	2.4	0.6	100.0	11,261	6.1
Province										
Manicaland	7.3	40.0	9.8	37.7	1.2	3.3	0.7	100.0	2,346	6.2
Mashonaland Central	8.1	41.8	10.4	35.6	0.9	3.1	0.1	100.0	1,596	6.0
Mashonaland East	6.3	33.3	12.7	40.9	1.3	4.5	1.0	100.0	1,690	6.7
Mashonaland West	4.8	35.7	11.8	39.5	1.2	6.1	0.8	100.0	1,980	6.7
Matabeleland North	5.7	44.5	20.3	25.7	1.0	2.4	0.3	100.0	827	5.9
Matabeleland South	7.6	44.0	14.0	29.9	1.2	2.7	0.7	100.0	793	5.7
Midlands	4.9	37.7	10.6	39.3	1.9	5.1	0.6	100.0	1,965	6.6
Masvingo	8.5	41.9	8.2	35.1	1.3	4.9	0.2	100.0	1,910	5.9
Harare	2.1	20.7	4.6	51.3	5.1	15.1	1.0	100.0	2,325	10.2
Bulawayo	3.5	23.6	6.8	48.0	3.4	14.7	0.1	100.0	754	9.7
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	11.1	50.7	13.7	23.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,919	4.6
Second	8.4	42.4	13.4	34.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	3,207	5.9
Middle	5.3	40.6	12.2	39.1	0.7	1.5	0.6	100.0	3,420	6.3
Fourth	3.4	25.6	8.4	51.6	2.8	7.4	0.8	100.0	3,237	8.9
Highest	1.6	21.6	3.9	45.9	5.3	21.1	0.6	100.0	3,404	10.3
Total	5.8	35.8	10.2	39.4	1.9	6.3	0.6	100.0	16,186	6.7

[1] Completed grade 7 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 6 at the secondary level

Table 2.14 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
	PRIMARY SCHOOL							
Residence								
Urban	93.1	92.3	92.7	0.99	107.8	104.3	106.0	0.97
Rural	89.9	91.0	90.5	1.01	111.4	106.4	109.0	0.95
Province								
Manicaland	89.1	91.4	90.1	1.03	110.7	111.6	111.1	1.01
Mashonaland Central	91.9	91.9	91.9	1.00	113.6	105.7	109.6	0.93
Mashonaland East	90.4	90.6	90.5	1.00	105.6	103.5	104.6	0.98
Mashonaland West	90.2	91.2	90.7	1.01	108.7	104.6	106.7	0.96
Matabeleland North	93.3	92.2	92.8	0.99	113.1	108.5	110.8	0.96
Matabeleland South	89.9	89.4	89.7	1.00	107.2	99.1	103.3	0.92
Midlands	90.9	92.2	91.6	1.01	114.5	110.0	112.3	0.96
Masvingo	88.4	90.6	89.5	1.02	112.1	103.6	107.8	0.92
Harare	93.9	91.4	92.6	0.97	106.3	100.7	103.4	0.95
Bulawayo	92.5	93.9	93.2	1.02	116.6	111.8	114.1	0.96
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	87.1	89.5	88.2	1.03	109.8	106.0	108.0	0.97
Second	89.5	91.0	90.2	1.02	111.0	107.8	109.4	0.97
Middle	91.7	91.7	91.7	1.00	113.8	106.8	110.4	0.94
Fourth	91.0	92.4	91.7	1.02	105.0	104.5	104.7	1.00
Highest	95.7	92.9	94.3	0.97	112.1	103.3	107.7	0.92
Total	90.7	91.4	91.0	1.01	110.6	105.9	108.3	0.96
	SECONDARY SCHOOL							
Residence								
Urban	68.9	59.4	63.5	0.86	82.0	69.2	74.8	0.84
Rural	43.7	47.3	45.4	1.08	49.8	53.7	51.6	1.08
Province								
Manicaland	45.6	45.5	45.5	1.00	53.1	47.6	50.5	0.90
Mashonaland Central	42.8	41.5	42.2	0.97	47.0	45.5	46.3	0.97
Mashonaland East	54.5	50.0	52.2	0.92	61.7	59.0	60.3	0.96
Mashonaland West	52.0	53.2	52.5	1.02	59.4	61.8	60.5	1.04
Matabeleland North	35.3	48.8	41.9	1.38	40.8	56.2	48.3	1.38
Matabeleland South	32.9	45.8	38.8	1.39	36.0	53.5	44.0	1.49
Midlands	49.6	49.3	49.4	0.99	55.6	54.6	55.1	0.98
Masvingo	47.0	60.4	53.4	1.29	54.2	72.1	62.6	1.33
Harare	68.6	57.4	62.4	0.84	83.9	68.3	75.2	0.81
Bulawayo	67.7	54.3	60.1	0.80	84.9	64.3	73.1	0.76
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	30.6	35.4	33.0	1.16	33.4	37.3	35.4	1.11
Second	43.1	43.7	43.4	1.01	49.0	50.9	49.9	1.04
Middle	45.5	52.8	48.8	1.16	52.2	58.6	55.1	1.12
Fourth	57.6	55.7	56.6	0.97	67.0	64.2	65.6	0.96
Highest	73.3	64.3	68.4	0.88	87.5	77.1	81.9	0.88
Total	49.7	51.1	50.4	1.03	57.4	58.5	58.0	1.02

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (6-12 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (13-18 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent.

[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent.

[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.15 Age-specific attendance rates of the de facto population 5 to 24 years

Percentage of the de facto household population age 5-24 years attending school, by age and sex, Zimbabwe 2015

Age	Percent attending	N de facto
	MALE	
5	11.4	744
6	45.0	5,634
7	84.3	623
8	95.3	582
9	96.6	600
10	96.7	602
11	97.3	562
12	93.4	592
13	93.6	551
14	87.5	588
15	79.3	505
16	74.8	466
17	64.8	472
18	43.7	434
19	33.5	360
20	20.7	389
21	17.9	311
22	13.8	265
23	12.4	260
24	5.6	255
	FEMALE	
5	10.2	678
6	50.5	549
7	86.3	598
8	94.0	558
9	97.2	572
10	98.7	574
11	98.8	534
12	98.5	581
13	95.5	565
14	86.4	569
15	79.7	498
16	68.8	488
17	53.9	420
18	34.7	434
19	19.1	372
20	11.3	402
21	10.0	358
22	9.1	326
23	8.8	373
24	5.9	372

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** Most adults have at least some secondary education—73 percent of women age 15-49 and 77 percent of men age 15-49 have attended or completed secondary school or higher.
- ***Literacy:*** Literacy is nearly universal with 94 percent of women and men able to read.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** Almost half of women and a third of men do not regularly access mass media.
- ***Employment:*** Forty-one percent of women and 65 percent of men age 15-49 are currently employed.
- ***Health insurance:*** Eighty-nine percent of women and 88 percent of men do not have health insurance.
- ***Tobacco use:*** Ninety-nine percent of women and 83 percent of men age 15-49 reported that they do not use tobacco.

This chapter presents information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect the use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviours, as they provide a context for the interpretation of demographic and health indices.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

A total of 9,955 women age 15-49 and 8,396 men age 15-54 were interviewed in the 2015 ZDHS (**Table 3.1**). The distribution of respondents by age shows a similar pattern for men and women. The proportion of respondents in each age group declines with increasing age for both sexes.

The majority of respondents are Christians with the highest proportion in the Apostolic Sect (42 percent of women and 32 percent of men).

A quarter of women have never married while 45 percent of men report themselves as having never married. Among the 15-49 age group, women are much more likely than men to be either currently or previously married. Fifty-eight percent of women are currently married compared with 49 percent of men. Three percent of women and 1 percent of men are living together (as if married). Nine percent of women are divorced or separated, compared with 4 of men. Four percent of women are widows, while less than 1 percent of men are widowers.

The majority of women and men age 15-49 live in the rural areas (62 and 64 percent, respectively). The largest proportions of both women and men live in Harare (18 percent each) and the smallest proportions live in Matabeleland South (4 percent each).

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who attended higher than secondary school are assumed to be literate. All other respondents were given a sentence to read, and they were considered to be literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.

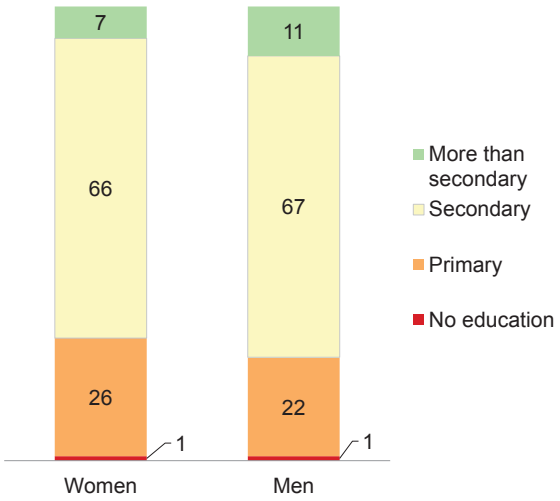
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Education is an important factor which has an influence on an individual's attitude and outlook on various aspects of life. Educational attainment in Zimbabwe is high (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2**). Most adults have at least some secondary education. Seventy-three percent of women and 77 percent of men have attended secondary school or higher, while only 1 percent of both women and men have never attended school (**Figure 3.1**). Literacy is nearly universal with 94 percent of women and men able to read (**Tables 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**).

Trends: Since 2010-11, the median number of years of schooling completed has changed slightly. In 2010-11, women completed 9.0 years of education compared with 9.1 years in 2015. For men, the median number of years of school was 10.0 in 2010-11 and 9.8 in 2015. Literacy among women (94 percent) remains constant since 2010-11. For men, literacy has decreased slightly from 96 percent in 2010-11 to 94 percent in 2015.

Figure 3.1 **Education of survey respondents**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed



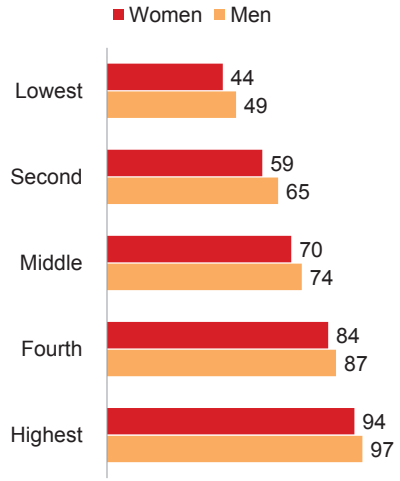
Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger respondents are more likely to be educated and to have reached higher levels of education than older respondents. For example, the proportion of women with no education ranges from less than 1 percent among those age 15-19 to 6 percent among those age 45-49 (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2**).
- Rural respondents are less educated than their urban counterparts. Only 62 percent of rural women have attended secondary school or higher compared with 90 percent of urban women; similarly, 69 percent of rural women have attended secondary school or higher compared with 94 percent of urban men.
- Harare and Bulawayo, which are predominantly urban, have the most educated populations with more than 9 in 10 women and men having attended secondary school or higher. Mashonaland Central (55 percent) and Matabeleland North (52 percent) have the lowest proportions of women and men with at least some secondary schooling.

- Higher wealth status is associated with greater educational attainment. The proportion of women who have attended secondary school or higher increases from 44 percent in the lowest quintile to 94 percent in the highest (**Figure 3.2**).
- The literacy rate varies from 89 percent among women age 45-49 to 95 percent among women age 15-34. For men the rate varies from 91 percent among those age 15-19 to 96 percent among men age 30-44 (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2**).
- There is not much variation in literacy by residence or province. Bulawayo and Harare have the highest literacy rates for both women and men while Mashonaland Central has the lowest for women and Matabeleland North for men.
- As with educational attainment, literacy correlates positively with increasing wealth.

Figure 3.2 **Education by wealth**

Percent distribution by wealth quintile of men and women with secondary education or higher



3.4 Exposure to Mass Media and Internet Usage

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded at least once a week are considered to be regularly exposed to that form of media. Respondents were also asked if and how often they use the Internet.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Mass media often convey messages on family planning, HIV/AIDS awareness, and other health topics. Radio and television are the most commonly accessed forms of media, although almost half of women and a third of men do not regularly access any mass media. Thirty-five percent of women and 49 percent of men listen to the radio at least once a week. However, significant proportions of women and men do not access any of the three media on a weekly basis; 45 percent of women and 34 percent of men do not access any of the media types at least once a week (**Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**).

Overall, 26 percent of women and 41 percent of men age 15-49 have ever used the internet; 24 percent of women and 38 percent of men have used the internet in the past 12 months (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2**). Among women and men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, seven in 10 report that they have used it nearly every day in the past month.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban residents are much more likely to be exposed to all forms of mass media than rural residents (**Table 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**).
- Seventy-nine percent of women with no education report that they are not exposed to any mass media, compared with 15 percent of women with more than a secondary education. A similar pattern is seen among men.

- Media exposure among women and men is also associated with wealth. Thirty-five percent of women in the highest wealth quintile read a newspaper at least once a week, compared with only 3 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile.
- Internet usage is more common in urban areas than rural areas. In urban areas, 48 percent and 71 percent women and men, respectively, have used the internet in the past 12 months compared to 9 percent and 19 percent women and men respectively in the rural areas.
- Internet use rises sharply with increasing education and wealth. For example, in the past 12 months, only 1 percent of women with no education have used the internet compared with 86 percent of women with more than secondary education. Similarly, only 2 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile have used the internet in the past 12 months compared with 57 percent in the highest wealth quintile.

3.5 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Currently employed
Respondents who were employed in the seven days before the survey
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Men are more likely to be employed than women; 41 percent of women age 15-49 are currently employed, compared with 65 percent of men age 15-49 (**Figures 3.3** and **3.4** and **Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2**). An additional 9 percent of men and 10 percent of women reported working in the past 12 months even though they were not currently employed.

Trends: Since 2010-11, current employment levels have improved. Among women, 37 percent were currently employed in 2010-11 compared with 41 percent in 2015; among men, the percentage has increased from 61 percent to 65 percent.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment for women and men generally increases with age (**Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2**).
- Currently or formerly married women and men are more likely to be employed compared with those who have never married.
- A higher proportion of urban women and men are currently employed than their rural counterparts (**Figure 3.5**).
- The proportion of women and men who are currently employed generally increases with increasing wealth quintile.

Figure 3.3 **Women's employment status**

Percentage of women age 15-49 employed in the past 12 months

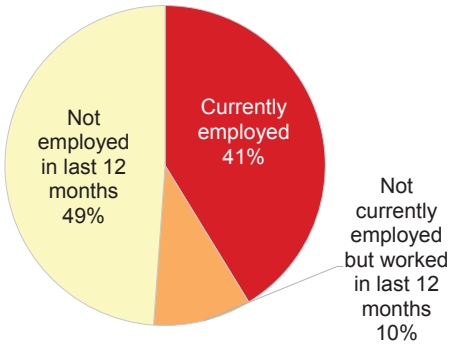


Figure 3.4 **Men's employment status**

Percentage of men age 15-49 employed in the past 12 months

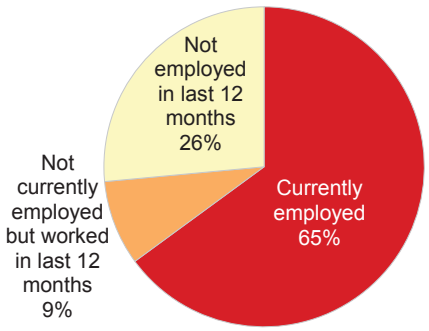
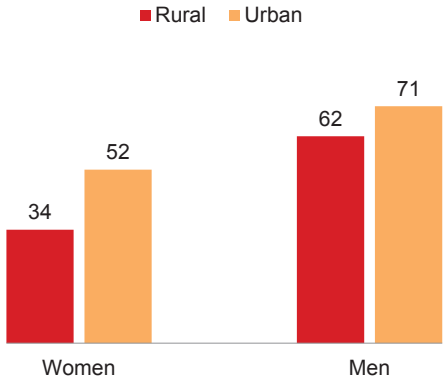


Figure 3.5 Employment status by residence

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are currently employed by residence



3.6 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service and agriculture

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Most women are employed in sales and services (49 percent), followed by agriculture (18 percent). Men age 15-49 are most commonly employed in skilled manual labour (27 percent), agriculture (25 percent), and sales and services (24 percent) (**Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**).

Most women who worked in the past 12 months:

- did non-agricultural work (70 percent);
- were paid only in cash (78 percent);
- were self-employed (56 percent); and
- were employed throughout the year (57 percent) (**Table 3.8**).

Trends: The percentage of women employed in the sales and services sector has increased over the last decade, from 31 percent in 2005-06, to 36 percent in 2010-11, to 49 percent in 2015. The percentage of women working in agriculture has decreased over time, from 34 percent in 2005-06, to 21 percent 2010-11, to 18 percent in 2015. Similarly, the percentage of men engaged in agriculture has decreased from 34 percent in 2005-06, to 29 percent in 2010, to 25 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Both urban women and rural women are most likely to be employed in sales and services sector (51 percent and 47 percent, respectively). However, urban women are much less likely than rural women to work in agriculture (3 percent and 32 percent, respectively).

- Occupation varies with level of education. More than half of all women and men with more than a secondary education are employed in the professional, technical, and managerial sector compared with less than 1 percent of women with only a primary education.

- Employed women and men in the lowest wealth quintiles are concentrated in agricultural occupations: between 32 and 39 percent of women and 40 to 43 percent of men in the lowest three wealth quintiles work in agriculture. The percentage of women and men working in the sales and services sector is consistent across all wealth quintiles. Women and men in the highest wealth quintile are most commonly employed in the professional/technical/managerial sector.

3.7 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

The majority of women (89 percent) and men (88 percent) do not have health insurance. The most common source of insurance is through one's employer (**Table 3.9.1** and **Table 3.9.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have insurance has increased slightly from 7 percent in 2010-11 to 11 percent in 2015. Similarly, the percentage of men with health insurance has increased from 9 percent in 2010-11 to 12 percent in 2015.

3.8 TOBACCO USE

Tobacco use is rare among women age 15-49 with less than 1 percent reporting that they currently smoke cigarettes (**Table 3.10.1**). Among men age 15-49, 17 percent currently smoke tobacco. Among men who smoke cigarettes, the majority smoke cigarettes on a daily basis (**Table 3.10.2**).

Trends: The percentage of men age 15-49 who do not smoke tobacco has increased from 78 percent in 2010-11 to 82 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among men, tobacco smoking is lowest among those under age 19 where 2 percent are current smokers, and highest among men age 30-34 where 29 percent are current smokers (**Table 3.10.2**).
- Tobacco use among men generally decreases with increasing education levels and wealth.
- Among men age 15-54 who smoke cigarettes every day, 38 percent smoke fewer than five cigarettes (<5) per day and 25 percent smoke an average between 5 and 9 cigarettes per day (**Table 3.11**).

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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	22.1	2,199	2,156	26.4	2,126	2,065
20-24	17.0	1,697	1,782	16.5	1,330	1,376
25-29	16.6	1,657	1,656	14.3	1,148	1,166
30-34	16.3	1,619	1,591	13.9	1,120	1,104
35-39	12.4	1,236	1,209	11.4	917	932
40-44	9.7	965	966	10.1	809	797
45-49	5.9	582	595	7.4	591	578
Religion						
Traditional	0.6	64	60	2.6	208	202
Roman Catholic	6.7	666	670	8.0	645	652
Protestant	15.7	1,560	1,618	15.4	1,237	1,204
Pentecostal	25.2	2,506	2,679	17.6	1,413	1,486
Apostolic sect	41.8	4,165	3,829	32.1	2,585	2,432
Other Christian	4.6	461	589	6.1	487	578
Muslim	0.4	38	30	0.7	59	50
None	4.9	489	471	17.4	1,397	1,405
Other	0.1	6	9	0.1	10	9
Marital status						
Never married	25.2	2,511	2,666	45.1	3,624	3,617
Married	58.7	5,841	5,700	49.1	3,948	3,931
Living together	3.1	310	315	0.8	62	68
Divorced/separated	8.6	855	844	4.4	354	350
Widowed	4.4	438	430	0.7	53	52
Residence						
Urban	38.5	3,829	4,521	36.1	2,900	3,297
Rural	61.5	6,126	5,434	63.9	5,140	4,721
Province						
Manicaland	12.7	1,266	1,019	13.3	1,072	852
Mashonaland Central	8.9	882	993	10.0	806	944
Mashonaland East	9.6	952	910	10.0	807	759
Mashonaland West	11.7	1,160	1,054	12.5	1,004	888
Matabeleland North	4.7	465	849	4.6	366	698
Matabeleland South	4.2	419	829	4.2	335	634
Midlands	12.7	1,263	1,062	12.3	986	850
Masvingo	11.9	1,187	1,046	10.5	843	747
Harare	17.9	1,783	1,235	17.6	1,412	954
Bulawayo	5.8	577	958	5.1	409	692
Education						
No education	1.3	126	106	0.5	38	38
Primary	25.8	2,571	2,385	22.4	1,803	1,726
Secondary	65.6	6,527	6,637	66.5	5,349	5,359
More than secondary	7.3	731	827	10.6	849	895
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.1	1,704	1,499	15.1	1,212	1,121
Second	17.0	1,693	1,452	18.0	1,448	1,294
Middle	17.6	1,748	1,549	19.4	1,558	1,419
Fourth	23.2	2,307	2,558	23.0	1,852	1,993
Highest	25.1	2,503	2,897	24.5	1,970	2,191
Total 15-49	100.0	9,955	9,955	100.0	8,041	8,018
50-54	na	na	na	na	355	378
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	8,396	8,396

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
na = Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	0.3	10.4	11.5	72.1	2.1	3.6	100.0	8.9	3,895
15-19	0.2	11.4	10.5	76.3	1.0	0.8	100.0	8.5	2,199
20-24	0.4	9.1	12.8	66.8	3.5	7.4	100.0	9.9	1,697
25-29	0.9	10.6	16.6	60.2	2.2	9.5	100.0	9.5	1,657
30-34	1.0	8.8	16.8	61.7	1.7	10.0	100.0	9.9	1,619
35-39	1.7	12.0	17.0	58.1	0.8	10.4	100.0	9.3	1,236
40-44	2.6	13.9	17.7	55.9	0.2	9.7	100.0	8.7	965
45-49	6.4	20.4	12.4	51.7	0.8	8.2	100.0	8.5	582
Residence									
Urban	0.3	2.6	6.8	72.0	3.2	15.1	100.0	10.3	3,829
Rural	1.9	16.7	19.4	58.9	0.6	2.5	100.0	8.0	6,126
Province									
Manicaland	3.0	15.4	17.9	58.5	1.1	4.2	100.0	8.1	1,266
Mashonaland Central	1.9	25.1	18.3	51.2	0.3	3.2	100.0	7.1	882
Mashonaland East	0.8	10.8	15.8	66.8	1.4	4.5	100.0	8.8	952
Mashonaland West	1.9	15.5	12.7	63.2	0.5	6.3	100.0	8.6	1,160
Matabeleland North	1.2	16.4	26.7	51.5	0.8	3.4	100.0	7.4	465
Matabeleland South	1.0	8.1	20.3	63.8	2.1	4.6	100.0	8.7	419
Midlands	0.7	9.6	18.0	64.5	0.9	6.4	100.0	9.0	1,263
Masvingo	1.6	11.7	14.8	64.8	1.0	6.2	100.0	8.9	1,187
Harare	0.2	2.6	6.1	73.4	4.2	13.5	100.0	10.3	1,783
Bulawayo	0.3	1.3	7.5	70.2	2.7	18.0	100.0	10.4	577
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.5	26.2	26.4	43.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	6.7	1,704
Second	1.4	19.0	20.4	58.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	7.5	1,693
Middle	1.6	11.4	17.3	67.6	0.7	1.4	100.0	8.5	1,748
Fourth	0.4	5.3	9.9	76.6	1.5	6.3	100.0	10.0	2,307
Highest	0.2	1.3	4.8	67.2	4.4	22.2	100.0	10.5	2,503
Total	1.3	11.3	14.5	63.9	1.6	7.3	100.0	9.1	9,955

Note: In Zimbabwe, primary level is referred to as grades 1-7. Secondary level is referred to as forms 1-6. With the primary and secondary levels combined, there is a total of 13 years of schooling.

[1] Completed 7th grade at the primary level

[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	0.3	12.9	11.1	68.9	3.0	3.7	100.0	8.8	3,456
15-19	0.3	14.7	11.8	71.3	1.2	0.6	100.0	8.2	2,126
20-24	0.4	10.1	10.1	64.9	5.9	8.6	100.0	10.1	1,330
25-29	0.4	9.8	13.9	57.0	6.4	12.5	100.0	10.1	1,148
30-34	0.3	7.6	12.8	61.9	3.0	14.5	100.0	10.2	1,120
35-39	0.3	8.0	13.8	57.9	2.0	18.0	100.0	10.2	917
40-44	1.1	8.2	12.2	59.4	2.3	16.8	100.0	10.3	809
45-49	1.1	7.7	10.5	59.7	1.7	19.3	100.0	10.3	591
Residence									
Urban	0.1	2.2	3.6	65.5	6.6	22.0	100.0	10.6	2,900
Rural	0.7	14.9	16.9	62.1	1.3	4.1	100.0	8.5	5,140
Province									
Manicaland	0.8	10.0	12.7	68.1	2.1	6.3	100.0	9.2	1,072
Mashonaland Central	0.6	19.8	14.7	58.5	1.5	4.9	100.0	8.3	806
Mashonaland East	1.0	6.7	14.7	69.6	2.3	5.7	100.0	9.5	807
Mashonaland West	0.5	10.5	12.8	63.1	2.6	10.5	100.0	9.4	1,004
Matabeleland North	1.1	17.5	29.8	45.0	2.0	4.6	100.0	6.9	366
Matabeleland South	0.1	15.4	20.2	57.0	1.6	5.7	100.0	8.4	335
Midlands	0.0	13.1	13.5	62.8	2.1	8.4	100.0	9.3	986
Masvingo	1.0	14.2	10.9	61.5	2.6	9.8	100.0	9.2	843
Harare	0.0	1.8	3.8	66.5	6.8	21.0	100.0	10.6	1,412
Bulawayo	0.1	3.0	4.1	63.6	6.4	22.7	100.0	10.5	409
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.3	26.4	23.2	48.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	6.8	1,212
Second	0.6	15.4	19.4	63.3	0.7	0.6	100.0	8.1	1,448
Middle	0.5	11.2	14.7	70.3	1.1	2.1	100.0	8.9	1,558
Fourth	0.1	4.9	7.9	71.9	4.3	10.9	100.0	10.2	1,852
Highest	0.2	1.0	1.9	59.0	7.4	30.5	100.0	10.8	1,970
Total 15-49	0.5	10.3	12.1	63.3	3.2	10.6	100.0	9.8	8,041
50-54	6.0	17.4	16.4	43.2	1.2	15.9	100.0	8.7	355
Total 15-54	0.7	10.6	12.3	62.5	3.1	10.8	100.0	9.8	8,396

Note: In Zimbabwe, primary level is referred to as grades 1-7. Secondary level is referred to as forms 1-6. With the primary and secondary levels combined, there is a total of 13 years of schooling.

[1] Completed 7th grade at the primary level

[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women
Age									
15-24	3.6	84.0	6.9	5.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	94.5	3,895
15-19	0.8	85.9	7.5	5.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	94.2	2,199
20-24	7.4	81.5	6.1	4.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	94.9	1,697
25-29	9.5	78.7	7.2	4.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.4	1,657
30-34	10.0	79.0	6.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	1,619
35-39	10.4	76.8	7.2	5.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	94.3	1,236
40-44	9.7	73.9	10.7	5.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	94.2	965
45-49	8.2	71.3	9.4	10.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	88.9	582
Residence									
Urban	15.1	78.2	5.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	3,829
Rural	2.5	80.6	8.8	7.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	91.8	6,126
Province									
Manicaland	4.2	79.7	9.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.5	1,266
Mashonaland Central	3.2	76.3	8.1	12.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	87.7	882
Mashonaland East	4.5	82.7	7.8	4.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	95.0	952
Mashonaland West	6.3	79.3	3.9	10.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	89.5	1,160
Matabeleland North	3.4	81.3	8.2	6.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	93.0	465
Matabeleland South	4.6	70.9	14.5	8.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	90.0	419
Midlands	6.4	83.9	6.9	2.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.1	1,263
Masvingo	6.2	82.0	7.6	4.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.7	1,187
Harare	13.5	79.4	5.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	1,783
Bulawayo	18.0	72.1	8.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	577
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.1	74.2	12.2	12.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	86.5	1,704
Second	0.3	80.1	10.8	8.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	91.2	1,693
Middle	1.4	87.2	5.9	5.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	94.5	1,748
Fourth	6.3	84.9	6.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.4	2,307
Highest	22.2	73.1	3.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.0	2,503
Total	7.3	79.7	7.4	5.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	94.4	9,955

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
Age									
15-24	3.7	76.5	11.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.2	3,456
15-19	0.6	78.7	11.7	8.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.0	2,126
20-24	8.6	73.0	12.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	1,330
25-29	12.5	70.4	12.1	4.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.0	1,148
30-34	14.5	70.9	10.9	3.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.3	1,120
35-39	18.0	68.5	8.9	4.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.5	917
40-44	16.8	70.0	9.2	3.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	96.0	809
45-49	19.3	70.5	6.1	3.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	95.9	591
Residence									
Urban	22.0	72.0	4.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.5	2,900
Rural	4.1	73.3	14.3	8.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	91.8	5,140
Province									
Manicaland	6.3	77.4	11.1	5.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	94.7	1,072
Mashonaland Central	4.9	71.4	14.9	8.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.2	806
Mashonaland East	5.7	78.3	11.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	807
Mashonaland West	10.5	68.6	14.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.7	1,004
Matabeleland North	4.6	74.7	6.1	14.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	85.4	366
Matabeleland South	5.7	68.5	13.0	11.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	87.2	335
Midlands	8.4	72.4	12.5	6.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	93.3	986
Masvingo	9.8	70.0	13.5	6.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	93.2	843
Harare	21.0	72.6	5.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	1,412
Bulawayo	22.7	73.0	2.8	1.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.5	409
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.4	66.7	19.8	12.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	86.9	1,212
Second	0.6	74.6	15.8	8.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.0	1,448
Middle	2.1	78.5	13.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	1,558
Fourth	10.9	79.0	6.9	3.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.7	1,852
Highest	30.5	65.2	3.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.9	1,970
Total 15-49	10.6	72.8	10.8	5.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	94.2	8,041
50-54	15.9	63.9	11.7	8.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	91.5	355
Total 15-54	10.8	72.5	10.8	5.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	94.1	8,396

[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	15.2	30.4	31.7	5.0	47.0	2,199
20-24	15.7	34.4	35.5	7.0	43.8	1,697
25-29	14.9	32.7	35.9	6.0	44.3	1,657
30-34	18.2	33.9	37.8	7.1	42.9	1,619
35-39	15.7	29.8	35.7	5.4	45.7	1,236
40-44	17.7	29.0	35.3	6.2	46.7	965
45-49	12.4	26.4	33.8	3.5	48.7	582
Residence						
Urban	29.8	62.1	37.7	12.6	23.8	3,829
Rural	7.2	12.5	33.3	1.7	58.6	6,126
Province						
Manicaland	13.3	20.4	38.6	5.7	51.2	1,266
Mashonaland Central	8.4	13.7	41.7	2.3	49.4	882
Mashonaland East	12.4	18.8	44.9	3.6	43.0	952
Mashonaland West	12.8	30.0	42.3	3.0	39.7	1,160
Matabeleland North	8.5	14.1	20.9	1.7	66.7	465
Matabeleland South	9.4	19.8	20.9	2.8	66.3	419
Midlands	11.0	28.3	27.6	3.3	53.1	1,263
Masvingo	9.0	23.6	22.1	2.4	60.2	1,187
Harare	31.6	58.7	40.5	14.7	25.9	1,783
Bulawayo	31.5	70.5	33.3	13.2	20.2	577
Education						
No education	0.3	5.7	17.7	0.0	79.0	126
Primary	2.3	11.9	30.6	0.5	62.2	2,571
Secondary	17.0	35.8	36.4	6.1	41.3	6,527
More than secondary	56.3	68.0	41.1	24.4	14.8	731
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.8	2.8	23.2	0.3	74.3	1,704
Second	5.4	5.4	32.0	0.7	63.6	1,693
Middle	7.1	11.2	39.9	1.4	53.8	1,748
Fourth	19.1	41.2	38.8	7.0	36.2	2,307
Highest	35.1	74.2	38.2	15.5	15.5	2,503
Total	15.9	31.6	35.0	5.9	45.2	9,955

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	16.1	26.3	41.6	5.6	43.1	2,126
20-24	26.9	33.9	51.1	11.6	33.2	1,330
25-29	30.3	33.6	50.3	13.6	32.6	1,148
30-34	31.7	33.1	53.6	13.5	28.8	1,120
35-39	38.0	34.7	48.5	14.2	28.6	917
40-44	37.0	35.9	56.1	16.3	24.7	809
45-49	37.0	36.0	49.6	16.0	30.4	591
Residence						
Urban	57.6	62.2	53.5	26.1	12.6	2,900
Rural	11.6	15.2	46.3	3.5	45.4	5,140
Province						
Manicaland	16.2	18.2	51.4	5.5	38.2	1,072
Mashonaland Central	15.5	15.7	60.4	5.0	32.1	806
Mashonaland East	17.5	20.8	56.3	6.5	34.6	807
Mashonaland West	24.7	30.6	55.3	10.0	29.7	1,004
Matabeleland North	12.5	15.3	20.1	3.7	68.0	366
Matabeleland South	16.2	22.6	38.0	6.5	49.1	335
Midlands	22.5	31.6	38.5	8.2	41.7	986
Masvingo	15.2	24.1	26.0	3.3	53.0	843
Harare	61.5	59.9	60.3	27.9	10.1	1,412
Bulawayo	64.1	73.0	56.9	35.9	9.1	409
Education						
No education	(2.4)	(13.4)	(38.0)	(2.4)	(59.2)	38
Primary	3.6	10.2	40.7	1.1	54.4	1,803
Secondary	28.8	33.8	51.1	11.5	30.6	5,349
More than secondary	77.8	69.6	52.8	35.8	7.1	849
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	4.0	3.5	35.6	0.4	61.7	1,212
Second	6.9	8.9	45.1	1.3	49.8	1,448
Middle	10.4	13.1	52.7	2.8	41.7	1,558
Fourth	38.6	41.3	53.4	14.8	22.2	1,852
Highest	63.2	73.5	52.7	30.3	8.5	1,970
Total 15-49	28.2	32.2	48.9	11.7	33.6	8,041
50-54	29.2	35.5	51.8	16.0	34.7	355
Total 15-54	28.3	32.3	49.0	11.8	33.6	8,396

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15-19	18.4	16.2	2,199	52.7	26.2	14.3	6.7	100.0	355
20-24	33.7	31.7	1,697	74.0	12.9	8.6	4.5	100.0	538
25-29	31.4	29.5	1,657	76.3	12.9	6.3	4.5	100.0	489
30-34	29.8	27.6	1,619	74.4	11.9	9.0	4.7	100.0	448
35-39	24.9	23.5	1,236	75.5	12.5	7.5	4.5	100.0	290
40-44	20.6	19.2	965	77.7	16.3	3.7	2.3	100.0	185
45-49	17.5	15.5	582	75.3	14.3	8.6	1.8	100.0	91
Residence									
Urban	50.2	47.5	3,829	75.4	14.2	6.6	3.8	100.0	1,818
Rural	10.8	9.4	6,126	61.0	17.3	14.6	7.1	100.0	579
Province									
Manicaland	10.8	10.3	1,266	60.8	19.7	15.3	4.2	100.0	130
Mashonaland Central	11.0	9.6	882	49.7	21.8	9.1	19.4	100.0	84
Mashonaland East	22.4	20.6	952	67.9	16.9	8.0	7.2	100.0	196
Mashonaland West	22.3	20.2	1,160	71.8	13.5	12.6	2.1	100.0	234
Matabeleland North	16.9	15.4	465	74.1	9.9	7.6	8.5	100.0	72
Matabeleland South	24.8	22.8	419	73.6	14.0	2.7	9.7	100.0	96
Midlands	21.0	19.4	1,263	68.9	11.9	16.1	3.2	100.0	245
Masvingo	16.4	14.3	1,187	65.6	20.6	11.8	1.9	100.0	170
Harare	50.8	47.9	1,783	77.2	14.5	5.8	2.6	100.0	854
Bulawayo	57.6	54.6	577	75.5	13.2	4.8	6.5	100.0	315
Education									
No education	1.0	1.0	126	*	*	*	*	*	1
Primary	4.7	3.8	2,571	59.9	15.2	16.6	8.3	100.0	98
Secondary	28.0	25.5	6,527	69.0	15.9	9.3	5.8	100.0	1,667
More than secondary	87.3	86.1	731	81.6	12.3	5.2	0.9	100.0	630
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.2	1.6	1,704	(61.0)	(21.9)	(2.1)	(15.0)	(100.0)	28
Second	6.2	5.2	1,693	52.6	16.2	24.4	6.8	100.0	88
Middle	11.0	9.3	1,748	60.5	11.3	21.1	7.1	100.0	162
Fourth	32.2	29.7	2,307	71.6	14.3	7.9	6.3	100.0	685
Highest	60.3	57.3	2,503	74.7	15.5	6.6	3.2	100.0	1,434
Total	26.0	24.1	9,955	71.9	15.0	8.5	4.6	100.0	2,396

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15-19	28.9	26.2	2,126	54.0	24.9	12.7	8.4	100.0	557
20-24	51.8	49.0	1,330	68.9	14.5	7.6	9.0	100.0	652
25-29	45.0	42.8	1,148	72.8	14.6	4.4	8.3	100.0	492
30-34	46.0	42.0	1,120	76.3	12.4	6.1	5.2	100.0	470
35-39	42.6	40.4	917	77.5	13.2	5.4	3.9	100.0	370
40-44	40.2	37.8	809	73.1	15.9	5.5	5.5	100.0	306
45-49	35.4	32.6	591	73.0	15.3	7.5	4.2	100.0	193
Residence									
Urban	73.9	71.3	2,900	76.3	13.3	4.9	5.5	100.0	2,069
Rural	21.7	18.9	5,140	55.6	22.1	12.4	9.9	100.0	971
Province									
Manicaland	26.6	23.6	1,072	61.1	24.1	8.6	6.3	100.0	253
Mashonaland Central	19.6	18.1	806	53.7	24.6	13.0	8.7	100.0	146
Mashonaland East	34.2	29.9	807	67.5	18.1	10.1	4.3	100.0	241
Mashonaland West	31.0	29.5	1,004	64.6	21.3	6.9	7.2	100.0	296
Matabeleland North	24.3	22.2	366	59.3	16.4	14.8	9.4	100.0	81
Matabeleland South	34.3	30.7	335	61.2	20.7	6.0	12.1	100.0	103
Midlands	38.0	34.1	986	67.2	18.7	6.4	7.6	100.0	336
Masvingo	30.8	27.4	843	58.4	18.7	11.3	11.6	100.0	231
Harare	75.7	73.5	1,412	78.5	10.0	4.8	6.7	100.0	1,037
Bulawayo	79.0	77.1	409	77.5	13.5	6.7	2.3	100.0	315
Education									
No education	(4.3)	(4.3)	38	*	*	*	*	*	2
Primary	8.2	6.4	1,803	51.2	20.6	15.4	12.9	100.0	115
Secondary	43.5	40.3	5,349	65.4	18.3	8.0	8.4	100.0	2,155
More than secondary	92.4	90.4	849	84.5	9.3	4.2	2.0	100.0	768
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	8.4	5.9	1,212	42.5	28.5	14.4	14.6	100.0	72
Second	13.4	11.2	1,448	51.0	21.0	18.2	9.9	100.0	162
Middle	23.6	20.3	1,558	48.8	26.0	13.5	11.8	100.0	317
Fourth	53.8	50.3	1,852	68.2	17.1	6.2	8.5	100.0	931
Highest	81.2	79.1	1,970	78.0	12.5	5.2	4.3	100.0	1,559
Total 15-49	40.5	37.8	8,041	69.7	16.1	7.3	6.9	100.0	3,040
50-54	25.6	23.2	355	72.1	16.4	8.6	2.9	100.0	82
Total 15-54	39.9	37.2	8,396	69.7	16.1	7.3	6.8	100.0	3,122

Notes: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	15.3	6.7	78.0	100.0	2,199
20-24	34.6	12.4	53.0	100.0	1,697
25-29	47.6	12.6	39.8	100.0	1,657
30-34	51.9	10.3	37.8	100.0	1,619
35-39	55.5	8.6	35.9	100.0	1,236
40-44	55.1	9.4	35.5	100.0	965
45-49	57.9	9.0	33.1	100.0	582
Marital status					
Never married	24.8	7.8	67.5	100.0	2,511
Married or living together	44.1	10.6	45.3	100.0	6,151
Divorced/separated/ widowed	60.1	10.4	29.5	100.0	1,292
Number of living children					
0	23.6	8.2	68.1	100.0	2,710
1-2	47.1	10.6	42.3	100.0	3,668
3-4	50.5	10.3	39.2	100.0	2,664
5+	43.7	10.4	45.9	100.0	912
Residence					
Urban	52.4	8.5	39.0	100.0	3,829
Rural	34.3	10.7	55.0	100.0	6,126
Province					
Manicaland	33.3	11.7	55.0	100.0	1,266
Mashonaland Central	34.9	13.9	51.2	100.0	882
Mashonaland East	44.2	11.5	44.3	100.0	952
Mashonaland West	46.9	10.6	42.5	100.0	1,160
Matabeleland North	22.3	6.0	71.7	100.0	465
Matabeleland South	29.8	9.1	61.2	100.0	419
Midlands	43.2	9.0	47.8	100.0	1,263
Masvingo	34.1	6.8	59.1	100.0	1,187
Harare	54.1	9.6	36.3	100.0	1,783
Bulawayo	47.3	8.1	44.6	100.0	577
Education					
No education	35.8	7.3	56.8	100.0	126
Primary	37.4	10.0	52.6	100.0	2,571
Secondary	38.9	10.0	51.1	100.0	6,527
More than secondary	77.6	8.5	14.0	100.0	731
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	26.6	9.6	63.9	100.0	1,704
Second	32.1	11.2	56.7	100.0	1,693
Middle	35.7	12.1	52.2	100.0	1,748
Fourth	49.1	9.4	41.6	100.0	2,307
Highest	54.3	8.1	37.7	100.0	2,503
Total	41.3	9.9	48.9	100.0	9,955

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	32.3	7.3	60.4	100.0	2,126
20-24	62.3	11.6	26.1	100.0	1,330
25-29	79.4	9.4	11.2	100.0	1,148
30-34	81.1	7.2	11.6	100.0	1,120
35-39	82.9	7.3	9.8	100.0	917
40-44	82.3	8.5	9.2	100.0	809
45-49	78.5	9.1	12.4	100.0	591
Marital status					
Never married	45.7	8.6	45.7	100.0	3,624
Married or living together	81.6	8.2	10.2	100.0	4,010
Divorced/separated/ widowed	73.0	11.6	15.4	100.0	407
Number of living children					
0	48.0	8.8	43.2	100.0	3,969
1-2	81.5	8.8	9.7	100.0	1,957
3-4	83.3	7.6	9.1	100.0	1,523
5+	77.1	8.6	14.3	100.0	591
Residence					
Urban	70.5	7.1	22.4	100.0	2,900
Rural	61.9	9.4	28.8	100.0	5,140
Province					
Manicaland	62.5	14.0	23.4	100.0	1,072
Mashonaland Central	59.7	9.4	30.9	100.0	806
Mashonaland East	62.4	7.8	29.8	100.0	807
Mashonaland West	74.6	5.1	20.3	100.0	1,004
Matabeleland North	61.6	12.0	26.4	100.0	366
Matabeleland South	58.4	14.0	27.6	100.0	335
Midlands	63.7	6.4	29.9	100.0	986
Masvingo	61.6	5.3	33.0	100.0	843
Harare	70.7	9.1	20.2	100.0	1,412
Bulawayo	61.7	5.1	33.2	100.0	409
Education					
No education	(69.1)	(9.6)	(21.3)	100.0	38
Primary	63.3	10.0	26.7	100.0	1,803
Secondary	62.9	8.4	28.7	100.0	5,349
More than secondary	81.7	6.2	12.1	100.0	849
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	57.7	12.3	30.0	100.0	1,212
Second	60.2	10.2	29.6	100.0	1,448
Middle	60.4	8.4	31.2	100.0	1,558
Fourth	72.6	6.6	20.8	100.0	1,852
Highest	69.5	6.9	23.6	100.0	1,970
Total 15-49	65.0	8.6	26.5	100.0	8,041
50-54	79.4	9.2	11.4	100.0	355
Total 15-54	65.6	8.6	25.8	100.0	8,396

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age											
15-19	2.6	1.0	42.6	3.4	0.1	34.5	13.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	484
20-24	9.6	3.9	50.6	3.9	0.9	14.9	13.8	1.7	0.7	100.0	797
25-29	10.1	3.6	51.9	2.8	0.0	8.6	20.3	2.3	0.3	100.0	998
30-34	13.4	3.4	50.5	5.3	0.9	6.6	16.9	1.7	1.1	100.0	1,007
35-39	14.2	1.6	51.3	6.7	0.5	5.5	17.6	2.0	0.6	100.0	792
40-44	14.3	2.1	45.4	6.4	0.2	5.8	22.1	3.1	0.6	100.0	623
45-49	12.5	4.2	41.9	7.9	0.4	3.9	26.4	2.3	0.5	100.0	390
Marital status											
Never married	15.0	5.6	37.7	3.4	0.4	30.2	4.2	3.2	0.2	100.0	817
Married or living together	10.6	2.4	51.3	5.4	0.4	3.8	23.7	1.7	0.6	100.0	3,363
Divorced/separated/ widowed	10.6	2.5	49.9	4.8	0.6	17.3	10.9	2.5	0.9	100.0	911
Number of living children											
0	14.7	5.4	39.4	3.7	0.1	27.3	5.9	3.3	0.2	100.0	863
1-2	12.7	3.4	52.0	4.2	0.6	9.8	14.5	2.0	0.6	100.0	2,115
3-4	10.1	1.7	50.3	6.2	0.5	5.0	24.1	1.6	0.5	100.0	1,619
5+	3.2	0.5	47.4	6.1	0.3	1.9	37.0	2.3	1.4	100.0	493
Residence											
Urban	17.1	5.4	51.3	5.3	0.7	14.3	2.6	2.7	0.7	100.0	2,334
Rural	6.4	0.8	46.9	4.7	0.3	7.3	31.6	1.6	0.5	100.0	2,757
Province											
Manicaland	7.7	0.5	55.6	2.9	0.4	7.0	22.7	2.6	0.6	100.0	570
Mashonaland Central	7.4	0.6	45.7	4.9	0.2	3.5	36.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	430
Mashonaland East	6.3	1.0	44.3	2.6	0.0	7.9	35.0	2.4	0.5	100.0	531
Mashonaland West	7.5	1.7	42.4	7.7	0.3	6.7	32.3	1.2	0.3	100.0	667
Matabeleland North	15.8	3.1	52.1	3.1	0.1	18.7	5.3	1.6	0.2	100.0	131
Matabeleland South	11.5	4.0	49.2	3.3	1.3	25.4	3.4	1.8	0.2	100.0	163
Midlands	9.3	1.6	50.9	4.8	0.8	9.3	21.1	2.1	0.1	100.0	659
Masvingo	13.9	3.2	53.9	5.8	0.1	6.6	13.2	1.2	2.1	100.0	485
Harare	16.2	5.7	50.9	5.6	0.7	15.9	2.2	2.2	0.6	100.0	1,135
Bulawayo	20.0	7.7	42.1	5.5	1.2	16.2	1.6	4.6	1.2	100.0	320
Education											
No education	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.9)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(45.0)	(3.3)	(3.7)	100.0	54
Primary	1.1	0.1	43.1	5.0	0.3	13.7	34.9	1.3	0.4	100.0	1,218
Secondary	5.7	2.2	57.4	5.6	0.5	11.2	14.8	2.0	0.4	100.0	3,190
More than secondary	60.2	12.1	18.3	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.3	4.4	1.5	100.0	629
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.4	0.0	42.6	6.7	0.4	7.6	38.9	0.8	1.6	100.0	615
Second	2.9	0.4	45.0	6.2	0.3	7.3	36.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	732
Middle	4.3	0.6	50.7	2.5	0.4	7.3	31.5	2.3	0.3	100.0	836
Fourth	10.1	1.6	61.3	5.7	0.5	10.0	8.4	1.9	0.4	100.0	1,348
Highest	23.9	7.6	41.5	4.4	0.6	15.2	3.2	3.1	0.6	100.0	1,560
Total	11.3	2.9	48.9	5.0	0.5	10.5	18.3	2.1	0.6	100.0	5,091

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Other	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age											
15-19	3.6	0.1	23.9	12.7	1.5	7.8	43.0	7.1	0.1	100.0	842
20-24	8.7	0.7	23.2	26.4	4.2	4.8	27.5	4.3	0.2	100.0	983
25-29	11.7	1.3	23.8	31.8	3.1	3.7	20.2	4.2	0.2	100.0	1,019
30-34	13.4	1.3	25.6	29.4	3.1	3.1	19.5	4.5	0.2	100.0	990
35-39	14.3	1.5	23.0	31.5	2.7	2.4	20.4	3.6	0.6	100.0	827
40-44	13.9	0.2	23.9	29.1	1.7	2.2	22.3	6.2	0.4	100.0	734
45-49	19.8	1.6	19.3	26.4	2.1	3.0	22.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	518
Marital status											
Never married	9.5	0.7	24.3	20.0	2.6	5.6	31.1	6.0	0.1	100.0	1,967
Married or living together	13.3	1.1	22.7	30.2	2.6	3.0	22.1	4.6	0.4	100.0	3,601
Divorced/separated/ widowed	7.5	0.6	27.4	32.5	4.9	3.7	21.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	344
Number of living children											
0	9.3	0.9	24.0	21.6	2.8	5.1	30.4	5.7	0.1	100.0	2,255
1-2	14.0	0.8	23.1	31.0	3.8	2.9	19.5	4.5	0.3	100.0	1,767
3-4	13.9	1.2	23.6	30.5	1.5	4.1	20.3	4.5	0.4	100.0	1,385
5+	8.0	0.9	22.8	26.5	2.4	1.7	33.2	4.2	0.4	100.0	506
Residence											
Urban	22.0	1.7	29.4	31.3	3.4	3.4	2.7	5.8	0.1	100.0	2,250
Rural	5.3	0.5	19.9	24.2	2.3	4.3	38.8	4.4	0.4	100.0	3,662
Province											
Manicaland	6.0	0.9	23.6	29.7	0.6	4.0	32.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	820
Mashonaland Central	5.6	0.7	14.3	18.9	2.9	2.8	49.8	4.6	0.2	100.0	557
Mashonaland East	6.7	0.3	26.8	24.1	2.9	2.5	32.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	566
Mashonaland West	10.5	0.3	20.2	27.2	0.5	8.4	31.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	801
Matabeleland North	7.0	0.5	32.1	19.9	1.9	5.3	22.5	10.5	0.3	100.0	270
Matabeleland South	10.1	0.8	34.6	24.5	3.1	1.3	22.9	2.6	0.3	100.0	243
Midlands	10.3	1.0	19.7	25.6	7.2	2.7	27.3	6.0	0.2	100.0	691
Masvingo	12.1	1.6	16.8	26.2	1.4	2.5	29.4	8.2	1.8	100.0	565
Harare	21.3	1.2	29.5	33.0	3.4	3.8	2.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	1,127
Bulawayo	23.8	3.1	25.6	29.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	6.3	0.4	100.0	273
Education											
No education	(1.6)	(0.0)	(30.7)	(14.1)	(8.5)	(2.1)	(35.8)	(7.2)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Primary	1.3	0.0	21.8	22.7	2.5	6.2	42.3	2.6	0.6	100.0	1,322
Secondary	7.2	1.0	26.3	29.9	3.0	3.8	23.5	5.2	0.2	100.0	3,814
More than secondary	53.1	2.4	12.2	20.0	1.7	0.7	1.9	7.7	0.3	100.0	746
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	0.7	0.1	18.8	28.9	2.9	3.9	40.2	3.6	0.9	100.0	848
Second	2.1	0.0	20.5	23.9	2.2	3.9	42.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	1,019
Middle	3.2	0.4	22.1	21.6	1.9	5.1	40.9	4.4	0.3	100.0	1,072
Fourth	13.5	0.8	27.8	29.9	4.6	4.4	14.3	4.6	0.2	100.0	1,467
Highest	28.6	2.6	25.0	28.7	1.8	2.8	3.8	6.6	0.1	100.0	1,506
Total 15-49	11.7	0.9	23.5	26.9	2.7	3.9	25.0	4.9	0.3	100.0	5,913
50-54	16.9	0.1	19.4	29.5	2.0	2.6	27.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	315
Total 15-54	11.9	0.9	23.3	27.1	2.7	3.9	25.2	4.8	0.3	100.0	6,228

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Zimbabwe 2015

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	63.6	81.5	78.1
Cash and in-kind	22.9	13.5	15.1
In-kind only	3.1	1.3	1.7
Not paid	10.4	3.8	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	3.2	4.5	4.2
Employed by nonfamily member	21.5	43.4	39.7
Self-employed	75.2	52.1	56.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	41.9	60.1	57.0
Seasonal	50.8	19.7	25.3
Occasional	7.3	20.2	17.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	931	4,023	5,091

Note: Total includes women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Social security	Health insurance through employer	Mutual Health Organization/ community based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Number of women
Age							
15-19	0.2	4.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	93.6	2,199
20-24	0.3	4.8	0.9	2.9	0.0	91.1	1,697
25-29	0.1	6.9	0.8	2.7	0.0	89.5	1,657
30-34	0.2	10.2	1.0	3.3	0.1	85.4	1,619
35-39	0.2	9.7	1.0	3.5	0.3	85.5	1,236
40-44	0.3	10.4	1.0	3.2	0.0	85.0	965
45-49	0.4	9.2	1.3	2.2	0.2	86.9	582
Residence							
Urban	0.5	14.3	1.6	6.1	0.2	77.5	3,829
Rural	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	96.1	6,126
Province							
Manicaland	0.0	3.1	0.7	1.4	0.0	94.7	1,266
Mashonaland Central	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	94.5	882
Mashonaland East	0.1	3.9	1.7	1.7	0.0	92.8	952
Mashonaland West	0.8	6.7	0.2	2.0	0.1	90.1	1,160
Matabeleland North	0.4	3.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	94.1	465
Matabeleland South	0.3	2.5	1.2	1.7	0.0	94.3	419
Midlands	0.0	5.0	0.2	2.8	0.0	91.9	1,263
Masvingo	0.4	9.1	1.4	0.4	0.0	88.7	1,187
Harare	0.1	14.7	0.5	7.6	0.4	77.2	1,783
Bulawayo	0.2	12.1	3.1	3.3	0.2	81.2	577
Education							
No education	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	126
Primary	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.3	2,571
Secondary	0.2	6.5	0.7	2.2	0.1	90.4	6,527
More than secondary	1.1	39.3	5.1	17.1	0.4	37.7	731
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.7	1,704
Second	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.5	1,693
Middle	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	98.0	1,748
Fourth	0.3	6.9	0.7	2.3	0.2	89.7	2,307
Highest	0.7	21.3	2.4	8.5	0.2	67.3	2,503
Total	0.2	7.3	0.8	2.7	0.1	88.9	9,955

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Social security	Health insurance through employer	Mutual Health Organization/ community based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Number of men
Age							
15-19	0.1	2.7	0.4	2.1	0.1	94.5	2,126
20-24	0.1	2.3	1.1	4.8	0.8	90.9	1,330
25-29	0.0	6.5	1.0	2.3	0.7	89.8	1,148
30-34	0.5	7.1	1.1	4.7	0.3	86.3	1,120
35-39	0.6	11.6	1.3	4.8	0.5	81.6	917
40-44	0.5	10.2	1.8	5.0	0.7	82.4	809
45-49	0.9	14.6	1.2	5.3	0.9	77.3	591
Residence							
Urban	0.6	13.5	2.1	8.5	1.2	74.5	2,900
Rural	0.1	2.5	0.4	1.1	0.1	95.8	5,140
Province							
Manicaland	0.5	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	94.6	1,072
Mashonaland Central	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	95.6	806
Mashonaland East	0.3	3.5	1.6	2.0	0.1	92.6	807
Mashonaland West	0.2	6.3	1.2	2.1	0.1	90.2	1,004
Matabeleland North	0.3	5.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	93.4	366
Matabeleland South	0.3	4.0	0.4	1.3	0.1	94.1	335
Midlands	0.3	5.2	0.2	4.8	0.0	89.6	986
Masvingo	0.3	7.5	2.7	2.7	1.2	85.8	843
Harare	0.2	11.8	1.1	10.1	1.9	75.5	1,412
Bulawayo	0.8	13.4	0.8	7.7	0.0	77.8	409
Education							
No education	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(96.9)	38
Primary	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.4	1,803
Secondary	0.2	4.4	0.7	3.0	0.2	91.5	5,349
More than secondary	1.6	32.0	4.9	16.9	3.2	42.5	849
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	1,212
Second	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	99.4	1,448
Middle	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	98.2	1,558
Fourth	0.3	7.0	1.0	4.2	0.6	87.1	1,852
Highest	0.8	18.6	3.1	10.9	1.4	65.6	1,970
Total 15-49	0.3	6.4	1.0	3.8	0.5	88.1	8,041
50-54	0.3	9.2	3.7	6.9	0.3	79.6	355
Total 15-54	0.3	6.6	1.1	3.9	0.5	87.8	8,396

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke cigarettes[1,2]	Number of women
Age		
15-19	0.2	2,199
20-24	0.3	1,697
25-29	0.2	1,657
30-34	0.5	1,619
35-39	0.1	1,236
40-44	0.4	965
45-49	0.7	582
Residence		
Urban	0.6	3,829
Rural	0.1	6,126
Province		
Manicaland	0.3	1,266
Mashonaland Central	0.0	882
Mashonaland East	0.1	952
Mashonaland West	0.3	1,160
Matabeleland North	0.2	465
Matabeleland South	0.5	419
Midlands	0.0	1,263
Masvingo	0.2	1,187
Harare	0.6	1,783
Bulawayo	0.9	577
Education		
No education	0.8	126
Primary	0.1	2,571
Secondary	0.4	6,527
More than secondary	0.5	731
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.2	1,704
Second	0.0	1,693
Middle	0.1	1,748
Fourth	0.3	2,307
Highest	0.7	2,503
Total	0.3	9,955

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency				Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Non-smoker	Total	
Age								
15-19	1.9	0.4	2.1	0.8	1.5	97.7	100.0	2,126
20-24	14.0	1.9	14.5	8.8	6.7	84.5	100.0	1,330
25-29	26.4	2.3	27.0	18.8	9.0	72.2	100.0	1,148
30-34	29.1	2.2	29.4	23.0	7.3	69.7	100.0	1,120
35-39	23.9	1.3	23.9	17.2	7.2	75.6	100.0	917
40-44	20.8	0.6	21.0	16.9	5.5	77.6	100.0	809
45-49	18.7	0.5	18.9	14.3	5.5	80.2	100.0	591
Residence								
Urban	15.4	1.6	15.8	10.9	5.2	83.9	100.0	2,900
Rural	17.6	1.1	17.9	13.0	5.8	81.2	100.0	5,140
Province								
Manicaland	15.7	1.2	16.1	11.6	5.3	83.1	100.0	1,072
Mashonaland Central	24.3	1.5	24.4	16.8	8.3	75.0	100.0	806
Mashonaland East	17.2	1.1	17.5	14.5	3.9	81.6	100.0	807
Mashonaland West	16.6	1.7	17.3	12.6	4.8	82.6	100.0	1,004
Matabeleland North	17.9	2.8	18.3	12.2	7.8	80.0	100.0	366
Matabeleland South	19.7	0.8	19.8	15.5	6.9	77.7	100.0	335
Midlands	12.9	0.3	12.9	8.4	5.8	85.9	100.0	986
Masvingo	14.2	0.9	14.5	10.6	4.8	84.7	100.0	843
Harare	16.7	1.2	16.9	11.7	5.2	83.1	100.0	1,412
Bulawayo	16.5	2.7	17.2	12.1	5.9	81.9	100.0	409
Education								
No education	(27.0)	(1.8)	(27.0)	(27.1)	(3.1)	(69.8)	(100.0)	38
Primary	22.0	1.5	22.5	16.7	6.9	76.4	100.0	1,803
Secondary	16.0	1.4	16.3	11.3	5.6	83.1	100.0	5,349
More than secondary	10.4	0.5	10.4	8.0	2.9	89.1	100.0	849
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	23.5	1.4	23.8	17.9	6.8	75.3	100.0	1,212
Second	19.5	1.6	19.8	14.0	6.9	79.0	100.0	1,448
Middle	14.8	1.0	15.1	11.0	5.0	84.0	100.0	1,558
Fourth	18.0	1.6	18.4	13.3	5.5	81.2	100.0	1,852
Highest	11.3	1.0	11.4	7.5	4.5	88.1	100.0	1,970
Total 15-49	16.8	1.3	17.1	12.3	5.6	82.1	100.0	8,041
50-54	29.5	0.8	29.9	22.6	8.7	68.7	100.0	355
Total 15-54	17.4	1.3	17.7	12.7	5.7	81.6	100.0	8,396

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes
[3] Includes pipes and other types of tobacco
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]							Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily[1]
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	Don't know	Total	
Age								
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
20-24	40.3	34.3	8.8	12.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	114
25-29	43.9	26.1	15.7	11.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	211
30-34	34.5	23.4	20.4	16.1	5.0	0.7	100.0	256
35-39	32.8	24.2	20.4	17.8	4.9	0.0	100.0	155
40-44	36.0	24.1	20.8	12.8	6.4	0.0	100.0	130
45-49	35.4	29.8	16.8	9.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	83
Residence								
Urban	31.1	30.3	21.3	14.0	2.8	0.6	100.0	312
Rural	40.8	23.7	15.9	13.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	652
Province								
Manicaland	29.8	35.3	11.4	20.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	122
Mashonaland Central	49.9	20.8	12.4	13.1	3.8	0.0	100.0	131
Mashonaland East	32.1	27.8	22.4	13.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	113
Mashonaland West	53.6	15.3	19.5	4.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	126
Matabeleland North	49.8	17.8	21.5	8.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	44
Matabeleland South	30.8	25.2	14.9	15.8	13.4	0.0	100.0	50
Midlands	41.2	18.5	24.3	10.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	80
Masvingo	37.9	23.8	11.5	19.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	84
Harare	27.7	31.5	20.7	16.8	2.2	1.0	100.0	165
Bulawayo	19.1	42.8	20.1	15.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	48
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Primary	43.1	25.5	15.1	10.8	5.6	0.0	100.0	293
Secondary	36.0	26.5	17.4	15.3	4.5	0.3	100.0	597
More than secondary	29.7	23.2	30.4	12.8	3.9	0.0	100.0	65
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	50.0	19.9	16.9	8.4	4.9	0.0	100.0	212
Second	34.2	23.2	16.3	20.8	5.5	0.0	100.0	199
Middle	37.8	26.9	14.7	15.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	165
Fourth	33.3	28.0	21.2	12.7	4.1	0.7	100.0	246
Highest	31.5	33.3	17.9	13.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	142
Total 15-49	37.7	25.8	17.6	13.9	4.8	0.2	100.0	964
50-54	37.9	20.1	24.4	12.1	3.8	1.7	100.0	78
Total 15-54	37.7	25.4	18.1	13.8	4.7	0.3	100.0	1,042

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Age at first marriage:*** Marriage is almost universal in Zimbabwe. The median age at marriage among women age 25-49 is 19.8 years and among men age 30-54 is 25.6 years.
- ***Polygyny:*** Eleven percent of married women reported that their husband has more than one wife.
- ***Sexual initiation:*** The median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 25-49 is about 1 year younger than the median age at first marriage, indicating that women engage in sex before marriage.
- ***Widowhood:*** More than one in five (23 percent) of women age 45-49 are widowed.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

This chapter also presents information on marital status, polygyny, age at first marriage, and age at first sexual intercourse for both women and men.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

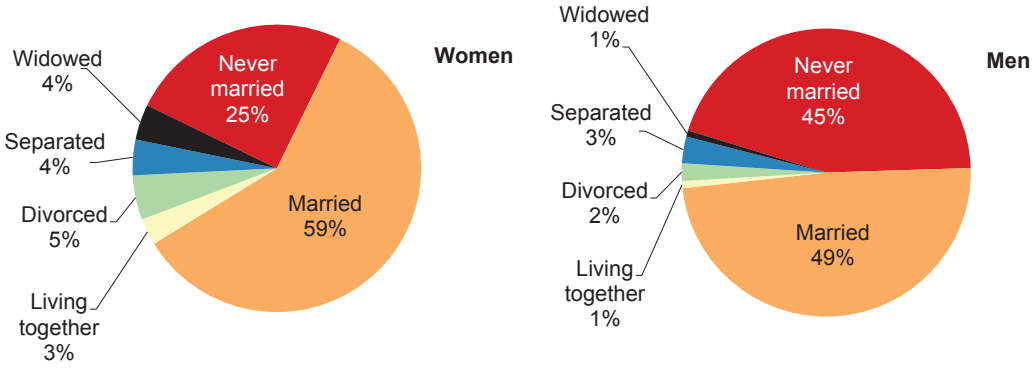
Currently married
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as if married at the time of the survey
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Marriage is nearly universal in Zimbabwe. By age 45-49, only 4 percent and 2 percent of women and men, respectively, have never been married (**Table 4.1**). Sixty-two percent of women and 50 percent of men age 15-49 are currently married or living together with a partner as though married (**Figure 4.1**). Although nearly all men eventually marry, they tend to marry later than women; thus, a higher percentage of men than women age 15-49 have never married (45 percent compared with 25 percent).

Women are more likely than men to be widowed (4 percent compared with 1 percent), while the proportion of women who are divorced or separated is more than twice that of men (9 percent and 4 percent, respectively). The percentage widowed increases with increasing age, especially among women (**Table 4.1**).

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status



Trends: The percentage of women age 15-49 who are married or living together has remained at 62 percent since 2010-11.

The proportion of men married or living together is also similar, 50 percent in 2010-11 and 49 percent in 2015. Over this same time period, the proportion of men who were widowed has remained constant at less than 1 percent.

4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny
Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Polygyny has implications for the frequency of exposure to sexual activity and therefore fertility. The extent of polygyny in Zimbabwe was measured by asking all women currently married or living with a man the question: "Does your husband/partner have other wives, does he live with other women as if married, or does he maintain a small house?" In Zimbabwe, the term "small house" is used to refer to a woman having an extramarital relationship with a married man.

The majority of married women report their husband or partner has no other wives (88 percent). Eleven percent of women report their husbands have more than one wife, while 1 percent don't know if their husbands have other wives (**Table 4.2.1**). Interestingly, a higher percentage of men age 15-49 report that they have only one wife compared with women (95 percent versus 88 percent), and only 5 percent report that they have multiple wives (**Table 4.2.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women and men who report polygyny has remained consistent over the past decade, at 11 percent among currently married women and 5 percent among currently married men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who report that their husbands or partners have multiple wives increases with an increase in age, from 8 percent for women age 15-24 to 16-18 percent for women age 40-49.
- Women in rural areas are more than twice as likely as their urban counterparts to report that their husband or partner has multiple wives (14 percent and 6 percent, respectively).
- The proportion of women who report having co-wives is highest in Manicaland (16 percent).

- There is an inverse relationship between education and wealth, and polygyny; women who have no education are the most likely to report having co-wives (20 percent) and those with more than a secondary education are the least likely (3 percent). Similarly, 15 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile report that their husbands or partners have multiple wives compared with 4 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile.

4.3 Age at First Marriage

Median age at first marriage
Age by which half of respondents have been married
Sample: Women age 20-49 and age 25-29, and men age 30-54

For most societies, marriage marks the point in a woman's life when childbearing first becomes socially acceptable. On average, women who marry early will have longer exposure to pregnancy and a greater number of lifetime births. The median age at marriage among women 25-49 is 19.8 years and the majority of women are married by age 25 (83 percent) (**Table 4.3**). Men get married later than women; median age at marriage among men 30-54 is 25.6 years and 46 percent of men age 30-54 get married by the age of 25.

Trends: During the 16-year period between 1999 and 2015**,** the median age at marriage among women has increased slowly but steadily, from 19.3 years in 1999 and 2005 to 19.8 years in 2015. A similar trend is observed among men over the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women marry later than rural women. The median age at first marriage is about 2 years older among urban than among rural women age 25-49 (21.2 years compared with 19.1 years) (**Table 4.4**).
- By province, the median age at first marriage for women ranges from 18.4 years in Mashonaland Central to 22.4 years in Bulawayo.
- Educated women marry much later. There is a 6.3-year difference in the median age at first marriage between women with no education and those with more than a secondary education (17.2 years compared with 23.6 years).
- The median age at first marriage for women increases steadily with household wealth, from18.5 years in the lowest wealth quintile to 21.6 years in the highest wealth quintile.

4.4 Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Median age at first sexual intercourse
Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse
Sample: Women age 20-49 and age 25-29, and men age 25-49 and 25-54

Age at first marriage can be used as a proxy for the beginning of exposure to the risk of pregnancy. However, because some women are sexually active before marriage, the age at which women initiate sexual intercourse more precisely marks the beginning of their exposure to reproductive risks.

The median age at first intercourse for women age 25-49 in Zimbabwe is 18.7 years (**Table 4.5**). Six percent of women age 25-49 have had sexual intercourse before age 15 and 40 percent before age 18. By age 20, 66 percent of Zimbabwean women have had sexual intercourse.

Zimbabwean men have an older median age at first intercourse compared with women. Among men age 25-49, the median age at first intercourse is 20.5 years, compared with 18.7 years among women the same age. Four percent of men age 25-49 have had sexual intercourse before age 15 and 24 percent before age 18. By age 20, more than four in ten men have initiated sexual intercourse (44 percent).

A comparison of the median age at first intercourse with the median age at first marriage can be used as a measure of whether respondents engage in sex before marriage. The median age at first intercourse for women age 25-49 in Zimbabwe is about 1 year younger than the median age at first marriage of women the same age (18.7 years versus 19.8 years). This indicates that many women engage in sex before marriage. Thus, women in Zimbabwe may be exposed to the risk of pregnancy and begin childbearing at an earlier age than indicated by the median age at first marriage.

Trends: Since 1999, the median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 has remained constant at 18.7 years. Among men age 25-49 it has increased from 19.7 years in 1999 to 20.5 years in 2015. Over the same 16-year period, women age 25-49 engaging in sex by age 18 has remained steady at about 4 in 10 women. However, among men age 25-49, the proportion that has initiated sexual intercourse by age 18 has decreased from 29 percent in 1999 to 24 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first sex for women age 25-49 is 1.8 years younger among rural than among urban women (18.1 years versus 19.9 years) (**Table 4.6**).
- The median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 25-49 ranges from 17.7 years in Matabeleland North to 20.0 years in Harare.
- More educated women wait longer before having sex. Among women age 25-49, there is an almost 6-year difference in the median age at first sex between women with no education and those with more than a secondary education (16.4 years compared with 22.1 years).
- Age at first sexual intercourse increases steadily with household wealth. The median age at first sex for women in the lowest quintile is about 3 years younger than for women in the highest wealth quintile (17.6 years versus 20.3 years).

4.5 Recent Sexual Activity

In the absence of effective contraception, the probability of becoming pregnant is highly dependent upon the frequency of intercourse. Therefore, information on sexual activity can be used to refine measures of exposure to pregnancy. Men and women who have ever had sex were asked how long ago they most recently had sexual intercourse.

More than half of respondents age 15-49 (54 percent of women and 52 percent of men) reported having sexual intercourse within the four weeks before the survey (**Tables 4.7.1** and **4.7.2**). Nine percent of women age 15-49 have not had sexual intercourse for one or more years, and 19 percent have never had sexual intercourse. Among men age 15-49, 7 percent have not been sexually active for one or more years and 24 percent have never had sexual intercourse. For more information on recent sexual activity, see **Tables 4.7.1** and **4.7.2**.

Trends: Since 2010-11, there was a slight increase in the percentage of women and men age 15-49 who reported having had sexual intercourse within the four weeks preceding the interview from 50 percent to 54 percent for women and from 51 percent to 52 percent for men.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives**
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- **Table 4.3 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
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- **Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Zimbabwe 2015

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
					WOMEN				
15-19	77.2	17.0	2.6	1.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	19.6	2,199
20-24	29.1	57.4	4.2	4.3	4.7	0.2	100.0	61.6	1,697
25-29	9.5	73.8	3.3	6.4	5.3	1.7	100.0	77.1	1,657
30-34	5.0	78.9	3.5	6.4	2.9	3.4	100.0	82.3	1,619
35-39	2.7	76.1	2.8	6.4	4.7	7.4	100.0	78.9	1,236
40-44	2.4	71.1	2.2	8.0	3.3	13.0	100.0	73.3	965
45-49	4.3	63.1	2.4	6.2	1.4	22.6	100.0	65.5	582
Total 15-49	25.2	58.7	3.1	5.0	3.6	4.4	100.0	61.8	9,955
					MEN				
15-19	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.9	2,126
20-24	73.7	21.0	1.0	1.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	22.0	1,330
25-29	30.9	60.2	1.8	2.9	3.9	0.3	100.0	62.1	1,148
30-34	10.9	81.4	1.3	2.1	3.8	0.5	100.0	82.7	1,120
35-39	3.8	88.2	0.7	3.5	3.0	0.8	100.0	88.9	917
40-44	2.1	88.7	0.7	3.4	2.7	2.4	100.0	89.4	809
45-49	1.7	88.1	0.3	4.4	2.6	3.0	100.0	88.4	591
Total 15-49	45.1	49.1	0.8	1.9	2.5	0.7	100.0	49.9	8,041
50-54	0.4	88.4	1.0	4.4	2.0	3.7	100.0	89.4	355
Total 15-54	43.2	50.8	0.8	2.0	2.5	0.8	100.0	51.5	8,396

Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know		
Age						
15-19	91.5	4.0	3.8	0.8	100.0	432
20-24	91.0	6.1	1.7	1.3	100.0	1,045
25-29	89.7	6.7	2.7	0.9	100.0	1,278
30-34	88.9	7.9	2.1	1.0	100.0	1,333
35-39	85.4	8.9	4.0	1.7	100.0	975
40-44	80.1	12.2	5.7	2.0	100.0	707
45-49	81.7	11.9	4.2	2.2	100.0	381
Residence						
Urban	91.7	5.4	1.0	1.9	100.0	2,100
Rural	85.4	9.3	4.2	1.0	100.0	4,051
Province						
Manicaland	82.7	7.4	8.4	1.5	100.0	857
Mashonaland Central	86.9	10.9	2.0	0.2	100.0	638
Mashonaland East	86.9	8.8	3.3	1.1	100.0	622
Mashonaland West	86.2	9.6	3.9	0.3	100.0	774
Matabeleland North	86.9	8.2	1.4	3.5	100.0	279
Matabeleland South	94.4	4.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	214
Midlands	87.5	8.5	3.3	0.7	100.0	794
Masvingo	87.5	8.3	2.2	2.0	100.0	740
Harare	90.5	6.1	0.8	2.6	100.0	976
Bulawayo	96.2	3.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	258
Education						
No education	79.6	11.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	88
Primary	81.4	11.6	6.0	1.1	100.0	1,826
Secondary	89.9	6.8	1.9	1.4	100.0	3,813
More than secondary	95.2	2.4	0.4	2.0	100.0	424
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	83.6	9.7	5.6	1.1	100.0	1,193
Second	86.4	9.0	3.8	0.8	100.0	1,191
Middle	85.6	9.4	4.5	0.5	100.0	1,073
Fourth	87.7	8.3	2.0	1.9	100.0	1,402
Highest	93.9	3.8	0.3	2.0	100.0	1,292
Total	87.6	8.0	3.1	1.3	100.0	6,151

Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	*	*	100.0	18
20-24	98.3	1.7	100.0	293
25-29	97.6	2.4	100.0	713
30-34	96.1	3.9	100.0	926
35-39	94.7	5.3	100.0	815
40-44	92.0	8.0	100.0	723
45-49	89.6	10.4	100.0	523
Residence				
Urban	97.6	2.4	100.0	1,485
Rural	93.0	7.0	100.0	2,525
Province				
Manicaland	92.9	7.1	100.0	493
Mashonaland Central	90.8	9.2	100.0	462
Mashonaland East	95.1	4.9	100.0	418
Mashonaland West	93.5	6.5	100.0	533
Matabeleland North	95.5	4.5	100.0	169
Matabeleland South	97.2	2.8	100.0	128
Midlands	93.0	7.0	100.0	519
Masvingo	95.7	4.3	100.0	410
Harare	98.1	1.9	100.0	712
Bulawayo	98.3	1.7	100.0	168
Education				
No education	*	*	100.0	19
Primary	92.7	7.3	100.0	887
Secondary	94.4	5.6	100.0	2,545
More than secondary	98.9	1.1	100.0	560
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	91.6	8.4	100.0	715
Second	93.1	6.9	100.0	715
Middle	93.2	6.8	100.0	674
Fourth	96.1	3.9	100.0	943
Highest	97.9	2.1	100.0	964
Total 15-49	94.7	5.3	100.0	4,010
50-54	90.7	9.3	100.0	318
Total 15-54	94.4	5.6	100.0	4,328

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Zimbabwe 2015

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age: 15	18	20	22	25	Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
				WOMEN				
15-19	2.7	na	na	na	na	77.2	2,199	a
20-24	3.7	32.4	55.3	na	na	29.1	1,697	19.5
25-29	4.5	30.5	54.8	71.4	85.6	9.5	1,657	19.6
30-34	3.1	28.7	51.3	66.9	81.8	5.0	1,619	19.9
35-39	4.1	27.6	52.1	69.1	83.2	2.7	1,236	19.8
40-44	6.4	28.0	51.1	68.4	82.8	2.4	965	19.9
45-49	8.0	31.8	49.4	67.7	81.9	4.3	582	20.1
20-49	4.5	29.9	52.9	na	na	10.5	7,756	19.7
25-49	4.7	29.1	52.2	68.9	83.3	5.3	6,060	19.8
				MEN				
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.0	2,126	a
20-24	0.1	1.2	8.6	na	na	73.7	1,330	a
25-29	0.9	2.5	9.7	23.4	49.9	30.9	1,148	a
30-34	0.4	3.3	10.6	22.7	50.1	10.9	1,120	25.0
35-39	1.0	2.4	8.2	19.9	47.2	3.8	917	25.4
40-44	0.9	2.7	7.3	19.0	45.4	2.1	809	25.6
45-49	0.8	3.6	9.4	21.8	41.8	1.7	591	26.3
20-49	0.6	2.5	9.0	na	na	25.7	5,914	a
25-49	0.8	2.8	9.2	21.5	47.6	11.7	4,584	a
20-54	0.6	2.5	9.0	na	na	24.3	6,270	a
30-54	0.7	2.9	8.9	20.3	45.7	4.9	3,792	25.6

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among men age 20-54 and 30-54, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20-49	25-49	25-54	30-54
Residence				
Urban	a	21.2	a	26.2
Rural	18.9	19.1	24.8	25.1
Province				
Manicaland	19.2	19.4	24.9	25.0
Mashonaland Central	18.3	18.4	24.4	24.6
Mashonaland East	19.3	19.4	a	25.4
Mashonaland West	18.6	18.7	a	25.8
Matabeleland North	19.8	19.9	a	26.1
Matabeleland South	a	21.2	a	26.9
Midlands	19.5	19.7	a	25.5
Masvingo	19.8	19.9	a	25.7
Harare	a	21.2	a	25.6
Bulawayo	a	22.4	a	27.5
Education				
No education	17.0	17.2	a	a
Primary	17.9	18.0	24.5	24.8
Secondary	a	20.1	a	25.3
More than secondary	a	23.6	a	27.1
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	18.3	18.5	24.4	24.8
Second	18.6	18.7	24.6	24.8
Middle	19.3	19.4	25.0	25.1
Fourth	a	20.2	a	25.6
Highest	a	21.6	a	26.6
Total	19.7	19.8	a	25.6

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Zimbabwe 2015

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: 15	18	20	22	25	Percentage who never had intercourse	Number of respondents	Median age at first intercourse
				WOMEN				
15-19	4.7	na	na	na	na	66.9	2,199	a
20-24	4.4	40.9	68.7	na	na	16.0	1,697	18.6
25-29	5.7	41.1	67.8	82.7	93.8	2.9	1,657	18.6
30-34	4.9	39.0	64.2	80.4	91.2	1.3	1,619	18.8
35-39	4.4	39.9	66.5	83.2	93.8	1.2	1,236	18.7
40-44	8.1	38.9	65.1	81.8	93.4	0.9	965	18.8
45-49	7.0	42.7	66.3	81.6	92.0	1.3	582	18.6
20-49	5.4	40.3	66.6	na	na	4.8	7,756	18.7
25-49	5.7	40.1	66.0	81.9	92.9	1.6	6,060	18.7
15-24	4.6	na	na	na	na	44.7	3,895	a
				MEN				
15-19	5.8	na	na	na	na	72.9	2,126	a
20-24	5.0	26.4	55.5	na	na	22.6	1,330	19.6
25-29	4.0	27.3	47.4	67.2	86.5	4.9	1,148	20.2
30-34	4.4	24.6	45.6	66.2	84.6	1.9	1,120	20.3
35-39	4.9	25.1	46.7	63.8	79.8	0.9	917	20.3
40-44	4.7	21.9	37.8	59.7	76.6	0.6	809	20.9
45-49	3.8	20.3	39.7	59.0	75.8	0.5	591	20.8
20-49	4.5	24.8	46.7	na	na	6.7	5,914	a
25-49	4.4	24.4	44.1	63.9	81.6	2.0	4,584	20.5
15-24	5.5	na	na	na	na	53.5	3,456	a
20-54	4.4	24.6	46.5	na	na	6.3	6,270	a
25-54	4.2	24.2	44.1	63.7	81.3	1.9	4,940	20.5

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20-54 and age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20-49	25-49	20-54	25-54
Residence				
Urban	19.8	19.9	a	20.5
Rural	18.1	18.1	a	20.5
Province				
Manicaland	18.5	18.5	a	20.7
Mashonaland Central	17.9	17.9	a	20.7
Mashonaland East	18.6	18.6	a	20.7
Mashonaland West	18.1	18.1	a	20.7
Matabeleland North	17.7	17.7	19.1	19.4
Matabeleland South	18.1	18.2	18.9	19.1
Midlands	18.5	18.6	a	20.6
Masvingo	18.9	18.9	a	20.3
Harare	a	20.0	a	20.4
Bulawayo	19.8	19.9	19.8	20.0
Education				
No education	16.3	16.4	a	(20.3)
Primary	17.1	17.2	a	20.2
Secondary	19.1	19.1	a	20.4
More than secondary	a	22.1	a	21.5
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	17.5	17.6	a	20.4
Second	17.8	17.8	a	20.5
Middle	18.4	18.4	a	20.4
Fourth	19.0	19.1	a	20.3
Highest	a	20.3	a	20.7
Total	18.7	18.7	a	20.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	17.7	11.5	3.8	0.1	66.9	100.0	2,199
20-24	55.7	20.2	7.8	0.3	16.0	100.0	1,697
25-29	67.7	20.6	8.2	0.6	2.9	100.0	1,657
30-34	71.8	19.8	6.3	0.8	1.3	100.0	1,619
35-39	69.7	18.5	10.0	0.6	1.2	100.0	1,236
40-44	61.7	18.1	18.7	0.7	0.9	100.0	965
45-49	57.3	14.0	26.0	1.5	1.3	100.0	582
Marital status							
Never married	5.3	12.6	8.4	0.4	73.3	100.0	2,511
Married or living together	82.4	15.4	1.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,151
Divorced/separated/ widowed	16.0	37.1	45.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	1,292
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	79.6	18.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,292
5-9 years	85.4	12.8	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,264
10-14 years	81.6	16.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,002
15-19 years	82.9	14.0	2.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	788
20-24 years	80.9	15.4	3.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	503
25+ years	81.5	15.1	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	339
Married more than once	83.8	14.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	963
Residence							
Urban	52.6	15.4	9.4	0.9	21.8	100.0	3,829
Rural	55.5	18.8	9.0	0.3	16.4	100.0	6,126
Province							
Manicaland	53.3	18.3	11.7	0.8	15.9	100.0	1,266
Mashonaland Central	64.9	13.5	6.8	0.1	14.8	100.0	882
Mashonaland East	57.3	16.4	9.0	0.4	16.9	100.0	952
Mashonaland West	62.0	13.0	7.2	0.0	17.8	100.0	1,160
Matabeleland North	51.2	24.5	9.2	0.4	14.9	100.0	465
Matabeleland South	42.7	33.4	9.4	0.2	14.3	100.0	419
Midlands	56.4	17.0	7.8	0.1	18.7	100.0	1,263
Masvingo	48.2	20.1	10.2	0.5	21.0	100.0	1,187
Harare	52.5	13.7	9.7	1.6	22.6	100.0	1,783
Bulawayo	45.2	22.8	10.2	0.2	21.6	100.0	577
Education							
No education	59.5	19.0	18.1	2.9	0.5	100.0	126
Primary	61.6	18.1	10.6	0.0	9.6	100.0	2,571
Secondary	51.0	17.3	8.3	0.6	22.7	100.0	6,527
More than secondary	57.2	16.4	10.4	1.0	15.0	100.0	731
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	57.0	20.2	10.3	0.2	12.3	100.0	1,704
Second	56.3	20.1	7.8	0.3	15.6	100.0	1,693
Middle	53.0	18.5	9.7	0.2	18.6	100.0	1,748
Fourth	57.4	16.7	8.2	0.7	17.0	100.0	2,307
Highest	49.3	13.9	9.7	1.0	26.0	100.0	2,503
Total	54.3	17.5	9.1	0.5	18.5	100.0	9,955

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	5.4	14.2	7.6	0.0	72.9	100.0	2,126
20-24	32.8	32.7	11.9	0.0	22.6	100.0	1,330
25-29	64.8	23.1	7.2	0.0	4.9	100.0	1,148
30-34	82.5	11.8	3.9	0.0	1.9	100.0	1,120
35-39	84.7	10.5	3.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	917
40-44	83.1	9.7	6.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	809
45-49	81.0	12.0	6.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	591
Marital status							
Never married	10.4	24.5	11.5	0.0	53.6	100.0	3,624
Married or living together	91.2	8.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,010
Divorced/separated/ widowed	27.2	40.6	32.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	407
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	92.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	254
5-9 years	90.9	8.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	220
10-14 years	93.3	5.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	160
15-19 years	87.3	11.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
20-24 years	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
25+ years	(90.7)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Married more than once	91.1	8.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,104
Residence							
Urban	54.2	19.5	6.0	0.1	20.2	100.0	2,900
Rural	50.1	15.8	7.7	0.0	26.4	100.0	5,140
Province							
Manicaland	46.2	16.5	8.9	0.0	28.5	100.0	1,072
Mashonaland Central	57.6	11.1	9.4	0.0	21.9	100.0	806
Mashonaland East	52.9	15.3	7.3	0.0	24.4	100.0	807
Mashonaland West	53.8	14.7	7.1	0.0	24.4	100.0	1,004
Matabeleland North	51.5	21.4	6.6	0.0	20.4	100.0	366
Matabeleland South	50.2	24.3	5.2	0.0	20.4	100.0	335
Midlands	52.6	16.2	5.9	0.0	25.2	100.0	986
Masvingo	46.7	16.2	6.7	0.0	30.4	100.0	843
Harare	52.9	21.0	6.0	0.1	20.1	100.0	1,412
Bulawayo	49.2	22.1	7.2	0.0	21.4	100.0	409
Education							
No education	(44.2)	(22.3)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(19.5)	100.0	38
Primary	50.5	16.5	7.8	0.0	25.2	100.0	1,803
Secondary	49.5	17.2	7.0	0.0	26.4	100.0	5,349
More than secondary	67.2	18.4	6.0	0.2	8.3	100.0	849
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	58.5	13.0	6.9	0.0	21.7	100.0	1,212
Second	49.0	16.9	8.2	0.0	25.9	100.0	1,448
Middle	45.5	16.5	8.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	1,558
Fourth	53.0	19.0	6.7	0.0	21.3	100.0	1,852
Highest	52.5	18.7	6.2	0.1	22.5	100.0	1,970
Total 15-49	51.5	17.2	7.1	0.0	24.2	100.0	8,041
50-54	81.4	11.6	6.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	355
Total 15-54	52.8	16.9	7.1	0.0	23.2	100.0	8,396

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate:*** The current total fertility rate in Zimbabwe is 4.0 children per woman, a slight decline from 4.1 children per woman in the 2010-11 ZDHS (4.1 children).
- ***Patterns of fertility:*** Fertility levels are markedly lower among urban women, highly educated women, and women in wealthy households compared with other women.
- ***Birth intervals:*** The median birth interval in Zimbabwe has decreased in Zimbabwe from 47.1 months in 2010-11 to 43.5 months in 2015.
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 20.3.

In the 2015 ZDHS, data were collected on current and completed fertility. The birth histories of women interviewed in the survey contribute to a description of level and differentials in current fertility. The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Zimbabwe and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing. The chapter also shows trends in fertility, including an examination of age-specific fertility rates in periods dating back 15 to 20 years.

The fertility indicators presented in this chapter are based on reports of reproductive histories provided by women age 15-49. As in the previous ZDHS surveys, each woman was asked to provide information on the total number of sons and daughters to whom she had given birth and who were living with her, the number of children living elsewhere, and the number who had died. These data were used to obtain the total number of live births. In the birth history, women reported the details of each live birth separately, including information such as name, month, year of birth, sex, and survival status. Information on age at death was collected for children who had died.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Zimbabwe is 4.0 children per woman (**Table 5.1**). Childbearing peaks at age 20-24 (204 births per 1,000 women), and drops steadily thereafter. Rural women have 1.7 more children, on average, than urban women (TFR of 4.7 versus 3.0 children).

Trends: Since 1988, the TFR has declined by 1.4 births, from 5.4 to 4.0 children (**Figure 5.1**). However, the decline has not been linear; TFR declined between 1988 and 2005-06 from 5.4 to 3.8 children per woman. It increased to 4.1 children per woman in 2010-11, and declined slightly to 4.0 children per woman in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The total fertility rate ranges from a low of 2.7 children in Bulawayo to a high of 5.0 children in Manicaland (**Figure 5.2**).
- The number of children a woman bears generally decreases as her education level increases. Women with some primary education have, on average, 2.8 more children than women with more than secondary education (**Table 5.2**).

Figure 5.1 **Trends in total fertility rate (TFR)**

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

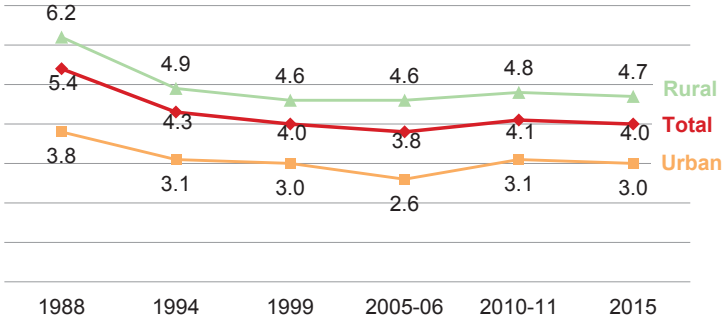
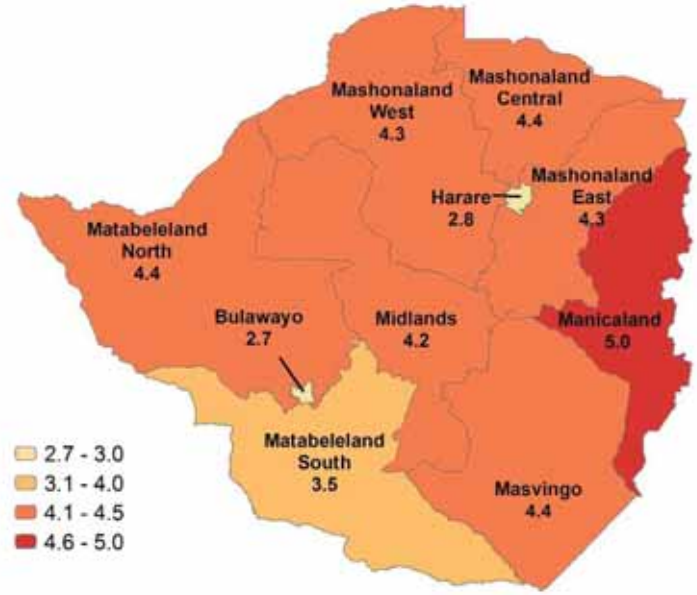


Figure 5.2 **Total fertility rate by province**

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



- Women in the lowest wealth quintile have, on average, 3.2 more children than women in the highest quintile (5.6 versus 2.4 children) (**Figure 5.3**).

More information on trends in age-specific fertility rates for this survey is found in **Table 5.3.1**, and more information on trends in age-specific and total fertility rates across ZDHS surveys is found in **Table 5.3.2** and **Figure 5.4**.

Figure 5.3 **Trends in age-specific fertility rates**

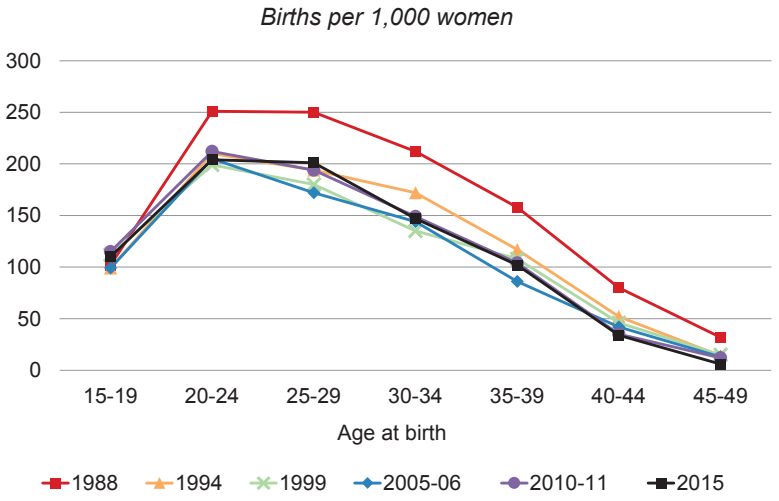
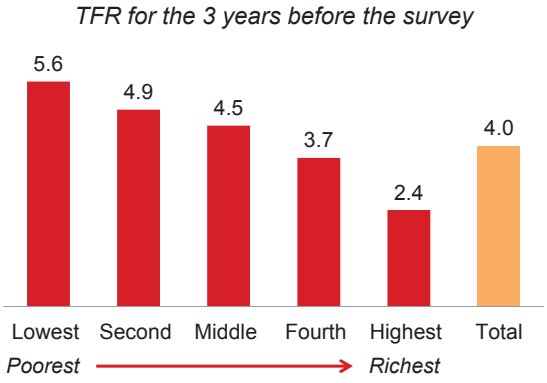


Figure 5.4 **Total fertility rate by wealth quintile**



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The survey also collected data on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49 and those still living. Of the 4.0 average children ever born to women age 45-49, 2.0 survived to the time of the survey. For complete information on children ever born and living, by mother's age, see **Table 5.4**.

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

The median birth interval in Zimbabwe is 43.7 months. Eleven percent of children in Zimbabwe are born after a short interval (less than 24 months) (**Table 5.5** and **Figure 5.5**). Short birth intervals place newborns and their mothers at greater health risks.

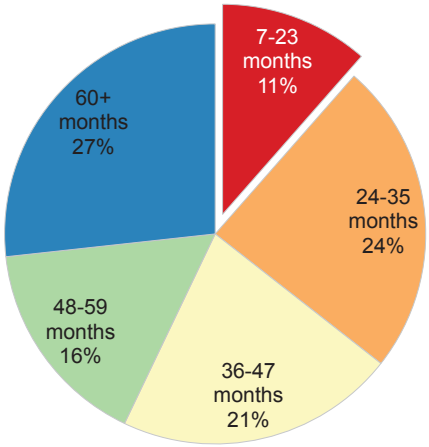
Trends: Birth intervals have decreased over the last decade in Zimbabwe, with the median interval decreasing by over 3 months between 2010-11 and 2015 (from 47.1 to 43.7 months).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to older women have longer intervals than births to younger women. The median birth interval is nearly 2 years longer among women age 40-49 than women age 20-29 (59.7 months versus 37.9 months) (**Table 5.5)**.

Figure 5.5 **Birth interval distribution**

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth



- The median birth interval in urban areas is more than 7 months longer than in rural areas (49.3 months versus 41.8 months).
- The median birth interval ranges from 39.9 months in Manicaland to 49.2 months in Harare.
- Birth intervals are longer by about 8 months for births to women with more than secondary education compared with births to women with no education (50.1 months versus 41.8 months).
- Births to women in wealthier households have longer birth intervals. The median birth interval in the highest wealth quintile is more than 12 months longer than in the lowest quintile (51.0 months versus 38.4 months).

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea
Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating
Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility
Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy either by postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sex
Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Almost all women are insusceptible to pregnancy during the first 2 months after a birth; and continued postpartum amenorrhoea and abstinence from sexual intercourse may protect them from pregnancy for longer periods. In Zimbabwe, for births in the 3 years preceding the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 12.5 months, and women abstain from sexual intercourse for a median of 2.1 months after giving birth. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth (either because they are amenorrhoeic or because they are still abstaining from sex after birth) for a median of 13.7 months (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: From 2010-11 to 2015, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea has increased, from 11.6 months in 2010-11 to 12.5 months in 2015. The duration of postpartum abstinence has remained similar at 2.3 months 2010-11 and 2.1 months in 2015. Postpartum insusceptibility to pregnancy increased from 12.7 months in 2010-11 to 13.7 months in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women have a longer duration of postpartum amenorrhoea: 14.7 months among women age 30-49 versus 9.9 months among women age 15-29. However, older women have a similar duration of postpartum abstinence as younger women (2.3 and 2.1 months, respectively) (**Table 5.7**).
- Urban women remain amenorrhoeic longer than rural women (12.8 versus 12.4 months). The duration of postpartum abstinence is similar among urban and rural women (1.8 months and 2.2 months, respectively).
- The duration of postpartum amenorrhoea and insusceptibility is highest in the highest wealth quintile (13.7 and 14.9 months, respectively). With the exception of the highest wealth quintile, the duration of postpartum amenorrhoea generally decreases as wealth increases, from 13.9 months in the lowest quintile to 10.0 months in the fourth quintile. The duration of postpartum insusceptibility also generally decreases with increasing wealth, from 15.1 months in the lowest quintile to 10.6 months in the fourth quintile.

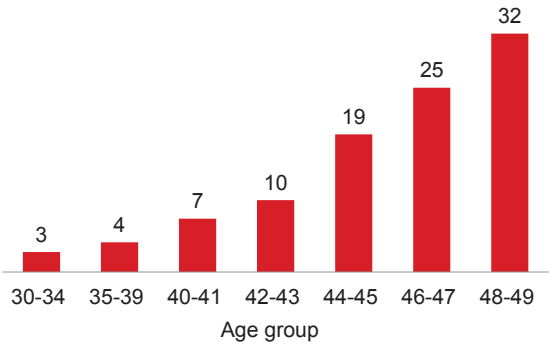
Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal.

Sample: Women age 30-49

Once women reach menopause, they are no longer able to become pregnant. Overall, 8 percent of women age 30-49 are menopausal. This proportion increases with age, from 3 percent among women age 30-34 to 32 percent among women age 48-49 (**Table 5.8** and **Figure 5.6**).

Figure 5.6 **Percentage of menopausal women by age**



5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth
Age by which half of women have had their first child.
Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

The median age at first birth in Zimbabwe is 20.3 years among women age 25-49 (**Table 5.9**). The median age at first birth in Zimbabwe has remained similar to that observed in the 2010-11 ZDHS (20.2 years).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas begin childbearing 2 years later, on average, than rural women (21.6 versus 19.6 years) (**Table 5.10**).
- Highly educated women have their first child later than other women. Women with more than secondary education begin childbearing about 6 years later than women with no education (24.0 versus 18.1 years).
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile have their first birth 3 years earlier, on average, than women in the highest quintile (19.2 versus 22.2 years).

5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing
Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.
Sample: Women age 15-19

In Zimbabwe, 22 percent of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: 17 percent have given birth, and an additional 5 percent are pregnant with their first child (**Table 5.11**).

Trends: Teenage childbearing has declined slightly over the last 5 years from 19 percent in 2010-11 to 17 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

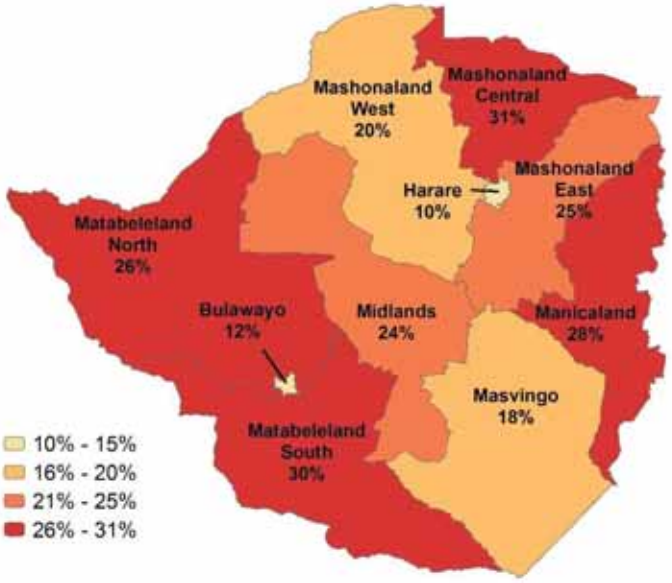
- Teenagers in rural areas are almost three times as likely their urban peers to begin childbearing: 27 percent of rural teenagers have begun childbearing, compared with 10 percent of urban teenagers (**Table 5.11**).

- Some provinces have much higher rates of teenage childbearing than others. The percentage of teenagers who have begun childbearing ranges from a low of 10 percent in Harare to a high of 31 percent in Mashonaland Central (**Figure 5.7**).

- Teenage childbearing is less common among young women in the wealthiest households. Teenagers in the lowest wealth quintile are almost six times more likely to have started childbearing by age 19 as those in the highest quintile (34 percent versus 6 percent, respectively).

Figure 5.7 **Teenage childbearing by province**

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1 Current fertility**
- **Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates, 1988-2015**
- **Table 5.4 Children ever born and living**
- **Table 5.5 Birth intervals**
- **Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.8 Menopause**
- **Table 5.9 Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.10 Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, general fertility rate, and crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2015

	Residence		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	63	138	110
20-24	153	243	204
25-29	171	222	201
30-34	118	167	147
35-39	77	118	102
40-44	15	44	34
45-49	3	8	6
TFR (15-49)	3.0	4.7	4.0
GFR	110	166	144
CBR	31.1	32.7	32.0

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	3.0	5.3	3.2
Rural	4.7	7.0	4.7
Province			
Manicaland	5.0	7.5	4.6
Mashonaland Central	4.4	9.1	4.5
Mashonaland East	4.3	6.4	4.3
Mashonaland West	4.3	6.8	4.2
Matabeleland North	4.4	5.2	5.0
Matabeleland South	3.5	6.4	4.1
Midlands	4.2	5.8	4.4
Masvingo	4.4	5.9	4.4
Harare	2.8	5.5	3.2
Bulawayo	2.7	4.2	2.9
Education			
No education	4.7	5.7	5.7
Primary	5.0	7.3	5.2
Secondary	3.8	6.2	3.7
More than secondary	2.2	4.5	2.5
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.6	7.9	5.5
Second	4.9	7.6	4.7
Middle	4.5	5.9	4.6
Fourth	3.7	6.8	3.6
Highest	2.4	4.4	3.0
Total	4.0	6.3	4.2

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of the birth, Zimbabwe 2015

Mother's age at birth	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
15-19	112	118	114	109
20-24	213	207	204	225
25-29	207	183	178	201
30-34	155	157	153	[176]
35-39	111	104	[111]	
40-44	37	[52]		
45-49	[7]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates, 1985-2015

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the three-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Zimbabwe 1985-2015

Mother's age at birth	1988 ZDHS (1985-88)	1994 ZDHS (1991-94)	1999 ZDHS (1996-99)	2005-06 ZDHS (2002-03 - 2005-06)	2010-11 ZDHS (2007-08 - 2010-11)	2015 ZDHS (2012-15)
15-19	102	99	112	99	115	110
20-24	251	210	199	205	212	204
25-29	250	194	180	172	194	201
30-34	212	172	135	144	149	147
35-39	158	117	108	86	104	102
40-44	80	52	46	42	35	34
45-49	32	14	15	13	12	6
TFR 15-49	5.4	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Zimbabwe 2015

Age group	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	83.2	15.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,199	0.18	0.17
20-24	29.7	37.2	25.2	6.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,697	1.13	1.05
25-29	8.7	18.3	34.4	26.0	8.9	2.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,657	2.20	2.04
30-34	4.7	9.2	23.8	29.0	20.3	8.1	3.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,619	2.96	2.75
35-39	2.5	5.2	16.2	26.6	21.4	15.7	7.9	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	1,236	3.63	3.33
40-44	3.6	5.3	12.9	20.9	20.5	14.2	10.1	5.5	3.2	1.6	2.3	100.0	965	4.10	3.68
45-49	4.3	4.5	11.6	16.2	24.3	14.4	10.9	6.0	2.7	2.2	2.9	100.0	582	4.25	3.88
Total	26.6	15.7	18.1	16.4	11.1	5.9	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	9,955	2.18	2.00
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	41.7	52.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	432	0.64	0.60
20-24	10.2	43.7	34.6	9.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,045	1.50	1.39
25-29	3.4	15.8	36.5	29.3	10.4	3.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,278	2.43	2.24
30-34	2.1	7.2	22.5	31.7	21.6	9.1	4.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,333	3.15	2.93
35-39	0.6	3.4	14.3	27.0	22.8	17.6	9.2	3.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	975	3.87	3.55
40-44	2.4	2.9	10.4	20.7	20.8	16.2	11.6	6.3	3.5	2.2	2.9	100.0	707	4.44	3.99
45-49	1.6	1.8	8.0	15.4	26.8	17.2	11.9	6.5	3.9	3.2	3.5	100.0	381	4.72	4.33
Total	6.3	16.9	22.7	22.1	14.9	8.4	4.6	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	6,151	2.90	2.67

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Age									
15-19	(11.9)	(21.9)	(50.7)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(0.9)	100.0	29	(27.1)
20-29	5.9	8.7	30.8	25.7	15.9	13.0	100.0	2,085	37.9
30-39	2.9	6.0	20.0	18.4	17.1	35.7	100.0	2,204	49.6
40-49	1.6	4.4	14.7	15.9	14.0	49.4	100.0	429	59.7
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	3.9	7.0	23.2	21.8	16.4	27.7	100.0	2,389	44.5
Female	4.3	7.3	25.7	20.9	16.0	25.8	100.0	2,358	42.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	2.2	6.1	24.3	22.4	17.0	28.0	100.0	4,270	44.5
Dead	23.7	18.0	26.0	12.1	7.4	12.8	100.0	435	26.5
Birth order									
2-3	4.1	6.3	23.7	21.5	16.3	28.1	100.0	2,928	44.9
4-6	4.1	8.3	24.2	20.8	16.0	26.6	100.0	1,600	42.8
7+	4.3	10.4	35.9	24.0	15.3	10.0	100.0	219	35.8
Residence									
Urban	4.1	7.1	20.2	16.5	17.0	35.1	100.0	1,421	49.3
Rural	4.2	7.1	26.3	23.4	15.8	23.2	100.0	3,326	41.8
Province									
Manicaland	3.5	8.5	30.1	22.9	15.3	19.8	100.0	742	39.9
Mashonaland Central	3.0	6.0	20.1	23.3	18.0	29.5	100.0	486	46.2
Mashonaland East	4.8	6.3	25.3	22.4	19.1	22.1	100.0	453	43.5
Mashonaland West	5.5	5.5	25.7	21.6	15.7	26.0	100.0	666	41.9
Matabeleland North	3.3	7.2	21.3	22.0	16.3	29.9	100.0	208	45.9
Matabeleland South	5.2	5.2	23.4	21.3	15.9	29.0	100.0	157	44.0
Midlands	4.8	10.7	22.3	22.6	16.3	23.4	100.0	622	41.9
Masvingo	3.0	6.3	29.3	21.3	13.2	26.8	100.0	568	41.7
Harare	4.4	6.0	19.6	17.7	16.7	35.6	100.0	682	49.2
Bulawayo	3.8	9.4	20.8	14.9	15.6	35.6	100.0	164	49.0
Education									
No education	1.4	1.6	23.2	37.8	18.7	17.2	100.0	74	41.8
Primary	4.6	7.2	26.8	23.3	16.1	22.0	100.0	1,615	41.4
Secondary	4.1	7.3	23.4	20.3	16.2	28.7	100.0	2,813	44.7
More than secondary	2.3	6.3	21.7	15.8	15.0	38.8	100.0	245	50.1
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.5	8.7	29.9	22.8	16.7	17.4	100.0	1,170	38.4
Second	4.6	6.3	27.1	25.2	15.6	21.2	100.0	969	41.5
Middle	3.4	6.6	24.2	24.2	14.2	27.4	100.0	805	43.4
Fourth	5.0	7.2	20.6	17.3	16.8	33.1	100.0	1,064	47.9
Highest	2.6	6.3	18.1	16.8	17.3	39.0	100.0	739	51.0
Total	4.1	7.1	24.4	21.4	16.2	26.8	100.0	4,747	43.7

Notes: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, according to number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Zimbabwe 2015

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
<2	80.9	80.2	94.5	207
2-3	58.8	27.6	67.4	237
4-5	64.0	17.1	66.9	190
6-7	61.3	14.4	66.3	195
8-9	60.4	13.2	66.3	214
10-11	57.5	7.7	60.4	178
12-13	48.9	9.5	54.5	223
14-15	45.5	9.4	51.1	213
16-17	28.0	9.8	34.5	221
18-19	18.9	6.1	23.5	208
20-21	17.5	6.9	23.1	201
22-23	4.8	5.8	10.7	197
24-25	5.7	7.7	13.4	210
26-27	2.8	4.2	7.0	207
28-29	1.2	2.5	3.7	246
30-31	1.3	5.1	6.3	187
32-33	1.3	2.7	4.0	220
34-35	1.9	5.3	7.2	189
Total	31.0	13.1	36.6	3,742
Median	12.5	2.1	13.7	na
Mean	11.6	5.0	13.5	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15-29	9.9	2.1	12.7
30-49	14.7	2.3	15.2
Residence			
Urban	12.8	1.8	13.8
Rural	12.4	2.2	13.6
Province			
Manicaland	13.9	(2.5)	15.0
Mashonaland Central	14.5	*	15.2
Mashonaland East	13.3	*	13.3
Mashonaland West	12.0	(2.2)	12.3
Matabeleland North	10.3	(3.5)	15.6
Matabeleland South	(8.7)	2.9	(12.2)
Midlands	8.8	(1.8)	10.0
Masvingo	6.6	*	8.8
Harare	13.7	*	14.8
Bulawayo	(8.4)	*	(12.9)
Education			
Primary	13.6	2.6	14.2
Secondary	11.4	2.0	13.1
More than secondary	*	*	(14.8)
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	13.9	(2.1)	15.1
Second	12.7	(2.4)	14.3
Middle	12.7	(2.1)	13.4
Fourth	10.0	2.2	10.6
Highest	13.7	(1.7)	14.9
Total	12.5	2.1	13.7

Notes: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Zimbabwe 2015

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30-34	2.7	1,619
35-39	4.0	1,236
40-41	7.2	461
42-43	9.7	386
44-45	18.6	276
46-47	24.9	255
48-49	32.2	170
Total	7.6	4,402

[1] Percentage of all women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic whose last menstrual period occurred six or more months preceding the survey

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Zimbabwe 2015

	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given	Number of	Median age at
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	birth	women	first birth
15-19	0.6	na	na	na	na	83.2	2,199	a
20-24	1.2	22.0	50.5	na	na	29.7	1,697	20.0
25-29	1.5	21.9	49.5	69.7	86.2	8.7	1,657	20.0
30-34	1.6	22.2	46.0	67.2	84.6	4.7	1,619	20.3
35-39	2.1	19.3	48.5	68.3	87.9	2.5	1,236	20.1
40-44	3.1	21.8	43.6	65.9	84.6	3.6	965	20.5
45-49	2.5	23.8	43.8	65.3	81.9	4.3	582	20.6
20-49	1.8	21.7	47.7	na	na	10.5	7,756	a
25-49	2.0	21.6	46.9	67.7	85.5	5.2	6,060	20.3

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 and 25-49 years, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Women age	
	20-49	25-49
Residence		
Urban	a	21.6
Rural	19.5	19.6
Province		
Manicaland	19.9	20.1
Mashonaland Central	19.3	19.4
Mashonaland East	19.9	19.9
Mashonaland West	19.3	19.5
Matabeleland North	19.4	19.5
Matabeleland South	19.7	19.9
Midlands	19.9	20.1
Masvingo	a	20.6
Harare	a	21.7
Bulawayo	a	21.9
Education		
No education	17.9	18.1
Primary	18.6	18.7
Secondary	a	20.6
More than secondary	a	24.0
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	19.1	19.2
Second	19.3	19.3
Middle	19.8	19.9
Fourth	a	20.7
Highest	a	22.2
Total	a	20.3

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	1.8	1.4	3.2	487
16	6.7	2.6	9.4	472
17	15.7	5.7	21.4	435
18	22.9	8.1	31.0	384
19	40.9	7.4	48.3	421
Residence				
Urban	7.1	3.3	10.3	724
Rural	21.6	5.6	27.2	1,475
Province				
Manicaland	18.8	8.8	27.7	291
Mashonaland Central	24.0	6.9	30.9	199
Mashonaland East	20.5	4.9	25.3	220
Mashonaland West	18.2	2.2	20.4	244
Matabeleland North	22.6	3.5	26.1	109
Matabeleland South	23.8	6.5	30.3	99
Midlands	18.5	5.4	23.9	302
Masvingo	14.4	3.2	17.6	287
Harare	6.6	3.2	9.9	323
Bulawayo	8.7	3.6	12.2	126
Education				
No education	*	*	*	4
Primary	32.3	5.5	37.8	480
Secondary	12.6	4.7	17.3	1,698
More than secondary	*	*	*	17
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	27.1	6.5	33.6	360
Second	20.7	6.4	27.2	398
Middle	21.2	4.8	26.0	479
Fourth	14.2	5.8	20.0	458
Highest	4.5	1.5	6.1	504
Total	16.8	4.8	21.6	2,199

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child:*** Nineteen percent of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon, but a higher percentage, 35 percent, want to wait at least 2 years.
- ***Limiting childbearing:*** Women are more likely than men to want no more children, no matter how many children they already have. Overall, 41 percent of women and 31 percent of men do not want another child. Almost 3 in 10 women with two living children (28 percent) and half of women with three living children (50 percent) do not want any more children.
- ***Ideal family size:*** Over the last decade, the ideal family size has dropped slightly for both women and men. Women currently want 3.9 children, on average, while men want 4.5 children.
- ***Unwanted births:*** Of all births in the past 5 years and current pregnancies, 68 percent were wanted at the time of conception, 27 percent were mistimed, and 7 percent were unwanted.

Information on fertility preferences is important to family planning programme planners because it allows for an assessment of the need for contraception, whether for spacing or limiting births, and of the extent of unwanted and mistimed pregnancies. Data on fertility preferences can also be useful as an indicator of the direction of future fertility patterns.

The 2015 ZDHS respondents were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the next child. They were also asked, if they could start again, how many children they would want. This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted at that time, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the next child. Women and men who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Table 6.1 presents fertility preferences among currently married women and men by the number of living children. In classifying individuals according to their fertility preferences, the desired timing of the next

birth is taken into account. More than half (55 percent) of currently married women in Zimbabwe would like to have another child. Among women who want another child, 19 percent want a child within the next 2 years, 35 percent would prefer to wait 2 or more years before having their next birth, and 1 percent want another child, but are undecided about the timing. Four in ten currently married women want no more children, and 1 percent are sterilised. Thus, the majority of women (76 percent) want to either delay their next birth (for 2 or more years) or end childbearing altogether, inclusive of sterilisation.

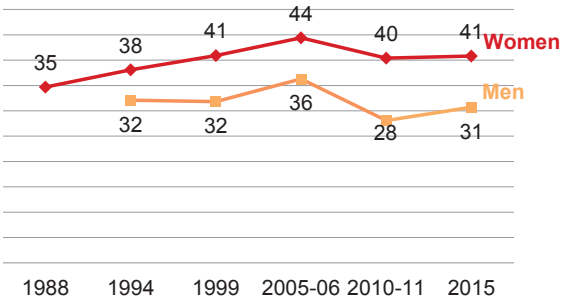
As expected, the desire for more children decreases noticeably as the number of living children increases. Eighty-six percent of married women with no children want to have a child soon (within 2 years), while fewer than 1 in 10 women with four or more children want to have another soon. Among women with three or more children, the desire to limit childbearing predominates. The proportion of women who do not want another child increases from 49 percent among those with three children to 82 percent among women with six or more children. The proportion of currently married men who want no more children also increases with the increasing number of children, but it is lower than the respective proportion of women at every parity, expect for men who have no living children.

Men are generally more likely than women to want to have another child, no matter how many children they already have.

Tables 6.2.1 and **6.2.2** present the percentages of currently married women and men who want no more children, by number of living children and selected background characteristics. Overall, 41 percent of married women and 31 percent of married men age 15-49 want no more children.

Figure 6.1 **Trends in desire to limit childbearing**

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children



Trends: The proportion of currently married women who want no more children increased steadily from 35 percent in the 1988 ZDHS to 44 percent in the 2005-06 ZDHS, and then it decreased and stabilized at 40-41 percent in the 2010-11 and 2015 ZDHS surveys (**Figure 6.1**). Similar patterns are observed in trends over time among men, although smaller proportions of men want no more children when compared with women.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of currently married women and men who want no more children is higher in urban (46 percent and 38 percent respectively) than in rural areas (38 percent and 26 percent respectively). A larger proportion of urban than rural residents want no more children at each parity, with the exception of women with no children For example, 66 percent of urban women with three children do not want another child, compared with 41 percent of rural women (**Tables 6.2.1** and **6.2.2**).
- More than 5 in 10 currently married women in Matabeleland South and Bulawayo (52 percent each) want no more children, compared with 32 percent of married women in Manicaland.
- The desire to limit childbearing is positively associated with wealth for both women and men. For example, 43 percent of men in the highest wealth quintile want to limit childbearing compared with 21 percent of men in the lowest quintile.

6.2 IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked, "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked: "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

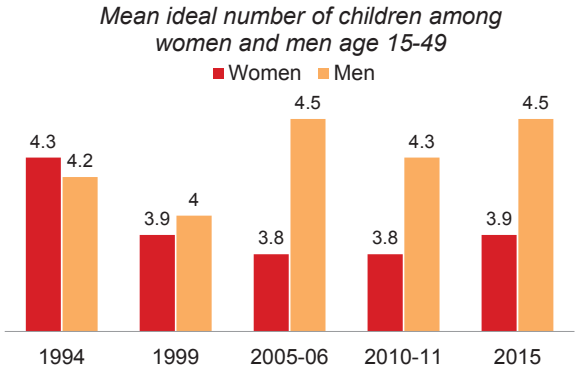
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

If women could choose their family size, they would choose to have 3.9 children, on average, while men would choose to have 4.5 children (**Table 6.3**). The mean ideal number is higher among the currently married population. Overall, 60 percent of women and 64 percent of men want four or more children. The data in the top portion of each panel in **Table 6.3** indicate that the vast majority of women and men age 15-49 were able to give a numeric answer to this hypothetical question. Less than 1 percent of women and 1 percent of men gave a nonnumeric answer such as "it is up to God," "any number," or "I do not know."

When interpreting the findings in **Table 6.3**, it is important to remember that the actual and stated ideal number of children tend to be related. There are several reasons for this. First, to the extent that women are able to implement their fertility desires, women who want large families will achieve large families. Second, because women with large families are, on average, older women, they may prefer a greater number of children because of the attitudes towards childbearing to which they were exposed during the early stages of their reproductive lives. Finally, some women may have difficulty admitting that they would prefer fewer children than they currently have if they could begin childbearing again. Such women are likely to report their actual number as their preferred number. Indeed, women who have fewer children do report a smaller ideal number of children than women with more children.

Trends: The mean ideal number of children among all women age 15-49 decreased from 4.3 children in 1994 to 3.9 in 1999 and to 3.8 children in 2005-06 and 2010-11, and it increased only slightly to 3.9 children in 2015. Among all men age 15-49, the ideal family size has increased slightly over time from 4.2 children in 1999 to 4.5 children in 2015 (**Figure 6.2**).

Figure 6.2 **Trends in ideal family size**

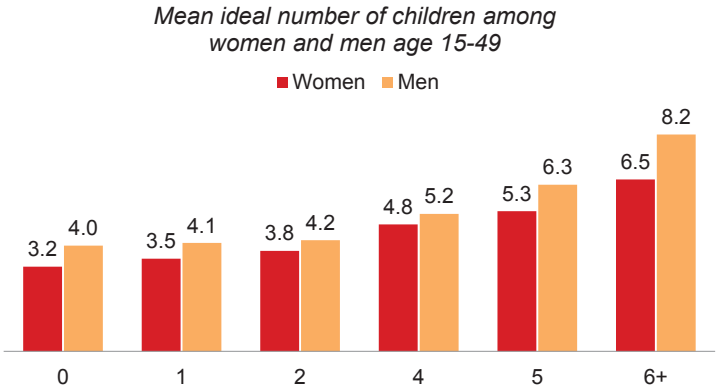


Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children respondents already have, the more children they consider ideal. For example, the average ideal number of children among all men with one child is 4.1 compared with 8.2 among men with six or more children. Similarly, the mean ideal number of children among all women with one child is 3.5, compared with 6.5 among all women with six or more children (**Figure 6.3**).
- Older women want larger families. The ideal family size increases from 3.3 children among women age 15-19 to 5.2 children among women age 45-49 (**Table 6.4**).
- Women in rural areas want a larger family (4.3 children) than women in urban areas (3.4 children).
- Across provinces, women in Bulawayo want a smaller family size (3.2 children) compared with women in Mashonaland Central (4.6 children).

- The ideal family size decreases with an increase in education and wealth, Women with no education prefer an ideal family size of 6.3 children compared with 3.1 children of women with more than secondary education. Similarly, women in the lowest wealth quantile prefer an ideal family size of 4.8 children compared with 3.3 children for women in the highest wealth quantile.

Figure 6.3 **Ideal family size by number of living children**



6.3 Fertility Planning Status

Planning status of birth

Women reported whether their most recent birth was wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

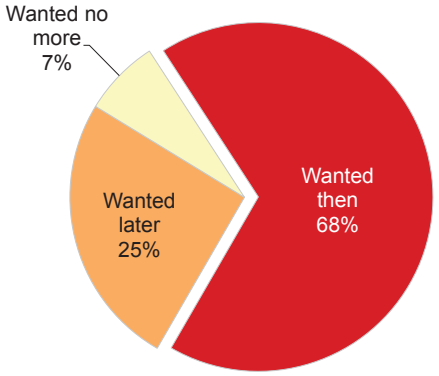
The issue of unplanned and unwanted fertility was investigated in the 2015 ZDHS by asking women who had births during the five years before the survey whether the births were wanted at the time (planned), wanted at a later time (mistimed), or not wanted at all (unwanted). The responses to those questions provide a measure of the degree to which Zimbabwean couples have been successful in controlling childbearing. In addition, the information can be used to estimate the effect on fertility if unwanted pregnancies had been prevented. The questions on the planning status of recent births required the female respondent to recall accurately her wishes at one or more points in the past five years and report them honestly. These questions are subject to recall and accuracy bias for the woman remembering how she felt about a particular pregnancy. The respondent also may not be willing to admit that she had not wanted a child at its conception. Conversely, if the child has become an economic or health burden, she may now claim that it was unwanted. Despite these potential problems of comprehension, recall, and truthfulness, results from previous surveys have yielded plausible responses, with the most probable effect of biases in the answers being a net underestimation of the level of unwanted fertility.

Overall, 68 percent of all births were wanted at the time of conception, 25 percent were reported as mistimed (wanted later), and 7 percent were unwanted (**Figure 6.4**).

Trends: Over the past two decades, the proportion of births wanted at the time of conception has increased steadily from 56 percent in 1994 to 68 percent in 2015. The proportion of births that were mistimed has decreased from 34 percent in 1994 to 25 percent in 2015. The proportion of unwanted births has also declined from 10 percent in 1994 to 7 percent in 2010-11 and 2015, although it peaked at 13 percent in 2005-06.

Figure 6.4 **Fertility planning status**

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the five years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman has, the more likely it is that her last birth was unwanted. Less than 1 percent of first births were unwanted, compared with 7 percent of third births and 17 percent of fourth or higher order births (**Table 6.5**).
- The proportion of births that were mistimed decreases with the mother's age, ranging from 36 percent of births to women less than age 20 to 10 percent of births to women age 40-44.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Wanted fertility rate

The number of children the average woman would have over the course of her lifetime if she bore children at current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception is lower than the ideal number of children currently reported by the respondent.

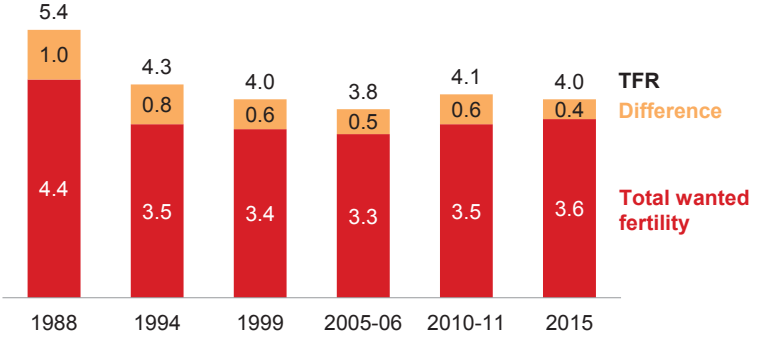
Sample: Births to women age 15-49 during the 3 years before the survey

The wanted fertility rate reflects the level of fertility that would result if all unwanted births were prevented. The wanted fertility rate in Zimbabwe is 3.6 children, compared with the actual fertility rate of 4.0 children (**Table 6.6**). In other words, Zimbabwean women are currently having an average of 0.4 children more than they actually want.

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Zimbabwe decreased from 4.4 to 3.5 children between 1988 and 1994, and it has remained fairly constant over the last two decades between 3.3 and 3.6 children (**Figure 6.5**). However, the gap between wanted and actual fertility has decreased over the same period from 0.8 in 1994 to 0.4 children in 2015.

Figure 6.5 **Trends in wanted and actual fertility**

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



Patterns by background characteristics

- The total wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate, although the size of the gap varies by women's background characteristics (**Table 6.6**).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is twice as large in rural areas (4.7 − 4.1 = 0.6) as in urban areas (3.0 − 2.7 = 0.3).
- Women in Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South have the largest gap between their actual and wanted fertility (0.7 children), while women in Harare have the smallest gap of 0.1 child.
- Women with higher levels of education and those in the highest wealth quintile are the most successful in achieving their fertility goals when compared with their counterparts. The gap between wanted and actual fertility narrows as women's education and wealth increase.

List of Tables

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

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Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Zimbabwe 2015

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
				WOMEN[1]					
Have another soon[2]	86.3	27.2	18.9	12.3	9.7	6.2	7.9	18.9	na
Have another later[3]	4.9	63.6	45.3	30.5	18.7	12.5	6.3	34.7	na
Have another, undecided when	0.6	1.1	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	na
Undecided	1.8	1.6	4.6	5.3	3.3	3.1	1.8	3.6	na
Want no more	2.4	5.7	27.9	49.2	65.2	76.4	81.9	40.0	na
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	2.4	0.9	1.4	0.8	na
Declared infecund	4.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number of women	274	1,133	1,587	1,403	916	475	363	6,151	na
				MEN[5]					
Have another soon[2]	82.0	33.8	22.5	16.9	11.2	10.7	15.3	22.8	22.2
Have another later[3]	10.7	60.6	52.2	39.6	28.9	26.5	26.1	41.3	38.8
Have another, undecided when	1.8	1.0	2.1	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.2	1.2
Undecided	0.8	0.5	3.2	6.4	5.9	5.9	2.7	3.9	3.7
Want no more	4.8	3.9	19.6	36.1	52.4	55.6	55.1	30.5	33.6
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Declared infecund	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	190	695	990	891	617	279	348	4,010	4,328

na = Not applicable
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilisation
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	2.1	8.2	39.1	65.9	85.1	90.5	(92.3)	46.3
Rural	2.5	4.2	19.9	41.1	60.9	74.6	82.2	38.0
Province								
Manicaland	(3.7)	4.4	18.1	35.8	51.5	69.0	(81.2)	32.4
Mashonaland Central	(3.7)	3.6	20.5	38.6	61.6	77.9	(71.3)	36.4
Mashonaland East	*	5.2	24.9	56.2	67.4	88.5	(93.9)	45.4
Mashonaland West	*	5.2	27.9	47.5	64.7	68.3	(74.8)	40.9
Matabeleland North	*	5.1	28.4	49.2	63.7	(78.3)	(92.6)	43.5
Matabeleland South	*	18.0	35.3	67.3	87.8	(92.6)	*	52.1
Midlands	(0.0)	3.7	24.7	55.7	71.8	81.6	(90.8)	42.2
Masvingo	(3.5)	6.5	23.4	43.3	65.4	(71.7)	(78.8)	38.6
Harare	(0.0)	6.2	37.2	58.5	81.7	(81.1)	*	42.6
Bulawayo	*	10.5	50.8	74.9	(89.7)	*	*	52.2
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	54.0
Primary	2.4	2.4	21.7	36.7	60.9	74.0	82.0	41.9
Secondary	2.6	5.9	27.4	52.3	72.0	80.5	84.5	39.0
More than secondary	*	14.6	46.4	77.6	(79.9)	*	*	50.3
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	(2.5)	3.3	18.7	29.9	48.8	65.7	77.9	34.2
Second	(0.0)	5.2	17.6	41.5	62.6	75.4	73.4	38.0
Middle	5.3	3.2	20.0	44.2	66.7	78.8	95.2	40.3
Fourth	2.4	7.8	30.4	56.8	79.9	82.8	(92.3)	41.3
Highest	1.8	7.6	43.2	69.3	87.7	97.2	(97.3)	49.7
Total	2.4	5.7	28.2	50.3	67.5	77.3	83.3	40.9

Notes: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	6.8	6.8	27.6	44.9	67.9	57.7	84.2	37.8
Rural	3.9	2.5	13.8	29.7	43.8	54.9	49.3	26.4
Province								
Manicaland	*	1.9	16.4	33.2	39.8	(40.3)	(37.6)	24.0
Mashonaland Central	*	4.7	8.3	24.6	43.2	(53.8)	48.0	24.5
Mashonaland East	*	0.5	23.6	38.8	56.0	(68.5)	(70.7)	33.6
Mashonaland West	*	7.5	15.0	37.3	50.2	(45.8)	(46.8)	29.2
Matabeleland North	*	6.6	18.8	39.4	(45.8)	*	(50.0)	30.7
Matabeleland South	(22.2)	0.0	32.1	(28.3)	(42.7)	*	*	31.7
Midlands	(9.5)	4.9	18.8	36.3	59.7	(57.4)	(42.5)	30.9
Masvingo	*	6.8	13.1	37.5	39.7	(61.0)	(70.2)	30.1
Harare	*	3.7	24.7	39.4	68.8	(51.0)	*	35.6
Bulawayo	*	4.5	43.0	50.7	(66.5)	*	*	43.3
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Primary	8.3	1.4	11.0	22.9	40.2	51.6	47.9	23.3
Secondary	3.7	4.1	19.0	35.9	52.3	51.7	56.3	30.1
More than secondary	*	9.2	31.3	53.3	79.3	(80.1)	*	44.3
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	(8.6)	1.3	13.8	18.0	33.7	(37.8)	40.3	21.1
Second	(1.6)	4.7	11.9	26.3	41.2	67.9	42.4	26.2
Middle	(2.5)	1.3	11.4	31.2	53.1	46.5	55.7	26.3
Fourth	(3.4)	3.3	20.1	37.2	62.4	47.4	75.9	31.3
Highest	(7.9)	8.9	32.5	52.4	69.2	72.1	89.2	43.4
Total 15-49	4.8	4.1	19.6	36.4	52.8	55.6	55.1	30.7
50-54	*	*	(89.5)	83.3	75.4	67.1	72.2	74.0
Total 15-54	5.9	5.1	21.0	38.8	55.2	57.3	59.2	33.8

Notes: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, Zimbabwe 2015

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
Ideal number of children								
0	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1
1	2.8	4.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.2	1.3	2.3
2	26.2	21.0	14.2	8.8	7.1	5.3	2.8	15.8
3	31.2	29.5	18.5	14.6	5.8	5.7	3.6	20.3
4	25.4	26.8	44.9	38.5	34.5	23.6	15.1	32.2
5	8.4	9.8	12.6	22.1	18.6	21.0	13.0	13.8
6+	3.7	7.8	7.0	12.9	31.4	41.7	62.4	14.2
Non-numeric responses	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,520	1,729	2,001	1,673	1,083	531	417	9,955
Mean ideal number of children for women 15-49:[2]								
All women	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.3	6.5	3.9
Number of women	2,513	1,725	1,999	1,668	1,079	523	413	9,920
Currently married women	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.3	6.4	4.3
Number of currently married women	274	1,130	1,585	1,401	912	470	359	6,132
				MEN[3]				
Ideal number of children								
0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	3.4	0.4
1	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.2
2	15.1	13.7	9.9	6.1	5.5	3.3	2.4	11.4
3	28.2	27.8	19.8	16.8	8.4	6.5	5.1	22.3
4	25.3	30.7	36.8	32.4	29.0	14.9	10.1	27.5
5	17.6	14.6	20.3	24.6	22.9	29.9	7.7	18.9
6+	11.3	11.9	10.4	18.2	32.5	44.7	67.4	17.4
Non-numeric responses	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	3.6	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,848	894	1,073	943	640	288	354	8,041
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-49:[2]								
All men	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.7	5.2	6.3	8.2	4.5
Number of men	3,823	890	1,064	935	635	287	341	7,976
Currently married men	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.7	5.2	6.3	8.2	4.9
Number of currently married men	190	691	982	883	612	277	336	3,970
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-54:[2]								
All men	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.7	5.1	6.2	7.9	4.5
Number of men	3,833	908	1,090	986	713	336	454	8,321
Currently married men	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.7	5.1	6.3	7.9	5.0
Number of currently married men	196	704	1,003	928	686	322	442	4,280

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49 by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15-19	3.3	2,197
20-24	3.6	1,695
25-29	3.9	1,648
30-34	4.0	1,614
35-39	4.3	1,233
40-44	4.8	958
45-49	5.2	575
Residence		
Urban	3.4	3,820
Rural	4.3	6,100
Province		
Manicaland	4.4	1,253
Mashonaland Central	4.6	881
Mashonaland East	4.1	947
Mashonaland West	4.2	1,159
Matabeleland North	3.9	464
Matabeleland South	3.3	419
Midlands	3.8	1,257
Masvingo	4.2	1,187
Harare	3.5	1,779
Bulawayo	3.2	576
Education		
No education	6.3	124
Primary	4.7	2,559
Secondary	3.7	6,509
More than secondary	3.1	728
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.8	1,697
Second	4.4	1,688
Middle	4.1	1,740
Fourth	3.6	2,298
Highest	3.3	2,497
Total	3.9	9,920

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Zimbabwe 2015

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth			Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
Birth order					
1	71.5	27.5	0.9	100.0	1,849
2	70.0	27.4	2.6	100.0	1,753
3	70.8	21.8	7.4	100.0	1,453
4+	59.0	24.3	16.7	100.0	1,995
Mother's age at birth					
<20	62.4	36.1	1.5	100.0	1,176
20-24	68.2	29.7	2.0	100.0	1,908
25-29	71.1	24.1	4.7	100.0	1,865
30-34	70.8	19.2	10.0	100.0	1,242
35-39	62.3	13.8	24.0	100.0	686
40-44	51.0	9.9	39.1	100.0	158
45-49	*	*	*	100.0	13
Total	67.5	25.4	7.1	100.0	7,050

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	2.7	3.0
Rural	4.1	4.7
Province		
Manicaland	4.5	5.0
Mashonaland Central	4.1	4.4
Mashonaland East	3.7	4.3
Mashonaland West	3.9	4.3
Matabeleland North	3.7	4.4
Matabeleland South	2.8	3.5
Midlands	3.6	4.2
Masvingo	3.9	4.4
Harare	2.7	2.8
Bulawayo	2.2	2.7
Education		
No education	4.2	4.7
Primary	4.4	5.0
Secondary	3.4	3.8
More than secondary	2.0	2.2
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.9	5.6
Second	4.3	4.9
Middle	4.0	4.5
Fourth	3.3	3.7
Highest	2.1	2.4
Total	3.6	4.0

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge of contraception:*** Knowledge of modern contraception is nearly universal in Zimbabwe; 99 percent of all women and 100 percent of all men report knowing at least one modern contraceptive method.
- ***Contraceptive use:*** Sixty-seven percent of currently married women report current use of a family planning method, and 66 percent use a modern method. The most popular contraceptive method is the pill, currently used by 41 percent of currently married women.
- ***Contraceptive discontinuation:*** The leading reasons for method discontinuation are the desire to become pregnant (37 percent), method- related health concerns or side effects (21 percent), and method failure (12 percent).
- ***Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied:*** Demand for family planning satisfied by the use of modern methods among currently married women is 85 percent.
- ***Unmet need for family planning:*** Unmet need for family planning among currently married women has decreased from 15 percent in 2010-11 to 10 percent in 2015. If all currently married women with an unmet need for family planning were to use a contraceptive method, the contraceptive prevalence rate in Zimbabwe would increase from 67 to 77 percent.

Family planning refers to a couple's conscious effort to limit or space the number of children they want through the use of contraceptive methods. Information about the knowledge of family planning methods was collected from female and male respondents by asking them if they had heard of specific methods by which a couple can delay or avoid a pregnancy. Respondents were also asked if they were currently using a method and if so, which method they were using.

Contraceptive methods are classified as modern or traditional. Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, the pill, intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD), injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). Methods such as rhythm (periodic abstinence) and withdrawal are classified as traditional.

This chapter presents results from the 2015 ZDHS on aspects of contraception that include knowledge of specific contraceptive methods, attitudes and behaviour towards contraceptive use, current use, and informed choice of methods. The chapter focuses on women who are sexually active because these women have the greatest risk of exposure to pregnancy and the need for regulating their fertility. The results of interviews with men are presented with the women's interview results because men play an equally important role in reproductive health and family planning decisions and behaviour.

In Zimbabwe, family planning is part of the Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme of the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) and is an important part of the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim Asset) October 2013-December 2018 (Government of Zimbabwe 2014).

7.1 Contraceptive Knowledge and Use

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is almost universal in Zimbabwe, with 99 percent of all women age 15-49 and 100 percent of all men age 15-49 knowing at least one method of contraception (**Table 7.1**). Zimbabwean women and men age 15-49 know a mean of 8 contraceptive methods. More than 90 percent of women and men age 15-49 know about pills, male condoms, and female condoms. Emergency contraception is the least-known modern contraceptive method among women and men (28 percent and 33 percent, respectively).

Knowledge of contraceptive methods does not significantly vary by background characteristics (**Table 7.2**).

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)

Percentage who use any contraceptive method

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Overall, 67 percent of currently married women report current use of a contraceptive method and 66 percent use a modern method (**Table 7.3**). Modern contraceptive use among currently married women is highest (73 percent) among women age 35-39. Among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-49, 68 percent use a contraceptive method and 66 percent use a modern method.

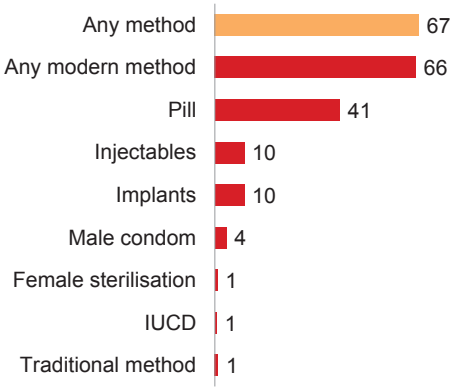
Modern methods

Include male and female sterilisation, injectables, intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCDs), contraceptive pills, implants, female and male condoms, and emergency contraception.

The most commonly used methods among currently married women are the pill (41 percent), and injectables and implants (10 percent each). Four percent of currently married women use male condoms and 1 percent each have been sterilised or use IUCD. One percent of currently married women use a traditional method, mostly withdrawal (**Figure 7.1**). Among sexually active unmarried women, male condoms are by far the most commonly used method (27 percent), followed by pills (16 percent) and implants (14 percent) (**Table 7.3**).

Figure 7.1 **Contraceptive use**

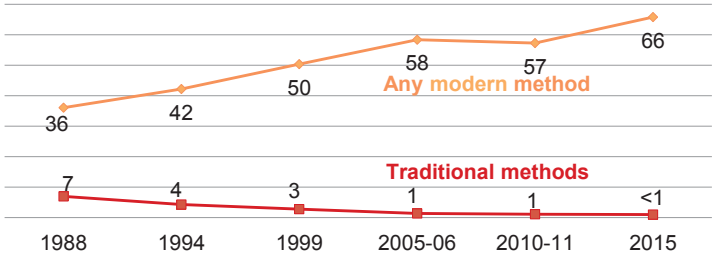
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method



Trends: Between 1988 and 2015, use of modern contraceptive methods among currently married women in Zimbabwe has increased substantially from 36 percent to 66 percent in 2015 (**Figure 7.2**). Most notably, pill use increased from 31 percent in 1988 to 41 percent in 2015, and the implants from less than 1 percent in 1994 to 10 percent in 2015 (data not shown). The use of traditional contraceptive methods declined from 7 percent in 1988 to less than 1 percent in 2015.

Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method

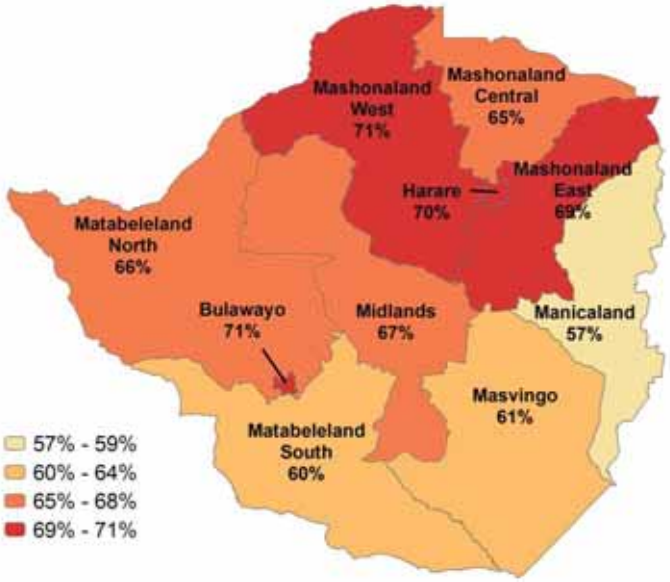


Patterns by background characteristics

- Modern contraceptive use increases with age reaching a peak at 71 percent at age 30-39, and then it declines to 54 percent among women age 45-49 (**Table 7.3**).
- Urban married women are more likely to use modern contraceptives than rural married women (71 percent versus 63 percent) (**Table 7.4**).
- By province, modern contraceptive use among currently married women ranges from 57 percent in Manicaland to 71 percent in Mashonaland West and Bulawayo (**Figure 7.3**).

Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by province

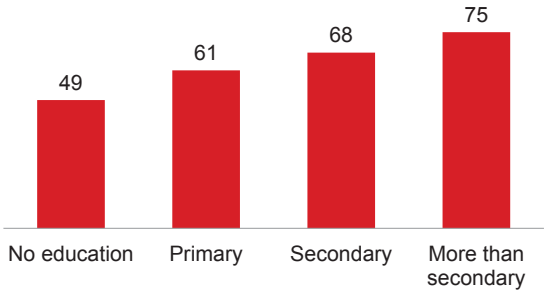
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method



- Modern contraceptive use among currently married women increases with an increase in education from 49 percent of women with no education to 75 percent of those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 7.4**).
- By household wealth, the modern contraceptive use among currently married women increases from 62 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 72 percent in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 7.4**).

Figure 7.4 **Modern contraceptive use by education**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method



7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

Place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired

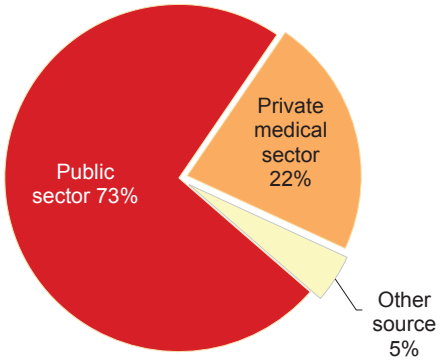
Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

The information on where women obtain their contraceptive methods is useful for family planning programme planning and implementation. In the 2015 ZDHS, all women who reported that they were currently using any modern contraceptive method at the time of the survey were asked where they obtained the method the last time they acquired it.

The majority of contraceptive users most recently obtained their method of choice them from the public sector (73 percent) (**Figure 7.5**). Twenty-two percent obtained contraceptives from the private medical sector, and 5 percent from other sources (primarily retail outlets). However, the proportion of each source varies according to the method.

Figure 7.5 **Sources of modern contraceptive methods**

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods by most recent source of method



- ***Injectables, implants, and pills:*** Almost 9 in 10 women obtain injectables (89 percent) and more than 8 in 10 women obtain implants (82 percent) from the public sector. Seven in 10 women obtain pills (70 percent) from the public sector (**Table 7.5**).
- ***Male condoms:*** The predominant sources for male condoms are the public sector (52 percent) and other sources (34 percent), especially supermarkets or tuck shops (23 percent).
- ***Female sterilisation:*** The public sector is the most common source for female sterilisation (63 percent). Thirty-five percent of female sterilisations occur in the private sector, predominantly in a private hospital or clinic (26 percent).

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice consists of women being informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about side effects of the method, what to do if they experience side effects, and other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Sixty-three percent of all current users of modern contraceptive methods were informed about side effects of the method used and 55 percent were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. About three-fourths of women were informed of other methods they could use (**Table 7.6**).

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey for women who are currently age 15-49

Couples can realise their sexual and reproductive goals only when they consistently use reliable methods of contraception. Of particular concern to family planning programmes is the rate at which users discontinue contraceptive methods and the reasons for such discontinuation. Armed with this information, family planning service providers will be able to better advice potential users of the advantages and disadvantages of each contraceptive method, which will allow women to make a more informed decision and choice about the method that best suits their needs.

Among all methods, 22 percent of episodes of contraceptive use were discontinued within 12 months (**Table 7.7**). The male condom was most often discontinued (38 percent), followed by injectables (30 percent), and the pill (21 percent). The reason for discontinuation varies greatly by method (**Table 7.8**). For example, while 55 percent of episodes of implant use were discontinued because of health concerns/side effects, only 16 percent of episodes of pill use were discontinued for this reason. Across all contraceptive methods, the most common reason for discontinuation was the desire to become pregnant (37 percent), followed by concern over health concerns or side effects (21 percent) and method failure (12 percent).

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

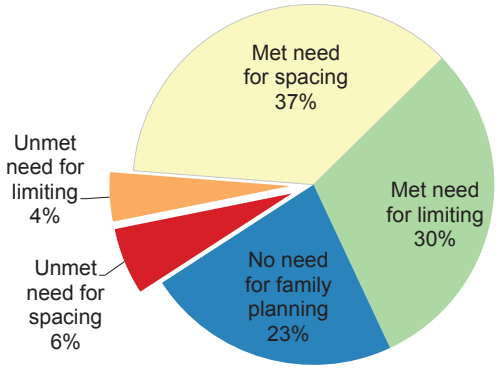
Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:	Unmet need for family planning + Current contraceptive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied:	Current contraceptive use (any method) Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:	Current contraceptive use (any modern method) Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

Ten percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning services: 6 percent for spacing and 4 percent for limiting births (**Table 7.9.1, Figure 7.6**). Sixty-seven percent of married women are currently using a contraceptive method and therefore have met their need for family planning. However, 77 percent have a demand for family planning. Therefore, 87 percent of the potential demand for family planning is being met. Thus, if all married women who said they want to space or limit their children were to use family planning methods, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 67 percent to 77 percent. Demand for family planning satisfied by the use of modern methods among currently married women is 85 percent.

***Figure 7.6* Demand for family planning**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning



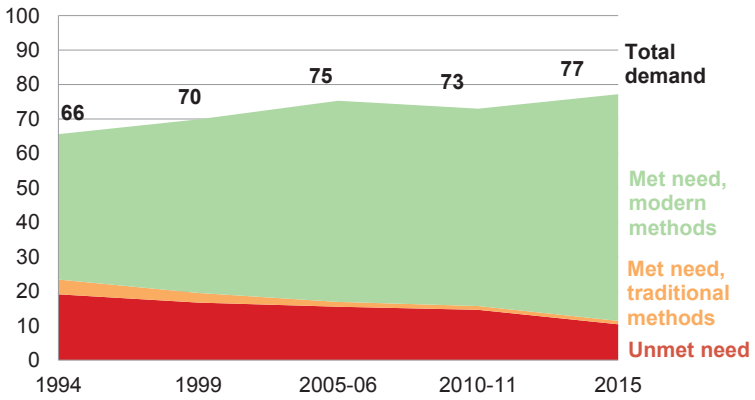
Trends: **Figure 7.7** shows that the total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15-49 in Zimbabwe has generally increased over time, rising from 66 percent in 1994, to 75 percent in 2005-06, before decreasing to 73 percent in 2010-11. However, the demand increased to 77 percent in 2015. Contraceptive use has also increased over time resulting in the decrease in unmet need for family planning among married women from 19 percent in 1994, to 15 percent in 2010-11, and further to 10 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for spacing is high among younger women, while unmet need for limiting childbearing is high among older women (**Table 7.9.1**).
- There is little difference in unmet need between rural and urban areas, with urban areas at 9 percent and rural areas at 11 percent.

***Figure 7.7* Trends in total demand for family planning**

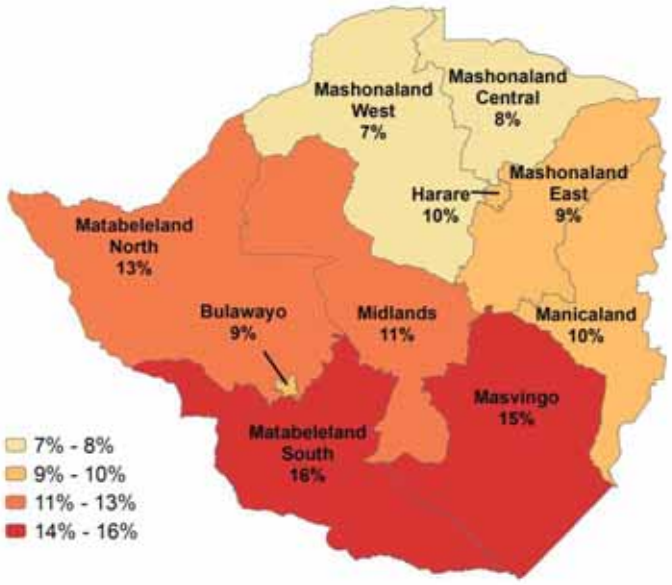
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need, met need, and total demand for family planning



- Matabeleland South has the highest unmet need (16 percent), and Mashonaland West has the lowest unmet need (7 percent) (**Figure 7.8**).
- Unmet need is inversely associated with a woman's education, and is lower among women with more than secondary education (5 percent) than among those with primary education (22 percent).
- Unmet need is also inversely associated with a woman's wealth status. Among women in the lowest two wealth quintiles, unmet need is 12 percent and 14 percent, respectively, compared with 7 percent among their counterparts in the highest wealth quintile.

***Figure 7.8* Unmet need for family planning by province**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning



For additional information on the need and demand for family planning among all women and among women who are not currently married, see **Table 7.9.2**.

7.6 Future Use of Contraception

An important indicator of the changing demand for family planning is the extent to which non-users plan to use contraceptive methods in the future, as this is a forecast of potential demand for such services. Seventy-one percent of the currently married non-users indicated that they intend to use family planning methods in the future, while 27 percent said that they do not intend to use a method (**Table 7.10**). The proportion of women who intend to use a method is highest among women with one to two children (77-78 percent) and lowest among those with at least four children (59 percent).

7.7 Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

Radio, television, newspapers and/or magazines, mobile phones, and pamphlets and/or posters are the major sources of information about family planning in the media in Zimbabwe. Information on the level of public exposure to a particular type of media allows policymakers to ensure the use of the most effective media for various target groups. To assess the effectiveness of such media on the dissemination of family planning information, women and men in the 2015 ZDHS were asked whether they had heard messages about family planning on various media during the few months preceding the survey.

Table 7.11 offers information on exposure to family planning messages in the media among women and men age 15-49. Women reported hearing or seeing a family planning message in the past few months on the radio (28 percent), in pamphlets or posters (21 percent), in newspapers or magazines (20 percent), on television (18 percent), and on mobile phones (9 percent). The proportion of men who were exposed to family planning messages exceeded that for women for each type of media: 35 percent of men were exposed to family planning messages on the radio, 30 percent in newspapers or magazines, 27 percent in pamphlets or posters, 20 percent on television, and 12 percent on mobile phones.

The proportion of women and men who were exposed to family planning messages on each of the five media is higher in urban than in rural areas. There are variations in exposure to family planning messages

though the media by province. For example, exposure of women to family planning messages on the radio varies from 15 percent, each, in Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South to 39 percent in Mashonaland East. Similarly, the proportion of women exposed to family planning information through television ranges from 10 percent, each, in Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, and Matabeleland North to 47 percent in Bulawayo. Exposure to family planning messages increases with an increase in the respondents' educational level and wealth status.

7.8 CONTACT OF NON-USERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of non-users with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

Seventy-seven percent of non-users did not discuss family planning with either a fieldworker or with someone at a health facility (**Table 7.12**). Eleven percent of non-users reported discussing family planning when visited by a fieldworker. Fifteen percent of non-users reported that they had visited a health facility and discussed family planning, while 29 percent of the non-users had visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 20-44 are more likely to discuss family planning with a fieldworker or staff at health facilities compared with younger women age 15-19 or older women age 45-49 (**Table 7.12**).
- Urban women are somewhat less likely than rural women to visit a health facility and discuss family planning (13 percent versus 16 percent), and they are equally likely to visit a health facility but not discuss family planning (29 percent).
- The proportion of non-users who visited a health facility and discussed family planning is highest in Masvingo (19 percent) and is lowest in Harare (11 percent).
- Women in lower wealth quintiles are more likely to visit a health facility and discuss family planning with a provider than women in higher wealth quintiles.

LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on family planning, see the following tables:

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women[1]	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[1]
Any method	**99.0**	**99.8**	**99.6**	**99.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Any modern method	**99.0**	**99.7**	**99.6**	**99.5**	**99.9**	**100.0**
Female sterilisation	59.0	60.4	64.5	56.3	63.0	56.4
Male sterilisation	37.0	38.5	37.3	44.6	49.0	46.8
Pill	97.1	99.3	98.7	93.4	99.1	95.1
IUCD	74.1	80.2	88.0	53.7	66.3	48.0
Injectables	94.9	98.1	97.1	88.0	97.2	91.8
Implants	90.3	95.1	95.6	71.9	87.2	75.8
Male condom	97.1	98.6	99.6	98.9	99.7	99.6
Female condom	92.0	95.0	95.9	90.9	96.8	96.3
Emergency contraception	27.9	26.2	47.5	33.4	34.5	48.5
Lactational amenorrhoea (LAM)	42.9	49.4	47.0	26.6	36.7	25.6
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Any traditional method	**76.5**	**84.6**	**85.1**	**79.9**	**90.0**	**85.3**
Rhythm	42.7	44.8	51.3	56.2	66.3	59.7
Other	2.7	2.9	6.6	2.0	3.1	2.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	8.3	8.7	9.1	7.9	8.8	8.3
Number of respondents	9,955	6,151	349	8,041	4,010	498
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-54	na	na	na	7.9	8.9	8.3
Number of respondents	na	na	na	8,396	4,328	504

na = Not applicable

[1] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number of women	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number of men
Age						
15-19	99.4	99.4	432	*	*	18
20-24	99.4	99.2	1,045	100.0	100.0	293
25-29	99.9	99.9	1,278	100.0	99.9	713
30-34	100.0	99.9	1,333	100.0	100.0	926
35-39	100.0	100.0	975	100.0	100.0	815
40-44	99.7	99.7	707	99.8	99.8	723
45-49	99.6	99.6	381	100.0	100.0	523
Residence						
Urban	99.9	99.9	2,100	100.0	100.0	1,485
Rural	99.7	99.6	4,051	99.9	99.9	2,525
Province						
Manicaland	99.8	99.4	857	100.0	100.0	493
Mashonaland Central	100.0	100.0	638	99.7	99.5	462
Mashonaland East	99.3	99.2	622	100.0	100.0	418
Mashonaland West	99.9	99.9	774	100.0	100.0	533
Matabeleland North	100.0	100.0	279	100.0	100.0	169
Matabeleland South	99.7	99.7	214	100.0	100.0	128
Midlands	100.0	100.0	794	100.0	100.0	519
Masvingo	99.4	99.4	740	100.0	100.0	410
Harare	99.8	99.8	976	100.0	100.0	712
Bulawayo	100.0	100.0	258	100.0	100.0	168
Education						
No education	98.5	98.5	88	*	*	19
Primary	99.5	99.3	1,826	100.0	100.0	887
Secondary	99.9	99.9	3,813	99.9	99.9	2,545
More than secondary	100.0	100.0	424	100.0	100.0	560
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.6	99.6	1,193	100.0	100.0	715
Second	99.8	99.7	1,191	99.8	99.8	715
Middle	99.6	99.6	1,073	100.0	99.9	674
Fourth	99.8	99.7	1,402	100.0	100.0	943
Highest	100.0	100.0	1,292	100.0	100.0	964
Total 15-49	99.8	99.7	6,151	100.0	99.9	4,010
50-54	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	318
Total 15-54	na	na	na	100.0	99.9	4,328

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUCD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Zimbabwe 2015

			Modern method											Traditional method					
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
ALL WOMEN																			
15-19	12.3	12.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	87.7	100.0	2,199
20-24	48.9	48.6	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.1	7.7	9.4	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	51.1	100.0	1,697
25-29	62.6	61.9	0.2	0.0	35.3	0.8	10.3	10.5	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	37.4	100.0	1,657
30-34	66.8	66.0	0.3	0.0	38.3	0.7	9.6	12.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	33.2	100.0	1,619
35-39	65.4	64.2	0.6	0.0	38.5	0.4	7.9	10.7	5.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	34.6	100.0	1,236
40-44	57.4	56.4	2.2	0.0	28.3	0.7	9.1	8.1	7.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.0	42.6	100.0	965
45-49	43.1	41.7	3.3	0.2	18.9	0.6	4.7	4.5	8.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	56.9	100.0	582
Total	48.6	47.9	0.6	0.0	27.0	0.4	7.2	8.1	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	51.4	100.0	9,955
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																			
15-19	45.8	44.9	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.1	8.1	3.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	54.2	100.0	432
20-24	64.2	63.8	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.1	10.1	9.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	35.8	100.0	1,045
25-29	69.3	68.5	0.3	0.0	43.1	0.9	11.5	9.6	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	30.7	100.0	1,278
30-34	71.5	70.6	0.3	0.0	44.4	0.9	9.6	11.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	28.5	100.0	1,333
35-39	72.9	71.4	0.7	0.0	45.9	0.3	8.5	10.8	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	27.1	100.0	975
40-44	67.4	66.1	2.8	0.0	35.4	1.0	9.6	9.5	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	32.6	100.0	707
45-49	55.8	53.8	3.6	0.4	26.6	0.8	6.3	5.9	9.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	1.2	0.5	44.2	100.0	381
Total	66.8	65.8	0.8	0.0	40.9	0.6	9.6	9.6	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	33.2	100.0	6,151
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																			
15-19	38.7	38.7	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	4.9	6.5	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	100.0	48
20-24	70.6	69.4	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	10.2	16.9	29.2	0.9	2.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	29.4	100.0	72
25-29	73.3	72.6	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	10.3	19.9	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	26.7	100.0	67
30-34	73.5	69.2	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.5	16.8	19.2	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	26.5	100.0	57
35-39	(71.3)	(71.3)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(37.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.7)	100.0	48
40-44	(83.5)	(83.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.6)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(10.6)	(32.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	32
45-49	(56.6)	(56.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(5.0)	(32.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.4)	100.0	25
Total	67.5	66.4	0.1	0.0	16.0	0.1	8.4	14.4	26.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	32.5	100.0	349

Notes: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.4 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method									Any tradi-tional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterili-sation	Male sterili-sation	Pill	IUCD	Inject-ables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	LAM		Rhythm	With-drawal	Other			
Number of living children																		
0	6.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	93.2	100.0	426
1-2	68.8	68.2	0.1	0.1	45.4	0.6	9.6	8.3	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	31.2	100.0	2,688
3-4	75.5	74.4	1.6	0.0	45.7	0.4	10.3	12.0	3.9	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	24.5	100.0	2,234
5+	67.3	65.3	1.2	0.0	32.6	1.5	12.3	12.6	4.3	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	32.7	100.0	803
Residence																		
Urban	71.5	70.7	1.4	0.1	44.1	1.0	6.6	12.0	5.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	28.5	100.0	2,100
Rural	64.3	63.2	0.5	0.0	39.2	0.4	11.2	8.4	3.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	35.7	100.0	4,051
Province																		
Manicaland	58.7	56.7	0.7	0.0	34.3	0.9	10.4	7.8	2.6	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	41.3	100.0	857
Mashonaland Central	66.4	65.2	0.4	0.0	46.5	0.4	7.5	7.2	2.8	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	33.6	100.0	638
Mashonaland East	69.9	69.1	0.6	0.0	43.1	0.6	11.3	10.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	30.1	100.0	622
Mashonaland West	71.7	71.0	0.6	0.0	48.1	0.4	8.5	9.1	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	28.3	100.0	774
Matabeleland North	67.0	66.3	1.3	0.0	29.3	0.5	18.6	10.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	33.0	100.0	279
Matabeleland South	59.8	59.7	0.9	0.1	26.7	0.1	13.4	13.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	40.2	100.0	214
Midlands	68.2	67.2	0.7	0.0	39.6	0.2	11.9	10.7	2.8	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	31.8	100.0	794
Masvingo	61.2	60.5	0.4	0.0	37.7	0.5	11.4	8.1	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	38.8	100.0	740
Harare	71.1	70.4	0.9	0.1	46.8	1.1	4.4	10.6	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	28.9	100.0	976
Bulawayo	72.4	70.8	3.2	0.2	36.9	1.7	5.8	16.2	6.4	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.0	27.6	100.0	258
Education																		
No education	49.3	49.3	0.7	0.0	29.4	0.0	5.0	2.8	9.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.7	100.0	88
Primary	61.8	60.7	0.4	0.0	36.9	0.6	10.5	8.1	3.7	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	38.2	100.0	1,826
Secondary	68.4	67.5	0.8	0.0	42.5	0.6	9.7	9.9	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	31.6	100.0	3,813
More than secondary	76.8	75.4	2.7	0.3	46.4	0.9	5.7	15.7	3.3	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.0	23.2	100.0	424
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	62.8	61.8	0.2	0.0	38.5	0.2	12.5	7.3	2.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	37.2	100.0	1,193
Second	62.8	61.5	0.5	0.0	37.8	0.5	9.9	8.6	3.8	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	37.2	100.0	1,191
Middle	64.1	63.1	0.6	0.0	37.2	0.4	12.2	9.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	35.9	100.0	1,073
Fourth	69.4	68.7	0.7	0.0	44.9	0.4	7.4	10.7	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	30.6	100.0	1,402
Highest	73.4	72.3	1.9	0.2	44.7	1.4	6.8	12.2	4.7	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	26.6	100.0	1,292
Total	66.8	65.8	0.8	0.0	40.9	0.6	9.6	9.6	3.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	33.2	100.0	6,151

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method.

Table 7.5 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Zimbabwe 2015

Source	Female sterilisation	Pill	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Total
Public sector	**62.6**	**69.9**	**(73.3)**	**88.5**	**81.9**	**51.6**	**73.0**
Government hospital/clinic	60.1	8.4	(6.4)	12.7	15.1	9.4	10.8
Municipal clinic	0.0	9.9	(14.9)	15.2	15.5	17.2	12.2
ZNFPC clinic	1.2	2.7	(15.4)	1.4	7.2	0.1	3.1
Rural health centre	0.0	40.0	(24.8)	56.5	42.3	20.5	40.5
Village health worker	0.0	4.8	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.0
MoHCC mobile clinic	0.0	3.6	(11.8)	2.4	1.4	0.7	2.8
ZNFPC CBD/depot holder	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3
Other public sector	1.3	0.2	(0.0)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Private sector	**35.1**	**27.5**	**(26.7)**	**11.0**	**17.7**	**14.1**	**22.3**
Mission hospital/clinic	9.4	1.7	(0.0)	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.3
Pharmacy	0.0	21.6	(0.0)	0.7	0.4	10.7	13.5
Private medical hospital/clinic	25.7	2.1	(4.7)	3.8	6.7	0.5	3.3
Private doctor	0.0	0.8	(3.0)	2.1	2.9	0.0	1.3
CBD	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Private outreach clinic	0.0	0.4	(3.7)	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.7
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.5	(15.2)	1.0	2.9	0.2	1.1
Other source	**0.0**	**2.5**	**(0.0)**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**33.9**	**4.5**
General dealer	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4
Supermarket/tuck shop	0.0	0.7	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	22.5	2.4
Service station	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Bottle store/bar	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1
Other retail	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.7
Public toilet	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Street vendor	0.0	0.6	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Workplace	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.4
Other	**1.0**	**0.1**	**(0.0)**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**
Missing	**1.3**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	56	2,690	43	719	804	415	4,745

Note: Total excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), but includes 2 users of male sterilisation, 11 users of female condoms, and 4 users of emergency contraception. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ZNFPC = Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council
MoHCC = Ministry of Health and Child Care
CBD = Community-Based Distributor

Table 7.6 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, according to method and initial source, Zimbabwe 2015

	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:			
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if side effects experienced	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilisation	(52.8)	(52.8)	(77.7)	27
Pill	56.1	46.7	71.5	2,267
IUCD	(83.8)	(74.9)	(95.3)	38
Injectables	62.5	53.0	73.5	643
Implants	85.3	78.4	82.9	761
Initial source of method[1]				
Public sector	**64.3**	**55.6**	**76.1**	**3,044**
Central hospital	*	*	*	7
Provincial hospital	*	*	*	7
District hospital	68.8	61.5	80.7	565
ZNFPC clinic	76.0	61.9	82.7	112
Rural health centre	63.2	53.9	74.5	1,699
Village health worker	44.8	38.1	58.6	62
MoHCC mobile clinic	55.0	51.3	84.0	71
Government hospital/clinic	64.2	55.8	75.6	506
Other public sector	*	*	*	14
Private medical sector	**61.3**	**52.4**	**68.0**	**632**
Mission hospital/clinic	62.3	57.2	73.8	102
Pharmacy	46.2	36.7	55.4	309
Private hospital/clinic	76.7	68.0	79.7	116
Private doctor	(84.3)	(72.8)	(93.7)	38
CBD	*	*	*	4
Private outreach clinic	(82.7)	(79.4)	(84.5)	25
Other private medical sector	(94.3)	(78.4)	(84.7)	37
Other source	**38.9**	**22.4**	**56.8**	**54**
Total	63.4	54.6	74.4	3,736

Notes: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ZNFPC = Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council
MoHCC = Ministry of Health and Child Care
CBD = Community-Based Distributor
[1] Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.7 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Zimbabwe 2015

	Reason for discontinuation									
Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reasons[2]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reasons[3]	Other reasons	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
Pill	2.7	5.6	1.8	4.9	3.0	1.8	0.7	20.5	5.3	4,477
Injectables	1.2	4.7	2.0	15.6	1.9	3.0	1.6	30.0	12.3	1,182
Implants	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	6.1	1.7	898
Male condom	2.3	8.7	9.3	0.7	8.9	2.6	6.0	38.4	11.3	600
Other[1]	4.3	4.3	3.4	2.0	8.5	2.4	1.5	26.5	11.6	289
All methods	2.3	5.1	2.3	6.0	3.2	1.9	1.3	22.0	6.7	7,446

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey.
[1] Includes LAM and female condom.
[2] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[3] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column
[5] The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.
[6] Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

Table 7.8 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the five years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Zimbabwe 2015

Reason	Pill	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Other modern[1]	Withdrawal	Other[2]	All methods
Became pregnant while using	14.8	5.3	6.5	8.7	(2.6)	10.6	16.6	*	12.2
Wanted to become pregnant	42.8	28.3	23.0	24.4	(3.5)	14.4	41.8	*	37.2
Husband/partner disapproved	1.5	2.6	1.2	10.2	(0.0)	5.3	3.0	*	2.5
Wanted a more effective method	8.4	6.4	3.1	16.0	(57.8)	12.9	20.2	*	9.0
Health concerns/side effects	16.2	40.2	55.3	2.1	(8.8)	23.5	0.3	*	20.7
Lack of access/too far	2.0	3.7	0.4	2.2	(2.9)	0.0	0.0	*	2.2
Cost too much	1.1	2.9	0.3	0.5	(0.0)	1.9	0.0	*	1.3
Inconvenient to use	3.4	2.0	3.2	4.8	(12.2)	6.7	0.0	*	3.3
Up to God/fatalistic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	1.6	*	0.1
Difficult to get pregnant/ menopausal	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.3
Infrequent sex/husband away	5.3	4.2	2.0	18.6	(3.7)	16.5	13.0	*	6.3
Marital dissolution/separation	1.6	1.0	0.6	5.5	(0.0)	0.9	1.5	*	1.8
Other	2.2	2.8	4.4	5.5	(8.4)	4.7	1.3	*	2.7
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	(0.0)	2.5	0.7	*	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	3,431	883	263	451	33	50	88	11	5,211

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Includes IUCD, female condom, and emergency contraception
[2] Includes rhythm method, periodic abstinence, and other traditional methods

Table 7.9.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	12.2	0.5	12.6	44.1	1.8	45.8	56.2	2.2	58.5	78.4	76.8	432
20-24	8.4	1.7	10.1	57.1	7.1	64.2	65.4	8.8	74.2	86.5	86.0	1,045
25-29	8.0	1.9	10.0	52.1	17.2	69.3	60.2	19.1	79.3	87.4	86.4	1,278
30-34	5.4	3.2	8.6	40.0	31.4	71.5	45.4	34.6	80.0	89.3	88.2	1,333
35-39	4.3	6.8	11.1	21.1	51.8	72.9	25.4	58.6	83.9	86.8	85.0	975
40-44	2.0	10.3	12.3	5.9	61.5	67.4	7.8	71.9	79.7	84.6	83.0	707
45-49	0.2	11.4	11.6	0.8	55.0	55.8	1.0	66.4	67.4	82.8	79.9	381
Residence												
Urban	4.8	4.6	9.4	35.2	36.3	71.5	40.0	40.9	80.9	88.3	87.3	2,100
Rural	6.6	4.3	10.9	37.0	27.3	64.3	43.6	31.6	75.2	85.5	84.1	4,051
Province												
Manicaland	6.7	3.4	10.1	36.0	22.7	58.7	42.7	26.1	68.8	85.3	82.4	857
Mashonaland Central	5.9	2.5	8.4	39.4	27.0	66.4	45.4	29.5	74.9	88.7	87.2	638
Mashonaland East	5.6	3.8	9.3	35.2	34.8	69.9	40.7	38.5	79.3	88.2	87.2	622
Mashonaland West	4.0	2.5	6.5	38.5	33.2	71.7	42.5	35.7	78.2	91.7	90.8	774
Matabeleland North	5.4	7.1	12.5	36.4	30.6	67.0	41.8	37.7	79.5	84.3	83.3	279
Matabeleland South	7.6	8.6	16.2	24.8	35.0	59.8	32.4	43.5	75.9	78.7	78.6	214
Midlands	7.2	4.2	11.4	37.2	30.9	68.2	44.5	35.1	79.6	85.7	84.4	794
Masvingo	7.9	7.3	15.2	35.9	25.4	61.2	43.7	32.7	76.4	80.1	79.2	740
Harare	5.2	4.6	9.9	37.0	34.1	71.1	42.2	38.8	81.0	87.8	87.0	976
Bulawayo	4.4	4.4	8.9	32.2	40.2	72.4	36.6	44.6	81.3	89.1	87.1	258
Education												
No education	8.1	14.2	22.3	25.0	24.3	49.3	33.1	38.5	71.6	68.8	68.8	88
Primary	7.6	5.8	13.4	33.2	28.6	61.8	40.8	34.4	75.1	82.2	80.8	1,826
Secondary	5.6	3.8	9.4	38.5	30.0	68.4	44.1	33.7	77.8	87.9	86.8	3,813
More than secondary	2.6	1.9	4.5	33.5	43.3	76.8	36.1	45.1	81.2	94.5	92.8	424
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	8.7	5.4	14.1	40.7	22.1	62.8	49.4	27.5	76.9	81.7	80.4	1,193
Second	6.9	4.9	11.8	35.5	27.3	62.8	42.4	32.2	74.6	84.1	82.5	1,191
Middle	5.5	3.5	9.0	34.5	29.7	64.1	40.0	33.1	73.1	87.7	86.4	1,073
Fourth	6.2	4.3	10.5	38.0	31.4	69.4	44.2	35.8	80.0	86.8	85.9	1,402
Highest	3.0	3.7	6.7	33.0	40.4	73.4	35.9	44.2	80.1	91.6	90.3	1,292
Total	6.0	4.4	10.4	36.4	30.4	66.8	42.4	34.8	77.2	86.5	85.2	6,151

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUCD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table 7.9.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for women who are not currently married

Percentage of all women and women not currently married age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
					ALL WOMEN							
Age												
15-19	4.4	0.2	4.6	11.0	1.2	12.3	15.4	1.5	16.9	72.7	71.7	2,199
20-24	7.0	1.3	8.3	42.2	6.7	48.9	49.2	8.1	57.3	85.5	84.9	1,697
25-29	7.1	2.0	9.2	46.5	16.1	62.6	53.7	18.1	71.8	87.2	86.2	1,657
30-34	4.7	3.2	7.9	36.8	30.0	66.8	41.6	33.2	74.8	89.4	88.3	1,619
35-39	3.7	6.4	10.0	18.1	47.3	65.4	21.8	53.7	75.5	86.7	85.1	1,236
40-44	1.4	8.0	9.4	6.3	51.0	57.4	7.7	59.0	66.7	85.9	84.6	965
45-49	0.1	8.8	8.9	0.9	42.1	43.1	1.0	50.9	51.9	82.9	80.4	582
Residence												
Urban	3.6	3.2	6.7	24.3	23.8	48.1	27.9	27.0	54.8	87.7	86.7	3,829
Rural	5.4	3.2	8.7	27.5	21.3	48.8	32.9	24.6	57.5	84.9	83.6	6,126
Province												
Manicaland	5.5	2.9	8.3	25.7	17.6	43.3	31.1	20.5	51.6	83.9	81.3	1,266
Mashonaland Central	4.9	2.1	6.9	30.9	22.3	53.3	35.8	24.4	60.2	88.5	87.1	882
Mashonaland East	4.3	2.6	6.9	26.9	25.7	52.6	31.2	28.3	59.5	88.4	87.2	952
Mashonaland West	3.5	2.3	5.8	28.0	25.6	53.6	31.5	27.9	59.5	90.2	89.5	1,160
Matabeleland North	5.1	4.7	9.8	28.6	23.4	52.0	33.7	28.1	61.9	84.1	83.1	465
Matabeleland South	7.6	5.7	13.3	20.4	25.1	45.5	28.0	30.8	58.9	77.3	77.2	419
Midlands	5.7	2.8	8.5	27.4	23.2	50.6	33.1	26.0	59.1	85.7	84.6	1,263
Masvingo	5.4	4.9	10.3	24.1	18.1	42.2	29.5	23.0	52.5	80.4	79.6	1,187
Harare	3.5	3.2	6.7	24.9	22.5	47.5	28.4	25.7	54.2	87.6	86.7	1,783
Bulawayo	3.8	2.9	6.7	24.3	22.8	47.2	28.2	25.7	53.9	87.5	85.8	577
Education												
No education	6.8	11.5	18.3	20.2	20.3	40.4	27.0	31.8	58.8	68.8	68.8	126
Primary	6.6	4.7	11.4	26.8	24.3	51.1	33.4	29.1	62.5	81.8	80.6	2,571
Secondary	4.2	2.7	6.8	26.0	20.8	46.9	30.2	23.5	53.7	87.3	86.1	6,527
More than secondary	2.3	1.4	3.7	27.5	28.4	55.9	29.8	29.8	59.6	93.8	92.3	731
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	7.6	4.4	12.0	31.2	18.1	49.3	38.8	22.5	61.3	80.5	79.4	1,704
Second	5.5	3.8	9.3	27.7	22.2	49.9	33.2	26.0	59.3	84.3	82.7	1,693
Middle	4.6	2.4	7.0	24.0	22.3	46.3	28.6	24.8	53.4	86.8	85.7	1,748
Fourth	4.6	3.4	8.0	27.6	24.0	51.5	32.2	27.3	59.5	86.5	85.4	2,307
Highest	2.4	2.4	4.8	22.4	23.6	45.9	24.7	25.9	50.7	90.6	89.5	2,503
Total	4.7	3.2	7.9	26.3	22.3	48.6	31.0	25.5	56.5	86.0	84.8	9,955

Continued…

Table 7.9.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
	SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4]											
Age												
15-19	38.3	1.3	39.6	29.1	9.5	38.7	67.4	10.9	78.3	49.4	49.4	48
20-24	14.2	2.5	16.7	59.5	11.1	70.6	73.7	13.6	87.3	80.9	79.5	72
25-29	9.8	4.3	14.1	54.5	18.8	73.3	64.3	23.1	87.4	83.8	83.1	67
30-34	6.8	10.1	16.9	35.6	37.9	73.5	42.4	48.0	90.4	81.3	76.6	57
35-39	(4.7)	(19.3)	(24.0)	(20.7)	(50.6)	(71.3)	(25.4)	(69.9)	(95.3)	(74.8)	(74.8)	48
40-44	(0.0)	(5.8)	(5.8)	(24.8)	(58.7)	(83.5)	(24.8)	(64.5)	(89.3)	(93.5)	(93.5)	32
45-49	(0.0)	(30.3)	(30.3)	(9.0)	(47.6)	(56.6)	(9.0)	(77.9)	(86.9)	(65.1)	(65.1)	25
Residence												
Urban	11.7	10.8	22.5	40.2	24.2	64.4	51.9	35.0	86.9	74.1	72.3	187
Rural	12.0	5.9	17.9	36.3	34.7	71.0	48.3	40.6	88.9	79.9	79.3	163
Province												
Manicaland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Mashonaland Central	(2.2)	(1.5)	(3.7)	(34.3)	(52.7)	(87.1)	(36.6)	(54.2)	(90.8)	(95.9)	(95.9)	19
Mashonaland East	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Mashonaland West	(15.4)	(9.0)	(24.4)	(31.1)	(39.9)	(71.0)	(46.5)	(48.9)	(95.3)	(74.4)	(74.4)	36
Matabeleland North	(7.7)	(3.2)	(10.8)	(53.3)	(29.6)	(82.9)	(61.0)	(32.8)	(93.7)	(88.5)	(85.1)	28
Matabeleland South	21.1	10.9	32.0	36.7	22.0	58.8	57.9	32.9	90.8	64.7	64.7	35
Midlands	(17.2)	(4.5)	(21.8)	(28.4)	(34.9)	(63.3)	(45.6)	(39.4)	(85.1)	(74.4)	(74.4)	49
Masvingo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Harare	(9.3)	(13.1)	(22.4)	(41.7)	(27.4)	(69.1)	(51.0)	(40.5)	(91.5)	(75.5)	(72.1)	77
Bulawayo	13.5	6.2	19.6	48.8	20.2	69.0	62.3	26.4	88.7	77.8	76.8	49
Education												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Primary	12.2	8.6	20.8	31.4	37.9	69.3	43.6	46.5	90.1	76.9	75.9	97
Secondary	11.6	9.9	21.5	37.4	27.7	65.1	49.0	37.6	86.6	75.1	73.7	194
More than secondary	11.4	0.0	11.4	58.4	16.3	74.7	69.8	16.3	86.1	86.8	85.7	50
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	(11.8)	(14.1)	(25.9)	(28.1)	(32.3)	(60.4)	(39.9)	(46.5)	(86.3)	(70.0)	(70.0)	44
Second	(6.4)	(1.9)	(8.3)	(50.2)	(33.2)	(83.4)	(56.6)	(35.1)	(91.7)	(90.9)	(88.0)	32
Middle	13.9	4.7	18.7	27.8	44.8	72.6	41.8	49.5	91.2	79.6	79.6	54
Fourth	9.9	9.9	19.8	33.8	33.2	67.0	43.6	43.2	86.8	77.2	74.6	110
Highest	14.5	8.5	23.0	49.1	14.5	63.5	63.5	23.0	86.6	73.4	72.9	108
Total	11.9	8.5	20.3	38.4	29.1	67.5	50.2	37.6	87.8	76.8	75.6	349

Notes: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUCD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.10 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Zimbabwe 2015

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children[1]					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	77.2	77.6	77.9	69.5	58.9	71.2
Unsure	0.9	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.6
Does not intend to use	21.9	20.3	19.8	29.4	39.6	27.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	245	421	448	396	534	2,045

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.11 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Women							Men						
	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ maga-zine	Pamph-lets or posters	Mobile phone	None of these five media sources	Number of women	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ maga-zine	Pamph-lets or posters	Mobile phone	None of these five media sources	Number of men
Age														
15-19	18.3	11.7	14.1	10.7	4.6	65.1	2,199	21.1	11.1	13.7	13.8	5.4	60.9	2,126
20-24	27.7	17.1	19.0	20.0	9.6	51.0	1,697	35.7	18.4	24.8	21.1	9.9	43.0	1,330
25-29	30.3	17.7	19.3	23.0	8.1	50.4	1,657	36.0	17.8	28.2	24.6	13.2	40.4	1,148
30-34	31.5	20.4	23.8	27.7	10.6	45.1	1,619	39.3	20.6	35.0	32.3	13.8	33.8	1,120
35-39	31.5	20.0	22.5	25.1	11.5	47.2	1,236	43.8	28.5	43.5	40.2	19.5	29.0	917
40-44	33.5	23.0	25.8	26.5	9.4	44.3	965	47.3	33.1	47.5	41.7	20.2	24.5	809
45-49	33.2	21.2	21.9	23.9	6.8	46.8	582	44.5	30.4	48.5	44.0	16.6	27.1	591
Residence														
Urban	33.2	33.8	35.7	33.2	13.4	34.2	3,829	39.7	36.9	50.3	38.1	18.0	24.4	2,900
Rural	24.8	7.6	10.3	13.7	5.4	62.6	6,126	32.5	10.7	18.4	21.0	9.2	51.0	5,140
Province														
Manicaland	27.4	10.4	13.1	14.2	6.3	59.3	1,266	35.7	13.8	23.3	20.0	9.7	45.8	1,072
Mashonaland Central	30.5	9.5	12.3	12.5	6.7	58.4	882	43.2	12.5	23.4	27.8	13.6	39.8	806
Mashonaland East	38.8	13.0	16.5	20.5	7.4	46.2	952	42.9	13.4	26.2	23.9	12.8	41.7	807
Mashonaland West	30.0	12.4	12.1	20.5	5.6	53.8	1,160	38.0	15.8	27.0	23.5	9.2	42.9	1,004
Matabeleland North	14.5	10.2	11.0	13.9	4.1	69.5	465	16.5	9.2	10.2	27.9	4.7	58.5	366
Matabeleland South	15.0	11.8	14.2	24.4	5.6	61.6	419	21.6	13.0	21.4	33.9	9.8	51.5	335
Midlands	20.4	10.8	12.9	16.0	4.9	64.2	1,263	26.2	16.3	21.7	19.6	10.7	52.8	986
Masvingo	18.9	15.2	16.4	18.9	8.1	59.1	1,187	16.9	16.3	18.5	22.7	9.4	56.9	843
Harare	35.3	33.3	39.1	30.9	15.3	32.2	1,783	43.6	34.5	54.3	38.9	18.7	22.1	1,412
Bulawayo	37.5	47.0	44.4	41.9	16.6	25.2	577	53.1	59.9	58.8	40.7	20.3	12.9	409
Education														
No education	15.4	5.0	1.8	5.9	1.3	75.1	126	(18.7)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(77.9)	38
Primary	21.3	4.9	4.7	8.8	3.2	69.3	2,571	27.6	5.6	7.5	11.7	4.8	62.4	1,803
Secondary	29.7	19.7	22.1	22.9	9.8	48.0	6,527	36.6	20.4	31.5	28.0	13.6	38.7	5,349
More than secondary	39.1	47.2	58.5	51.3	16.5	18.3	731	42.5	50.5	69.0	55.8	20.9	12.4	849
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	16.6	1.6	4.0	9.4	2.8	75.0	1,704	25.0	2.9	8.6	13.8	5.0	64.0	1,212
Second	23.7	4.5	7.7	10.9	4.5	66.5	1,693	31.7	7.2	14.5	18.5	8.6	54.5	1,448
Middle	29.9	8.1	11.0	15.1	5.7	56.9	1,748	37.4	10.5	20.4	21.6	10.9	47.0	1,558
Fourth	32.7	21.8	24.8	25.7	11.2	43.6	2,307	38.4	24.2	37.7	31.9	15.1	33.6	1,852
Highest	33.1	40.5	41.3	36.2	14.5	29.7	2,503	38.9	44.4	54.6	41.7	18.1	20.9	1,970
Total 15-49	28.0	17.7	20.0	21.2	8.5	51.7	9,955	35.1	20.2	29.9	27.2	12.3	41.4	8,041
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	48.2	36.1	38.6	36.7	16.2	28.3	355
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	35.7	20.9	30.3	27.6	12.5	40.9	8,396

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 7.12 Contact of non-users with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	8.4	4.0	25.4	88.2	1,929
20-24	9.7	15.8	31.9	77.7	866
25-29	9.0	24.9	32.0	68.6	619
30-34	13.5	24.6	31.6	66.7	537
35-39	14.6	25.1	27.9	65.2	427
40-44	16.2	25.0	36.7	66.6	412
45-49	12.2	14.1	30.0	75.7	332
Residence					
Urban	9.0	12.9	29.4	80.1	1,987
Rural	11.6	15.9	29.3	75.6	3,134
Province					
Manicaland	12.1	15.9	23.3	75.5	718
Mashonaland Central	8.8	15.9	30.7	77.8	412
Mashonaland East	11.5	15.6	34.2	76.0	451
Mashonaland West	12.1	12.4	37.4	77.7	538
Matabeleland North	6.8	15.4	31.4	79.0	223
Matabeleland South	4.7	14.0	20.2	82.7	228
Midlands	12.4	14.1	33.3	77.6	623
Masvingo	13.1	18.9	26.8	71.6	686
Harare	8.7	11.2	27.8	81.4	937
Bulawayo	9.7	16.3	28.6	77.0	305
Education					
No education	9.3	18.3	30.2	72.4	75
Primary	10.2	16.4	24.9	76.6	1,256
Secondary	10.7	13.7	29.7	78.1	3,468
More than secondary	11.5	18.9	43.2	72.6	322
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	9.6	18.6	25.1	73.7	863
Second	11.4	14.7	29.6	76.6	848
Middle	12.2	15.9	28.9	76.1	938
Fourth	11.5	14.2	31.7	77.2	1,119
Highest	8.9	12.0	30.3	81.0	1,354
Total	10.6	14.8	29.4	77.3	5,121

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Current levels:*** For the 5-year period preceding the survey, the under-5 mortality rate is 69 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate is 50 deaths per 1,000 live births. About one in 15 children in Zimbabwe dies before his or her fifth birthday, and about 70 percent of these deaths occur during infancy.
- ***Trends:*** Under-5 mortality peaked in the five years before the 1999 ZDHS. Under-5 mortality increased from 1988 (71 deaths per 1,000 live births) to 1999 (102 deaths per 1000 live births) and then declined (69 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015).
- ***Provincial differences:*** Large differences in perinatal mortality are seen among the provinces. The perinatal mortality rate ranges from a low of 17 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Matabeleland South to a high of 43 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Manicaland.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of the population, and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality of life. This information can help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and can lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing. Estimates of infant and child mortality are also used for population projections, particularly if the level of adult mortality is known from another source or can be inferred with reasonable confidence.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates. The chapter also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information is collected as part of a retrospective birth history, in which female respondents list all of the children they have borne, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age, or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories depends upon the mother's ability to recall all children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from the birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which can distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to reduce his or her overall work load, because live births that occur during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions. In the 2015 ZDHS questionnaire, the cut-off year for these questions was 2010. **Appendix Table D.4** shows

that the rates of completeness of birth dates to be greater than 99 percent in this interval. The sex ratio at birth in **Table D.4** shows a high level of accuracy in female-male birth reporting.

- **Table D.5** shows the distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0-6 days, for the 5-year periods preceding the survey. For all infant deaths reported in days, for the period 0-4 years preceding the survey, 76 percent were neonatal deaths that occurred in the first week of life. For all infant deaths reported in days for the 20 years preceding the survey, 76 percent were neonatal deaths.

- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another. To minimise errors in reporting age at death, ZDHS interviewers were instructed to record age at death in days if the death took place in the month following the birth, in months if the child died before age 2, and in years if the child was at least age 2. Interviewers were also asked to probe for deaths reported at age 1 to determine a more precise age at death in terms of months. **Appendix Table D.6** shows that, for the five years preceding the survey, the number of reported deaths at age 12 months, or 1 year, is fewer than the number of deaths reported at 11 months and comparable with the number reported at 13 months. This indicates that there is no apparent distortion of the infant mortality rate.

- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on the mothers' reports (e.g., birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high, or if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of the mothers and those of their children. In countries like Zimbabwe with high rates of female adult mortality, primarily due to the HIV epidemic (see Chapter 14), these assumptions may not hold, and the resulting childhood mortality rates will be understated to some degree.

8.1 Infant and Child Mortality

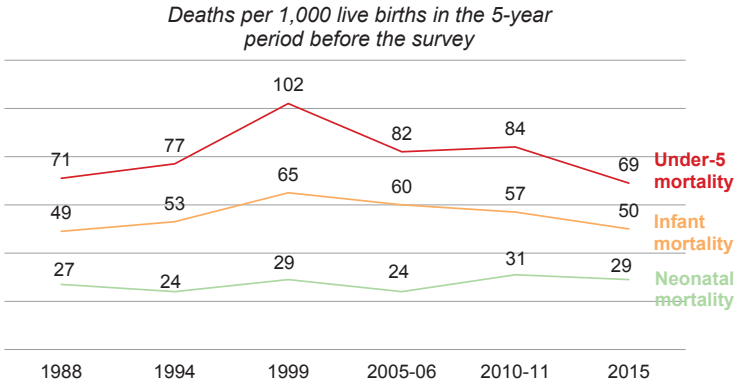
Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates

Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality are direct estimates of the risk of dying within 1 month, 1 year, and 5 years after birth, respectively. Postneonatal mortality is the arithmetic difference between infant and neonatal mortality while child mortality is the probability of dying between exact age 1 and the fifth birthday. All rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to the first birthday.

Sample: Live births to women age 15-49

For the 5-year period preceding the survey, the under-5 mortality rate is 69 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate is 50 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). In other words, about one in 15 children in Zimbabwe dies before his or her fifth birthday, and about 70 percent of these deaths occur during infancy. The neonatal mortality rate was 29 deaths per 1,000 live births, meaning that about 4 in 10 childhood deaths took place in the first month of life.

Figure 8.1 **Trends in childhood mortality**



Trends: Under-5 mortality increased from 1988 (71 deaths per 1,000 live births) to 1999 (102 deaths per 1000 live births) and then declined such that the rate in 2015 (69 deaths per 1,000 live births) is just slightly lower than the 1988 rate (**Figure 8.1**). Similar patterns are observed for infant and neonatal mortality rates. Infant mortality was 49 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1988 and rose to 65 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1999 before declining to 50 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015. Although differences in neonatal mortality rates are smaller, notably neonatal mortality rates also peaked in 1999 (40 deaths per 1,000 live births).

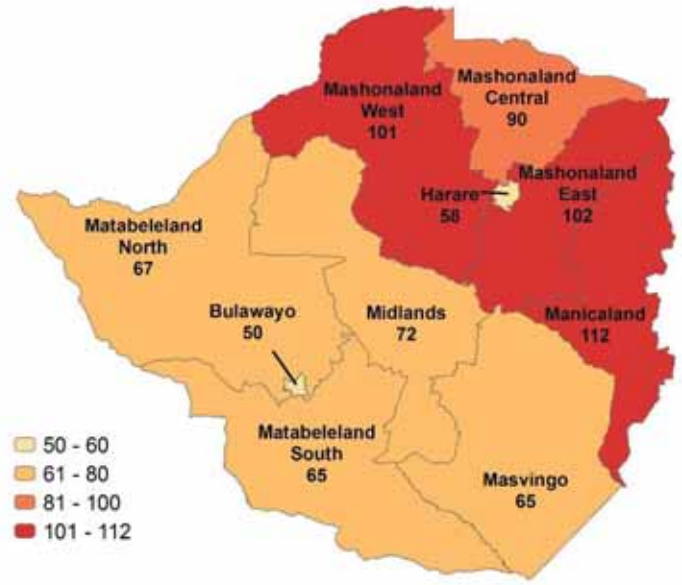
Patterns by background characteristics

Mortality estimates by background characteristics are calculated for the 10-year period before the survey to ensure that there are sufficient cases to produce statistically reliable estimates (**Table 8.2**).

- Under-5 mortality is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (92 deaths per 1,000 live births versus 60 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- Among the provinces, under-5 mortality ranges from a low of 50 deaths per 1,000 live births in Bulawayo to a high of 112 deaths per 1,000 live births in Manicaland (**Figure 8.2**).

Figure 8.2 **Under-5 mortality by province**

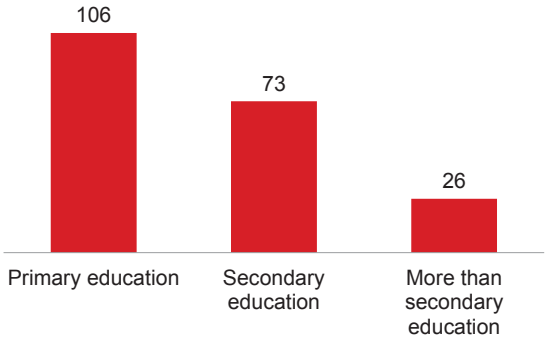
Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 10-year period before the survey



- Neonatal mortality ranges from a low of 16 deaths per 1,000 live births in Matabeleland South to a high of 46 deaths per 1,000 live births in Mashonaland West.
- Under-5 mortality declines with the level of education of the mother (**Figure 8.3**).
- Under-5 mortality generally decreases with household wealth, from 102 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 52 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 8.3 **Under-5 mortality by mother's education**

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



8.2 Biodemographic Risk Factors

Researchers have identified multiple risk factors for infant and child mortality based on the characteristics of the mother and child, and the circumstances of the birth. **Table 8.3** illustrates the relationship between these risk factors and neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Boys are more likely to die in childhood than girls. The gender gap is seen across all mortality rates.
- The relationship between childhood mortality and mother's age at birth shows the expected U-shape pattern for all the childhood mortality indicators except postneonatal mortality.
- Infant mortality is much higher for children who were small or very small at birth compared with those who were average or larger than average (68 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 44 deaths per 1,000 live births).

8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy loss that occurs after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the five years before the survey.

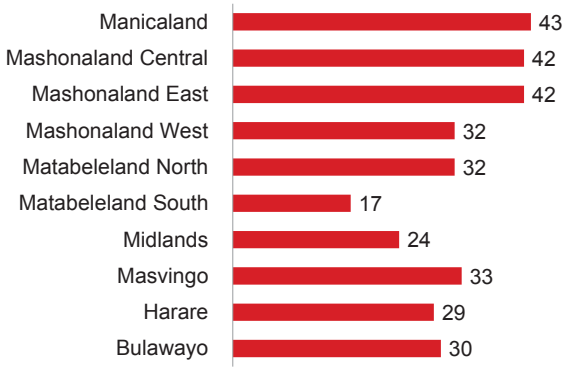
The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to ascertain whether a death is one or the other. Because the perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, it offers a better measure of the level of mortality around delivery. During the 5 years before the survey, the perinatal mortality rate in Zimbabwe was 34 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Perinatal mortality rates are highest among the oldest mothers.
- Differences by province are large. Perinatal mortality ranges from a low of 17 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Matabeleland South to a high of 43 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Manicaland (**Figure 8.4**).

Figure 8.4 **Perinatal mortality by province**

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months duration for the 5-year period before the survey



8.4 HIGHER-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

Typically, infants and young children have a higher risk of dying if they are born to very young mothers or older mothers, if they are born after a short interval, or if their mothers have already had many children. In the following analysis, mothers are classified as too young if they are less than age 18 at the time of birth of the child and too old if they are age 35 or more at the time of the birth. A short birth interval is defined as less than 24 months, and a high-order birth is defined as occurring after 3 or more previous births (i.e., birth order >3). A birth may be at an elevated risk of dying from a combination of characteristics.

The first column of **Table 8.5** shows the percent of births in the five years before the survey classified by various risk categories. Overall, 41 percent of births are in at least one avoidable high-risk category; 28 percent are in a single high-risk category, and 13 percent have multiple high-risk characteristics.

The second column in **Table 8.5** presents risk ratios, which represent the increased risk of mortality among births in various high-risk categories relative to births without any high-risk characteristics. The primary factor leading to heightened mortality risk in Zimbabwe is the mother's age less than 18 (risk ratio of 1.58). The largest percentage of high-risk births in Zimbabwe are of high birth order (16 percent). Notably, however, these births actually exhibit a modest decreased risk of mortality (0.94). This acts to reduce the risk ratios in the overall single high-risk category (risk ratio of 1.15) and in the overall multiple high-risk category (risk ratio of 1.32).

The third column in **Table 8.5** shows the distribution of currently married women by the risk category into which a birth conceived at the time of the survey would fall. The data in the table show that 25 percent of women are not in any elevated mortality risk category, and 5 percent are only at risk of having their first birth between ages 18 and 34, which is considered to be an unavoidable risk. Among those who are in an elevated mortality risk category (71 percent of women), 32 percent have a single high risk and 38 percent have multiple risks.

List of Tables

For detailed information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Zimbabwe 2015

Years preceding the survey	Approximate time period of estimated rates	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	2010-2015	29	22	50	20	69
5-9	2005-2010	32	37	69	32	99
10-14	2000-2005	23	25	48	29	76

Note: Estimates are for deaths per 1,000 live births except for child mortality, which is deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates according to socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	27	20	46	14	60
Rural	32	32	64	30	92
Province					
Manicaland	35	43	78	37	112
Mashonaland Central	28	36	64	28	90
Mashonaland East	34	35	68	36	102
Mashonaland West	46	25	71	32	101
Matabeleland North	25	21	46	23	67
Matabeleland South	16	29	46	21	65
Midlands	32	28	60	13	72
Masvingo	22	22	44	22	65
Harare	23	20	42	16	58
Bulawayo	26	14	40	10	50
Mother's education					
None	*	*	*	*	*
Primary	38	37	74	34	106
Secondary	28	24	52	22	73
More than secondary	14	10	24	2	26
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	32	35	68	37	102
Second	35	30	65	27	90
Middle	33	38	72	26	96
Fourth	28	18	46	23	68
Highest	22	21	43	9	52

Note: An asterisk indicates that a rate is based on fewer than 250 person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates according to demographic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to demographic characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Demographic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	35	29	63	27	88
Female	26	28	54	23	76
Mother's age at birth					
<20	38	31	69	29	96
20-29	26	28	54	23	76
30-39	35	26	61	29	88
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	35	27	62	22	82
2-3	26	27	52	24	75
4-6	32	29	62	28	88
7+	(42)	(60)	(102)	*	*
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	60	59	119	49	162
2 years	32	32	63	27	88
3 years	15	23	38	23	60
4+ years	25	22	47	22	68
Birth size[3]					
Small/very small	41	27	68	na	na
Average or larger	26	18	44	na	na

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.
na = Not available
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births
[3] Rates for the five-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the five-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Perinatal mortality rate[3]	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	19	32	47	1,085
20-29	21	57	23	3,449
30-39	24	49	42	1,745
40-49	12	3	95	158
Previous pregnancy interval in months[4]				
First pregnancy	20	39	37	1,564
<15	10	19	46	619
15-26	8	13	22	977
27-38	8	22	33	914
39+	32	47	33	2,364
Residence				
Urban	19	39	29	2,020
Rural	57	101	36	4,417
Province				
Manicaland	11	31	43	972
Mashonaland Central	16	11	42	639
Mashonaland East	13	13	42	621
Mashonaland West	8	20	32	850
Matabeleland North	2	7	32	286
Matabeleland South	2	2	17	237
Midlands	3	17	24	859
Masvingo	10	15	33	766
Harare	9	18	29	944
Bulawayo	2	6	30	262
Mother's education				
No education	0	2	28	73
Primary	17	50	33	2,038
Secondary	57	84	35	3,986
More than secondary	2	3	17	340
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	13	35	32	1,473
Second	24	33	45	1,262
Middle	12	23	32	1,108
Fourth	19	30	32	1,507
Highest	10	19	26	1,087
Total	77	140	34	6,437

[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting seven or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of seven or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.
[4] Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Zimbabwe 2015

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category	38.6	1.00	24.5
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	20.0	1.10	5.0
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	6.1	1.58	0.9
Mother's age >34	2.0	1.25	5.9
Birth interval <24 months	4.4	1.26	9.7
Birth order >3	15.5	0.94	16.0
Subtotal	28.1	1.15	32.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.3	*	0.4
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	*	0.3
Age >34 and birth order >3	9.2	1.27	26.4
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.6	(0.00)	3.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.0	1.82	7.9
Subtotal	13.3	1.32	38.3
In any avoidable high-risk category	41.4	1.21	70.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births/women	6,360	na	6,151

Notes: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Ratios in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a ratio is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilised women

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE 9

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care coverage:*** Ninety-three percent of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider during pregnancy for their most recent birth. However, only 39 percent received any antenatal care during their first trimester.
- ***Components of antenatal care:*** Nearly all women who received ANC had their blood pressure measured (97 percent) and a blood sample taken (98 percent).
- ***Protection against neonatal tetanus:*** Fifty-four percent of the women who gave birth in the 5 years preceding the survey had sufficient tetanus toxoid injections to ensure that their most recent birth was protected against neonatal tetanus.
- ***Delivery:*** Seventy-seven percent of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place in a health facility.
- ***Caesarean section:*** Six percent of births in the past 5 years were delivered via Caesarean section.
- ***Maternal postnatal checks:*** Among women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 57 percent received a postnatal check-up in the first 2 days after birth.
- ***Newborn postnatal checks:*** Among newborns born in the 2 years preceding the survey, 73 percent received a postnatal check-up in the first 2 days after birth.

The health care services that a mother receives during pregnancy, childbirth, and the immediate postnatal period are important for the survival and wellbeing of both the mother and the infant. The 2015 ZDHS obtained information on the extent to which women in Zimbabwe receive care during each of these stages. These findings are important to those who design policy and implement programmes that improve maternal and child health care services.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, the number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second part focuses on childbirth and presents information on the place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and caesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns. The conclusion examines the barriers that women may face when seeking care during pregnancy, delivery, and the postnatal period.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, i.e., doctors, nurses, and nurse midwives.

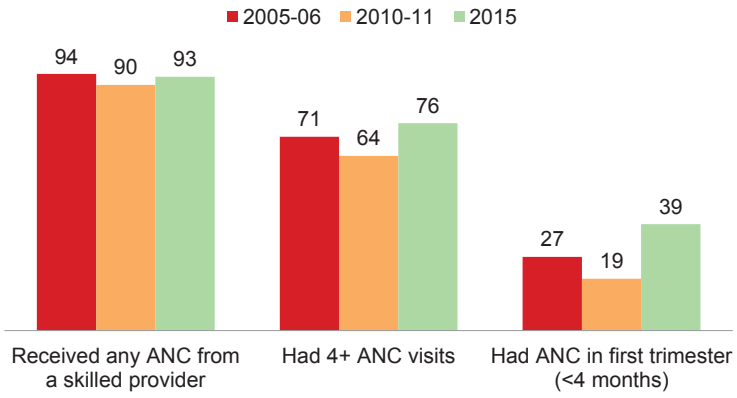
Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

Ninety-three percent of women age 15-49 received ANC from a skilled provider during the pregnancy of their most recent birth (**Table 9.1**). The majority of women received ANC from a nurse (64 percent), while 17 percent received ANC from a nurse midwife and 12 percent from a doctor.

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 in Zimbabwe who received ANC from a skilled provider increased slightly from 90 percent in 2010-11 to 93 percent in 2015, returning to 2005-06 ZDHS levels (**Figure 9.1**).

Figure 9.1 **Antenatal care coverage trends**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher-order births are less likely to receive ANC than lower-order births (**Table 9.1**). Eighty percent of women giving birth to their sixth or higher-order child received ANC from a skilled provider, compared with 96 percent of women giving birth to their first child.
- ANC coverage from a skilled provider is somewhat higher in urban areas than in rural areas (96 percent and 92 percent, respectively). It is noteworthy that urban women are four times more likely than rural women to receive ANC from a doctor (24 percent versus 6 percent).
- ANC coverage from a skilled provider is highest in Matabeleland North (98 percent) and lowest in Manicaland (86 percent).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are more than six times as likely as women in the lowest two wealth quintiles to receive ANC from a doctor (32 percent versus 5 percent).

9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

Ninety-three percent of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey had at least one ANC visit (**Table 9.2, Figure 9.1**). Three-quarters of women (76 percent) had four or more visits and only 7 percent did not receive any ANC. There are no major differences by place of residence in the number of visits made by women. Overall, 39 percent of women were in their first trimester of pregnancy at the time of their first ANC visit, as recommended. However, it must be noted that a relatively high percentage of women (35 percent) were four to five months pregnant when they first had an ANC visit and 17 percent delayed until sixth or seventh month.

Trends: The proportion of women who received the recommended four or more ANC visits has increased from 71 percent since 2005-06 to 76 percent in 2015 (**Figure 9.1**), while the proportion of women receiving no ANC has decreased from 10 percent to 7 percent. The median number of months pregnant at the first ANC visit has decreased gradually, from 5.0 months in 2005-06 to 4.4 months in 2015.

9.1.3 Components of ANC Visits

Among women who received ANC, 98 percent had a blood sample taken, 97 percent had their blood pressure measured, and 68 percent had a urine sample taken (**Table 9.3**). Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, 83 percent took iron tablets or syrup and only 3 percent of women took intestinal parasite drugs.

Trends: There have been fluctuations in coverage of each of the three ANC components between 2005-06 and 2015 ZDHS surveys. The proportion of pregnant women who had their blood pressure measured decreased from 93 percent in 2005-06 to 88 percent in 2010-11, and then it increased to 97 percent in 2015. Blood samples were taken from 68 percent of pregnant women in 2005-06 compared with 84 percent in 2010-11 and 98 percent in 2015. Urine sample collection fluctuated from 69 percent in 2005-06 to 60 percent in 2010-11 and to 68 percent in 2015.

Other Components of ANC

The 2015 ZDHS also collected data on other components of care important to maternal and newborn health outcomes. Eighty-three percent of women took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of their last birth. For complete information on these components of ANC, see **Table 9.3**.

9.2 Protection Against Neonatal Tetanus

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during that pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Depending on whether and when a pregnant woman has been vaccinated against tetanus before the most recent pregnancy, the woman may need as many as two tetanus toxoid injections during her pregnancy to protect her baby against neonatal tetanus. Fifty-four percent of women's last births were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.4**).

Trends: The proportion of births in the 5 years before the survey protected against neonatal tetanus decreased from 59 percent in 2005-06 to 54 percent in 2010-11 and in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- First-order births (49 percent) and births of sixth or higher order (46 percent) are more likely to be protected against neonatal tetanus when compared with other births (55 to 58 percent).
- Mashonaland West has the highest proportion of births protected against neonatal tetanus (67 percent), while Harare has the lowest proportion (45 percent).

9.3 PLACE OF DELIVERY

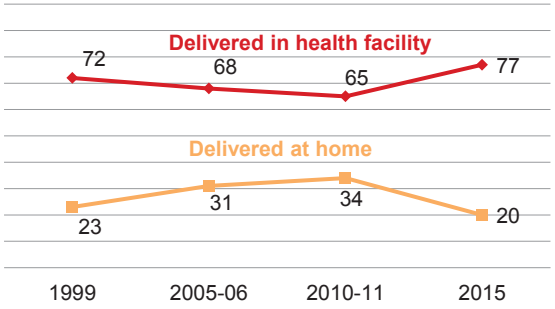
Institutional deliveries
Deliveries that take place in a health facility
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Seventy-seven percent of live births in the 5 years before the survey took place in a health facility, while 20 percent were delivered at home. Most institutional deliveries took place at public sector health facilities (65 percent) (**Table 9.5**).

Trends: Institutional deliveries in Zimbabwe declined from 72 percent in 1999, to 68 percent in 2005-06, and 65 percent in 2010-11, and then substantially increased to 77 percent in 2015. Over the same period, home deliveries increased from 23 percent in 1999, to 31 percent in 2005-06, and 34 percent in 2011-10, and then decreased notably to 20 percent in 2015 (**Figure 9.2**).

Figure 9.2 **Trends in place of delivery**

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey

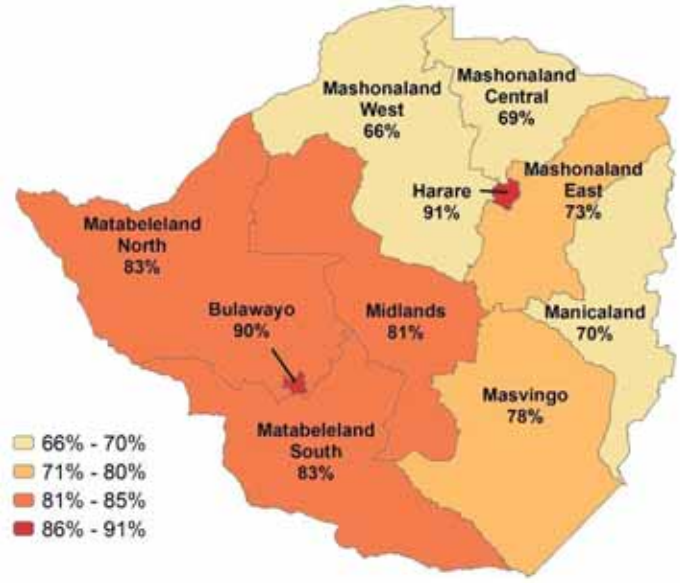


Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher-order births (6+) are more likely to be delivered at home (43 percent) compared with 13 percent of first-order births (**Table 9.5**).
- Only 21 percent of live births to women who received no ANC services took place in a health facility compared with 86 percent of live births to women who received four or more visits.
- Nine in ten births in Harare and Bulawayo were delivered in a health facility, compared with 66 percent in Mashonaland West (**Figure 9.3**).

Figure 9.3 **Institutional deliveries by province**

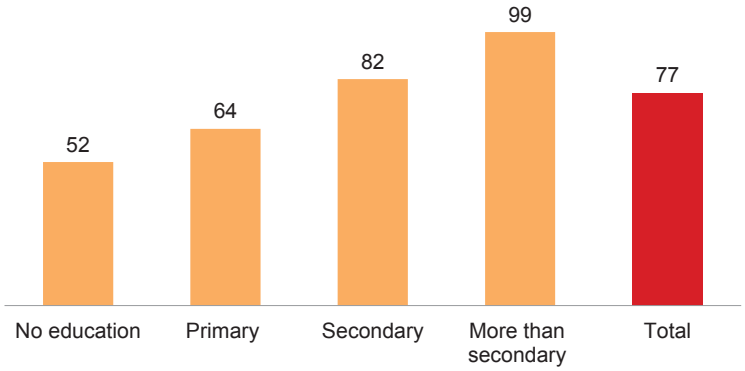
Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that were delivered at a health facility



- Births to mothers with more than a secondary education are much more likely to take place in a health facility than births to mothers with no education (99 percent and 52 percent, respectively) (**Figure 9.4**).

Figure 9.4 Institutional deliveries by mother's education

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that were delivered at a health facility



9.4 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

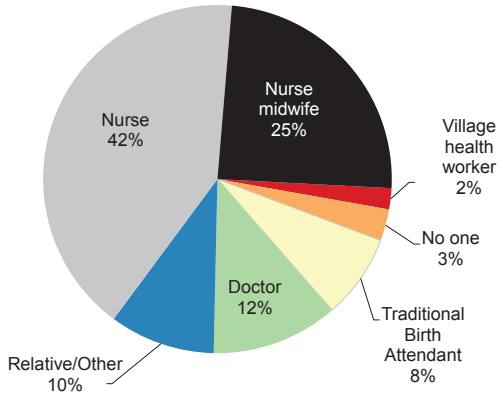
Skilled assistance during delivery
Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses and nurse/midwives.
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

In Zimbabwe, about 8 in 10 deliveries are assisted by a skilled provider, the majority by a nurse or nurse midwife (66 percent). Unskilled persons, such as traditional birth attendants, village health workers and relatives/friends, assist in 20 percent, while 3 percent of births receive no assistance (**Figure 9.5**).

Trends: Since 1999, skilled assistance at delivery in Zimbabwe decreased from 72 percent in 1999 to 69 percent in 2005-06 and to 66 percent in 2010-11. However, as has been observed with other maternal health indicators, delivery assistance in 2015 shows significant improvement, with 78 percent of births in the last five years having been assisted by a skilled provider.

Figure 9.5 Delivery assistance

Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey



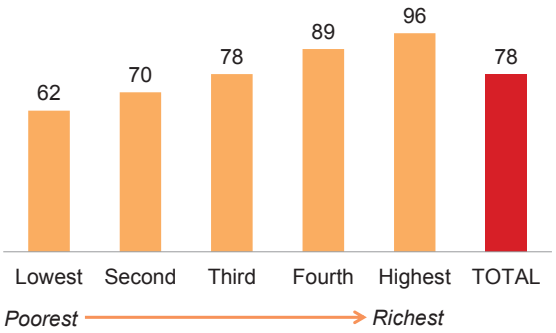
Patterns by background characteristics

- First-order births are the most likely to receive assistance from a skilled provider (86 percent), while sixth or higher-order births are the least likely to do so (56 percent) (**Table 9.6**).
- In urban areas, 93 percent of births were assisted by a skilled provider compared with 71 percent in rural areas.
- More than 9 in 10 deliveries in Harare (91 percent) and Bulawayo (95 percent) were assisted by a skilled provider, compared with fewer than 7 in 10 (67 percent) of births in Mashonaland West. Manicaland has the highest percentage of deliveries by traditional birth attendants (18 percent).

- All births to women with more than a secondary education received assistance from a skilled provider during delivery compared with half of women with no education.
- Births to women in the highest wealth quintile were much more likely to receive assistance at delivery from a skilled provider (96 percent) compared with births to women in the lowest wealth quintile (62 percent) (**Figure 9.6**).

***Figure 9.6* Delivery assistance by wealth quintile**

Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey



9.5 DELIVERY BY CAESAREAN

Access to caesarean sections can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, use of caesarean section without a medical need can put women at risk of short- and long-term health problems. The WHO advises that caesarean sections should only be done when medically necessary, and does not recommend a target rate for countries to achieve at the population level. Research conducted by WHO has found that increases in countries' caesarean section rates up to 10 percent are associated with a decline in maternal and neonatal mortality. However, increases in caesarean section rates beyond 10 percent are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates (WHO 2015). The 2015 ZDHS found that caesarean deliveries accounted for 6 percent of all births in the 5 years before the survey (**Table 9.7**).

Trends: In 1999, 7 percent of births were delivered via caesarean section. This percentage decreased to 5 percent in 2005-06 and 2010-11, and increased slightly to 5 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Caesarean deliveries are most common among first births (8 percent) when compared with higher-order births (ranging from 2 to 6 percent) (**Table 9.7**).
- The caesarean delivery rate is higher in urban than in rural areas (11 percent versus 4 percent).
- Among provinces, Mashonaland Central has the lowest caesarean rate (2 percent) while Bulawayo has the highest rate (15 percent).
- Higher educated women are notably more likely to undergo caesarean deliveries; 22 percent of women with more than a secondary education undergo caesarean deliveries compared with just 3 percent of women with no education.
- The caesarean rate among births to women in the highest wealth quintile is eight times higher than the rate for women in the lowest wealth quintile (15 percent versus 2 percent).

9.6 POSTNATAL CARE

9.6.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

Safe motherhood programs recommend that women receive a postnatal health check within two days after delivery. In Zimbabwe, 68 percent of mothers received a postnatal check, but only 57 percent had a check in the first two days after delivery (**Table 9.8**). One in three mothers (32 percent) did not have any postnatal health check.

Trends: The proportion of mothers who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after delivery has increased dramatically, from 28 percent in 2010-11 to 57 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who delivered in a health facility were more than three times as likely to receive a postnatal health check within 2 days of delivery as those who delivered elsewhere (65 percent versus 19 percent) (**Table 9.8**).
- There are marked differences in postnatal care for mothers by province. Mothers are most likely to have a timely postnatal health check in Matabeleland South (81 percent) and least likely in Masvingo (44 percent).
- Mothers with more than a secondary education (82 percent) and those in the wealthiest households (69 percent) are more likely to receive timely postnatal care when compared with women with less education and those in the poorer households.

Type of Provider

Forty-three percent of women received a postnatal health check in the first 2 days after delivery from a doctor or nurse and 13 percent received it from a nurse midwife (**Table 9.9**).

9.6.2 Postnatal Health Checks for Newborns

Postnatal care services for newborns should start as soon as possible after birth because many neonatal deaths occur within the first 48 hours of life. Among newborns born in the 2 years before the survey, 73 percent received a postnatal check within 2 days after birth. However, almost one in five (18 percent) did not receive any postnatal health check (**Table 9.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Newborns delivered in a health facility are almost three times as likely to receive a postnatal health check within 2 days of birth as those delivered elsewhere (84 percent versus 29 percent) (**Table 9.10**).
- By province, the percentage of newborns who receive a postnatal health check within 2 days ranges from 60 percent in Manicaland to 87 percent in Matabeleland South.
- There is a clear correlation between a mother's education and the likelihood of a timely postnatal health check for newborns. The proportion of births in which the baby received a postnatal check within the first two days ranges from 63 percent among women with primary education to 86 percent among women with more than a secondary education.

Type of Provider

Fifty-five percent of newborns received a postnatal health check in the first 2 days after delivery from a doctor or nurse and 17 percent received it from a nurse midwife (**Table 9.11**).

9.6.3 Content of Postnatal Care for Newborns

Forty-eight percent of births have all six signal functions performed during the 2 days after birth—umbilical cord examined, temperature measured, counselling on danger signs, breastfeeding counselling, breastfeeding observation, weight measured (**Table 9.12**). Approximately 7 in 10 of newborns had their cord examined (74 percent) and temperature measured (71 percent), and 85 percent were weighed 2 days after birth. Mothers of about three-fourths of newborns received breastfeeding counselling and were observed breastfeeding.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Performance of all six signals functions during the first 2 days decreases with birth order from 52 percent for first births to 32 percent for sixth or higher-order births (**Table 9.12**).
- Performance of all six signals functions during the first 2 days of life is higher in urban than in rural areas (58 percent versus 44 percent).
- Among provinces, Matabeleland South has the highest rate of performance of all six signals functions in the 2 days after birth (73 percent), while Mashonaland West has the lowest rate (25 percent).
- Newborns of mothers with more than a secondary education are more likely to have had all six signal functions performed within the first 2 days (67 percent) compared with newborns of mothers with primary education (37 percent).
- Performance of all six signals functions during the first 2 days of life increases with wealth.

9.7 Problems in Accessing Health Care

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- getting permission to go to the doctor
- getting money for advice or treatment
- distance to a health facility
- not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

Almost two-thirds of women (59 percent) in Zimbabwe report at least one of the problems associated with accessing health care for themselves. This proportion ranges from 45 percent in Harare and Bulawayo to 70 percent each in Manicaland and Mashonaland Central (**Table 9.13**).

The most commonly reported problems are obtaining money to pay for treatment (43 percent) and distance to the health facility (33 percent). Fewer women say that not wanting to go alone (14 percent) or needing permission to go for treatment (5 percent) are big problems in seeking medical advice or treatment.

9.8 Prevention of Cervical Cancer

Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of deaths among women. Cervical cancer screening via the Papanicolau (Pap) test or the Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid and Camera (VIAC) are effective for detecting early abnormal or cancer cells in the cervix and uterus. The Pap and VIAC tests are recommended for women from the time they become sexually active.

In the 2015 ZDHS, women age 15-49 were asked if they had heard of cervical cancer and whether they had ever been screened for cervical cancer. Women who ever had a cervical screening were asked about the timing of their last cervical exam. Nationally, 79 percent of women report that they have heard of cervical cancer (**Table 9.14**). However, only 13 percent of women have ever had a cervical exam. Among those who report having a cervical exam, 90 percent report having the exam in the last 3 years and 66 percent had their cervical exam within the last 12 months.

Women in urban areas are three times more likely than their rural counterparts to report ever having a cervical exam (21 percent and 7 percent, respectively). Women in Harare (24 percent) and Bulawayo (21

percent) have the highest percentages who report ever having a cervical exam, and women in Manicaland have the lowest percentage (6 percent). As education and wealth increases, so does the likelihood of a woman having a cervical exam.

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Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider					No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse	Nurse midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Village health worker				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	10.3	68.8	15.5	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	94.6	775
20-34	12.0	63.4	17.6	0.2	0.0	6.7	100.0	93.0	3,535
35-49	13.5	62.8	16.8	0.2	0.0	6.7	100.0	93.1	677
Birth order									
1	14.3	67.5	14.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	96.2	1,206
2-3	12.7	63.2	19.1	0.1	0.0	4.8	100.0	95.0	2,308
4-5	10.2	63.7	17.3	0.4	0.0	8.3	100.0	91.3	1,093
6+	5.1	60.5	13.9	0.4	0.0	20.1	100.0	79.5	381
Residence									
Urban	23.6	52.9	19.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	95.7	1,637
Rural	6.3	69.7	16.2	0.2	0.0	7.6	100.0	92.1	3,351
Province									
Manicaland	8.2	51.8	26.5	0.6	0.0	13.0	100.0	86.4	709
Mashonaland Central	6.4	82.9	4.4	0.2	0.0	6.1	100.0	93.7	492
Mashonaland East	6.9	75.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0	94.1	473
Mashonaland West	12.8	55.6	25.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	93.4	638
Matabeleland North	5.8	69.7	22.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	234
Matabeleland South	12.3	80.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.2	200
Midlands	7.3	81.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	95.4	678
Masvingo	8.9	66.0	17.9	0.5	0.0	6.7	100.0	92.8	583
Harare	25.2	42.4	26.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	94.1	762
Bulawayo	27.7	60.7	8.0	0.4	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.4	220
Education									
No education	(6.4)	(64.9)	(21.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	100.0	(93.1)	57
Primary	5.8	68.4	15.5	0.4	0.0	9.8	100.0	89.6	1,530
Secondary	11.9	64.4	18.2	0.1	0.0	5.3	100.0	94.5	3,125
More than secondary	47.8	37.5	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	275
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.3	67.7	17.0	0.8	0.0	9.2	100.0	90.0	1,082
Second	5.3	73.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	91.9	956
Middle	5.7	71.6	16.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0	93.3	860
Fourth	12.9	61.2	19.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	93.3	1,183
Highest	31.5	47.3	19.8	0.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.6	908
Total	12.0	64.2	17.2	0.2	0.0	6.5	100.0	93.3	4,988

Notes: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, and nurse midwife.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2015

Number and timing of ANC visits	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	4.1	7.6	6.5
1	2.2	1.3	1.6
2-3	16.0	15.9	15.9
4+	77.4	74.9	75.7
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	4.1	7.6	6.5
<4	33.9	40.7	38.5
4-5	34.4	35.0	34.8
6-7	22.8	14.6	17.3
8+	4.6	2.0	2.9
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,637	3,351	4,988
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	4.8	4.3	4.4
Number of women with ANC	1,570	3,096	4,666

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentages who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent birth; and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their last birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with the selected services			Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Background characteristic	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	
Mother's age at birth							
<20	87.5	4.3	775	95.4	58.8	98.0	736
20-34	83.0	3.1	3,535	97.2	69.3	98.6	3,298
35-49	80.0	3.6	677	97.2	73.4	97.3	632
Birth order							
1	86.8	3.5	1,206	96.5	68.6	99.1	1,160
2-3	84.9	3.3	2,308	97.7	68.1	98.3	2,198
4-5	80.9	3.2	1,093	95.8	68.8	98.0	1,002
6+	69.7	4.1	381	97.0	66.0	96.2	305
Residence							
Urban	82.6	2.2	1,637	98.6	81.0	99.2	1,570
Rural	83.7	3.9	3,351	96.1	61.7	97.9	3,096
Province							
Manicaland	80.1	4.5	709	93.9	66.7	96.8	617
Mashonaland Central	84.5	5.1	492	97.0	60.5	97.4	462
Mashonaland East	85.0	3.3	473	97.1	69.0	98.6	445
Mashonaland West	84.5	3.0	638	96.1	55.2	98.5	597
Matabeleland North	81.2	1.9	234	97.6	53.6	98.9	230
Matabeleland South	86.5	1.0	200	97.5	71.3	99.3	193
Midlands	85.7	2.0	678	97.1	61.7	98.6	646
Masvingo	85.2	7.6	583	97.2	76.5	97.5	545
Harare	79.3	1.4	762	99.1	84.3	99.7	718
Bulawayo	85.2	0.3	220	97.8	81.4	98.7	212
Education							
No education	(83.8)	(4.0)	57	(87.5)	(48.3)	(93.6)	53
Primary	80.6	3.7	1,530	95.3	57.5	96.8	1,380
Secondary	84.5	3.3	3,125	97.6	71.5	99.0	2,959
More than secondary	85.0	2.5	275	99.6	90.3	99.6	274
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	81.9	4.5	1,082	94.4	54.1	96.2	982
Second	84.0	3.0	956	96.2	60.2	98.2	880
Middle	85.7	3.9	860	96.7	63.6	98.8	802
Fourth	81.0	2.7	1,183	98.6	78.5	99.0	1,106
Highest	85.0	2.8	908	98.6	83.1	99.4	896
Total	83.3	3.4	4,988	96.9	68.2	98.3	4,666

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during last pregnancy	Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
Mother's age at birth			
<20	44.4	51.1	775
20-34	39.8	55.4	3,535
35-49	36.3	52.2	677
Birth order			
1	42.7	49.0	1,206
2-3	41.8	58.1	2,308
4-5	36.1	55.0	1,093
6+	32.0	46.3	381
Residence			
Urban	34.2	50.2	1,637
Rural	42.9	56.3	3,351
Province			
Manicaland	36.0	45.7	709
Mashonaland Central	51.4	59.4	492
Mashonaland East	45.2	59.7	473
Mashonaland West	38.3	67.0	638
Matabeleland North	41.8	58.1	234
Matabeleland South	48.3	66.2	200
Midlands	41.4	51.6	678
Masvingo	45.1	54.3	583
Harare	30.6	44.8	762
Bulawayo	27.0	49.0	220
Education			
No education	(28.1)	(38.4)	57
Primary	40.4	53.6	1,530
Secondary	41.0	55.4	3,125
More than secondary	29.8	49.2	275
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	39.9	52.5	1,082
Second	46.3	61.2	956
Middle	44.3	57.8	860
Fourth	34.6	48.9	1,183
Highest	36.5	53.0	908
Total	40.0	54.3	4,988

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Health facility			Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public medical sector	Private medical sector	Mission hospital or clinic					
Mother's age at birth								
<20	66.5	1.2	9.3	20.8	2.2	100.0	77.0	1,074
20-34	66.2	5.5	6.0	19.2	3.1	100.0	77.7	4,572
35-49	56.0	7.5	9.4	24.7	2.4	100.0	72.9	772
Birth order								
1	71.0	4.6	9.3	13.2	1.9	100.0	84.9	1,671
2-3	68.0	6.1	4.8	18.2	3.0	100.0	78.8	2,928
4-5	59.0	4.4	7.9	25.2	3.5	100.0	71.3	1,353
6+	42.9	1.2	9.4	42.6	3.9	100.0	53.5	466
Antenatal care visits[1]								
None	20.0	0.2	0.6	73.0	6.1	100.0	20.9	322
1-3	68.8	1.4	5.0	21.7	3.2	100.0	75.1	874
4+	71.3	6.5	8.0	12.0	2.2	100.0	85.7	3,777
Residence								
Urban	78.9	11.3	1.8	6.5	1.5	100.0	92.1	2,027
Rural	58.7	2.1	9.3	26.4	3.5	100.0	70.0	4,392
Province								
Manicaland	57.3	2.7	9.6	28.1	2.4	100.0	69.5	966
Mashonaland Central	56.9	1.0	10.5	26.8	4.7	100.0	68.5	629
Mashonaland East	62.7	2.2	8.5	21.5	5.0	100.0	73.4	609
Mashonaland West	59.3	3.1	3.4	31.3	3.0	100.0	65.7	847
Matabeleland North	67.5	2.0	13.5	14.5	2.5	100.0	83.0	288
Matabeleland South	78.9	1.5	3.0	13.5	3.1	100.0	83.4	238
Midlands	65.2	5.1	10.4	17.1	2.0	100.0	80.8	866
Masvingo	62.1	8.2	7.7	18.4	3.6	100.0	78.0	764
Harare	78.4	12.2	0.5	8.6	0.3	100.0	91.1	949
Bulawayo	81.6	6.2	2.5	4.7	5.0	100.0	90.3	262
Mother's education								
No education	42.3	0.0	9.2	43.9	4.6	100.0	51.5	76
Primary	54.9	1.0	7.9	32.4	3.9	100.0	63.7	2,038
Secondary	71.4	4.3	6.7	15.1	2.5	100.0	82.4	3,962
More than secondary	57.3	38.1	4.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.4	342
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	53.1	0.0	7.7	35.3	3.9	100.0	60.8	1,477
Second	58.7	0.5	9.1	27.0	4.8	100.0	68.3	1,252
Middle	63.3	1.7	11.1	21.3	2.5	100.0	76.2	1,098
Fourth	79.4	3.9	4.3	10.6	1.8	100.0	87.6	1,504
Highest	70.6	21.9	2.8	3.6	1.2	100.0	95.2	1,087
Total	65.1	5.0	6.9	20.1	2.9	100.0	77.0	6,418

Note: Total includes 10 cases with missing information on number of antenatal care visits.
[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery							Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse	Nurse midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Village health worker	Relative/ other	No one			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	10.9	43.2	23.0	9.7	1.8	10.0	1.3	100.0	77.2	1,074
20-34	12.3	41.6	25.0	7.3	1.5	9.5	2.8	100.0	78.9	4,572
35-49	12.7	38.6	23.4	8.1	1.7	11.0	4.5	100.0	74.7	772
Birth order										
1	16.1	44.1	25.5	5.2	1.2	6.8	1.0	100.0	85.7	1,671
2-3	12.5	41.3	25.9	7.4	1.3	9.5	2.1	100.0	79.8	2,928
4-5	9.6	40.8	22.3	9.3	2.3	11.1	4.6	100.0	72.7	1,353
6+	2.5	35.5	18.4	15.1	2.2	18.2	8.1	100.0	56.3	466
Antenatal care visits[2]										
None	3.0	11.1	8.8	39.9	1.3	28.1	7.9	100.0	22.9	322
1-3	9.6	42.0	24.1	6.0	1.9	12.3	4.2	100.0	75.6	874
4+	14.1	45.0	27.6	3.7	1.4	6.5	1.8	100.0	86.6	3,777
Place of delivery										
Health facility	15.5	53.3	30.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.5	4,941
Elsewhere	0.7	2.2	3.6	33.2	6.7	41.9	11.7	100.0	6.5	1,477
Residence										
Urban	23.9	37.1	31.9	2.7	0.8	2.1	1.5	100.0	92.9	2,027
Rural	6.7	43.6	21.1	10.1	1.9	13.3	3.4	100.0	71.3	4,392
Province										
Manicaland	8.1	30.1	31.7	17.7	1.5	8.8	2.1	100.0	69.9	966
Mashonaland Central	5.1	50.9	13.0	12.8	2.1	13.0	3.1	100.0	69.1	629
Mashonaland East	7.2	48.3	18.9	9.9	1.0	10.9	3.9	100.0	74.3	609
Mashonaland West	11.0	32.3	23.9	4.8	3.4	19.0	5.6	100.0	67.2	847
Matabeleland North	8.4	38.0	37.8	4.7	1.4	7.5	2.2	100.0	84.2	288
Matabeleland South	10.8	46.6	30.9	4.4	0.3	5.7	1.3	100.0	88.3	238
Midlands	11.2	54.8	15.2	4.6	1.9	9.9	2.5	100.0	81.2	866
Masvingo	8.6	49.7	21.8	5.2	0.7	11.5	2.5	100.0	80.2	764
Harare	25.4	31.1	34.8	3.7	1.2	2.0	1.8	100.0	91.3	949
Bulawayo	28.4	44.5	21.8	3.2	0.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	94.8	262
Mother's education										
No education	1.8	33.8	14.1	14.4	3.2	21.8	10.9	100.0	49.7	76
Primary	6.5	40.0	19.4	11.8	2.2	16.2	3.9	100.0	65.8	2,038
Secondary	12.3	43.7	27.1	6.2	1.3	7.1	2.3	100.0	83.1	3,962
More than secondary	45.4	26.9	27.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	342
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.3	40.3	18.1	12.3	2.5	19.4	4.1	100.0	61.7	1,477
Second	7.2	43.4	19.6	10.5	1.9	13.0	4.4	100.0	70.1	1,252
Middle	7.8	45.9	23.9	9.1	1.0	10.1	2.2	100.0	77.6	1,098
Fourth	15.5	42.9	30.2	4.5	1.4	3.7	1.9	100.0	88.6	1,504
Highest	29.5	34.8	31.6	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	100.0	95.8	1,087
Total	12.1	41.5	24.5	7.8	1.6	9.8	2.8	100.0	78.1	6,418

Notes: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Total includes 10 cases with missing information on number of antenatal care visits.

[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, and nurse midwife.

[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.7 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section that was planned before the onset of labour pains, and percentage delivered by C-section that was decided after the onset of labour pains, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section		Number of births
		Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	
Mother's age at birth				
<20	5.1	1.0	4.1	1,074
20-34	5.6	1.9	3.6	4,572
35-49	8.5	4.3	4.2	772
Birth order				
1	8.1	1.3	6.8	1,671
2-3	5.9	2.9	3.0	2,928
4-5	4.3	1.8	2.5	1,353
6+	1.9	0.4	1.6	466
Antenatal care visits[1]				
None	1.6	1.2	0.3	322
1-3	3.7	1.0	2.7	874
4+	7.0	2.7	4.3	3,777
Place of delivery				
Public sector	6.3	2.1	4.2	4,176
Central hospital	21.8	8.0	13.8	497
Provincial hospital	19.3	5.7	13.6	426
District hospital	5.9	2.5	3.4	839
Rural hospital	3.4	0.6	2.7	447
Urban municipal clinic	0.8	0.1	0.7	663
Other public	*	*	*	4
Rural health centre	0.3	0.0	0.3	1,300
Private sector	24.4	10.3	14.1	320
Private hospital/clinic	24.1	10.6	13.5	311
Other private sector	*	*	*	10
Mission hospital / clinic	7.3	2.4	4.9	445
Residence				
Urban	10.6	4.7	5.8	2,027
Rural	3.7	0.8	2.8	4,392
Province				
Manicaland	5.0	1.6	3.4	966
Mashonaland Central	2.2	0.8	1.4	629
Mashonaland East	2.7	1.1	1.6	609
Mashonaland West	5.3	1.8	3.6	847
Matabeleland North	4.8	1.2	3.5	288
Matabeleland South	7.3	2.6	4.6	238
Midlands	5.5	2.4	3.1	866
Masvingo	7.0	1.9	5.1	764
Harare	8.4	3.0	5.4	949
Bulawayo	15.3	6.3	8.9	262
Mother's education				
No education	2.7	0.0	2.7	76
Primary	3.4	0.8	2.6	2,038
Secondary	5.8	2.2	3.6	3,962
More than secondary	21.7	8.6	13.1	342
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.8	0.6	1.2	1,477
Second	4.1	0.8	3.3	1,252
Middle	4.6	0.8	3.8	1,098
Fourth	5.6	2.5	3.1	1,504
Highest	15.0	6.1	8.9	1,087
Total	5.8	2.1	3.8	6,418

Note: Total includes 10 cases with missing information on number of antenatal care visits.
[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.8 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check-up for the last live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/ missing				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	36.8	11.8	6.8	5.7	5.6	0.2	33.0	100.0	55.5	451
20-34	38.6	11.0	7.9	5.8	5.5	0.5	30.7	100.0	57.5	1,723
35-49	34.2	11.4	6.9	4.7	6.4	1.2	35.2	100.0	52.4	279
Birth order										
1	39.2	13.1	8.8	6.4	6.1	0.5	25.8	100.0	61.1	658
2-3	39.1	11.4	7.8	5.1	5.4	0.6	30.5	100.0	58.3	1,096
4-5	38.0	9.3	5.5	5.9	5.3	0.3	35.7	100.0	52.9	507
6+	24.4	8.7	7.7	5.7	5.7	0.8	47.1	100.0	40.8	192
Place of delivery										
Health facility	43.6	13.1	8.6	5.2	5.7	0.6	23.2	100.0	65.3	1,987
Elsewhere	13.0	3.2	3.3	7.7	5.4	0.1	67.4	100.0	19.4	467
Residence										
Urban	41.4	16.3	9.0	7.2	5.5	0.7	19.9	100.0	66.7	689
Rural	36.3	9.2	7.1	5.1	5.6	0.5	36.2	100.0	52.6	1,765
Province										
Manicaland	26.6	8.5	9.3	4.3	2.3	0.4	48.6	100.0	44.5	396
Mashonaland Central	31.1	12.5	5.4	5.9	3.8	0.0	41.3	100.0	49.0	246
Mashonaland East	43.0	12.2	3.0	6.3	3.6	0.9	31.1	100.0	58.1	244
Mashonaland West	39.5	11.5	7.8	6.6	8.1	0.0	26.5	100.0	58.8	298
Matabeleland North	58.1	6.9	11.0	2.9	5.0	0.6	15.5	100.0	75.9	117
Matabeleland South	64.9	7.0	8.6	1.6	2.1	0.0	15.7	100.0	80.5	99
Midlands	45.4	11.1	7.0	7.5	6.1	0.7	22.2	100.0	63.5	338
Masvingo	32.2	4.8	6.8	5.4	9.3	0.5	41.0	100.0	43.8	299
Harare	30.1	19.2	11.4	4.4	7.7	1.1	26.2	100.0	60.6	324
Bulawayo	45.9	19.0	4.2	13.3	5.7	1.1	10.7	100.0	69.1	92
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	32
Primary	30.1	8.7	5.7	5.1	6.1	0.7	43.6	100.0	44.5	787
Secondary	41.1	12.0	8.5	6.1	5.5	0.3	26.4	100.0	61.6	1,534
More than secondary	50.8	21.4	9.4	2.6	4.2	2.8	8.8	100.0	81.6	101
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	31.9	8.4	6.7	3.8	5.1	0.4	43.6	100.0	47.1	610
Second	38.4	6.7	6.8	4.9	6.7	0.9	35.8	100.0	51.8	504
Middle	37.2	10.6	8.3	6.4	6.1	0.1	31.3	100.0	56.1	441
Fourth	40.5	17.7	6.0	6.7	5.0	0.4	23.6	100.0	64.2	550
Highest	43.5	13.2	12.0	7.5	5.0	1.2	17.6	100.0	68.7	349
Total	37.7	11.2	7.6	5.7	5.6	0.5	31.6	100.0	56.6	2,454

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant.
[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Table 9.9 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check in the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check				No postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth[1]	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/nurse	Nurse midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Village health worker			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	43.3	11.9	0.0	0.3	44.5	100.0	451
20-34	43.3	13.9	0.3	0.1	42.5	100.0	1,723
35-49	42.4	9.0	0.5	0.5	47.6	100.0	279
Birth order							
1	47.8	13.4	0.0	0.0	38.9	100.0	658
2-3	44.8	12.9	0.3	0.2	41.7	100.0	1,096
4-5	37.4	14.9	0.2	0.3	47.1	100.0	507
6+	33.3	6.7	0.8	0.0	59.2	100.0	192
Place of delivery							
Health facility	50.2	15.1	0.0	0.0	34.7	100.0	1,987
Elsewhere	13.3	3.9	1.4	0.8	80.6	100.0	467
Residence							
Urban	51.5	15.2	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	689
Rural	40.0	12.1	0.4	0.2	47.4	100.0	1,765
Province							
Manicaland	27.9	16.2	0.4	0.0	55.5	100.0	396
Mashonaland Central	43.6	5.1	0.4	0.0	51.0	100.0	246
Mashonaland East	49.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	41.9	100.0	244
Mashonaland West	39.9	17.8	0.8	0.4	41.2	100.0	298
Matabeleland North	44.5	30.7	0.7	0.0	24.1	100.0	117
Matabeleland South	62.8	16.8	1.0	0.0	19.5	100.0	99
Midlands	52.6	10.6	0.0	0.3	36.5	100.0	338
Masvingo	32.9	10.3	0.0	0.5	56.2	100.0	299
Harare	48.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	39.4	100.0	324
Bulawayo	60.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	30.9	100.0	92
Education							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	32
Primary	33.2	10.4	0.5	0.3	55.5	100.0	787
Secondary	47.6	13.8	0.2	0.1	38.4	100.0	1,534
More than secondary	59.1	22.6	0.0	0.0	18.4	100.0	101
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	36.5	9.7	0.5	0.5	52.9	100.0	610
Second	39.3	12.1	0.4	0.0	48.2	100.0	504
Middle	42.5	13.0	0.3	0.3	43.9	100.0	441
Fourth	47.5	16.7	0.0	0.0	35.8	100.0	550
Highest	54.7	14.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	100.0	349
Total	43.2	13.0	0.3	0.2	43.4	100.0	2,454

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Table 9.10 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/ missing				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	26.8	26.1	9.4	8.0	10.0	0.9	19.0	100.0	70.2	451
20-34	30.3	24.3	11.1	8.7	6.3	1.8	17.7	100.0	74.3	1,723
35-49	34.3	17.0	10.2	11.6	5.2	0.6	21.0	100.0	73.2	279
Birth order										
1	30.5	27.1	10.9	8.1	7.3	1.7	14.3	100.0	76.7	658
2-3	32.3	24.0	10.9	8.5	6.3	1.7	16.2	100.0	75.7	1,096
4-5	29.5	21.9	10.3	10.1	7.2	0.9	20.2	100.0	71.8	507
6+	17.9	16.2	9.1	10.6	6.9	0.9	38.4	100.0	53.7	192
Place of delivery										
Health facility	35.8	26.8	12.0	9.4	5.8	1.8	8.5	100.0	83.9	1,987
Elsewhere	5.8	11.1	5.0	6.8	11.1	0.0	60.1	100.0	28.8	467
Residence										
Urban	30.6	25.7	14.2	10.2	6.2	2.5	10.6	100.0	80.6	689
Rural	29.9	23.1	9.3	8.4	7.0	1.1	21.3	100.0	70.6	1,765
Province										
Manicaland	26.9	15.4	8.4	9.4	5.2	1.7	33.1	100.0	60.0	396
Mashonaland Central	28.0	20.3	12.8	9.1	14.3	0.0	15.4	100.0	70.3	246
Mashonaland East	43.2	19.3	11.1	2.3	6.6	1.6	15.7	100.0	76.0	244
Mashonaland West	28.2	21.6	12.7	9.0	7.3	0.0	21.2	100.0	71.5	298
Matabeleland North	47.5	19.8	4.3	14.7	3.1	1.4	9.1	100.0	86.4	117
Matabeleland South	29.2	42.8	7.1	8.2	2.5	0.3	9.9	100.0	87.3	99
Midlands	15.6	43.0	11.3	10.4	5.5	0.7	13.4	100.0	80.4	338
Masvingo	39.3	15.7	5.7	7.4	8.2	2.2	21.4	100.0	68.1	299
Harare	23.9	25.6	15.8	12.3	5.2	4.6	12.5	100.0	77.7	324
Bulawayo	44.8	22.0	13.8	3.4	8.1	0.0	7.9	100.0	84.1	92
Mother's education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	32
Primary	23.2	21.0	9.3	9.2	8.7	1.2	27.5	100.0	62.7	787
Secondary	33.2	25.5	11.3	8.6	6.0	1.5	14.0	100.0	78.6	1,534
More than secondary	38.7	25.6	10.6	11.1	3.8	4.1	6.0	100.0	86.0	101
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	27.1	20.9	8.4	8.3	7.3	0.9	27.0	100.0	64.8	610
Second	29.8	25.3	7.7	8.4	5.7	0.8	22.3	100.0	71.2	504
Middle	32.2	22.3	10.7	8.4	8.3	1.4	16.7	100.0	73.6	441
Fourth	29.2	25.3	15.5	8.8	7.7	2.0	11.6	100.0	78.8	550
Highest	34.5	26.3	10.9	11.4	4.2	2.8	9.9	100.0	83.1	349
Total	30.1	23.8	10.6	8.9	6.8	1.5	18.3	100.0	73.4	2,454

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant.
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

Table 9.11 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check				No postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/nurse	Nurse midwife	Village health worker	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	54.4	15.3	0.3	0.2	29.8	100.0	451
20-34	55.4	18.0	0.3	0.6	25.7	100.0	1,723
35-49	54.8	16.5	0.0	1.9	26.8	100.0	279
Birth order							
1	59.2	17.3	0.0	0.2	23.3	100.0	658
2-3	56.8	17.8	0.6	0.5	24.3	100.0	1,096
4-5	51.5	18.9	0.0	1.4	28.2	100.0	507
6+	41.2	10.4	0.0	2.2	46.3	100.0	192
Place of delivery							
Health facility	63.9	20.0	0.1	0.0	16.1	100.0	1,987
Elsewhere	18.1	6.1	0.9	3.7	71.2	100.0	467
Residence							
Urban	62.8	17.5	0.3	0.0	19.4	100.0	689
Rural	52.2	17.2	0.2	1.0	29.4	100.0	1,765
Province							
Manicaland	32.1	26.6	0.5	0.8	40.0	100.0	396
Mashonaland Central	61.4	7.6	0.0	1.4	29.7	100.0	246
Mashonaland East	60.9	14.1	0.0	1.0	24.0	100.0	244
Mashonaland West	48.5	21.9	0.4	0.8	28.5	100.0	298
Matabeleland North	48.7	37.7	0.0	0.0	13.6	100.0	117
Matabeleland South	71.8	14.8	0.0	0.8	12.7	100.0	99
Midlands	70.3	9.2	0.3	0.5	19.6	100.0	338
Masvingo	49.1	18.0	0.0	0.9	31.9	100.0	299
Harare	61.8	15.1	0.6	0.1	22.3	100.0	324
Bulawayo	74.7	9.4	0.0	0.0	15.9	100.0	92
Mother's education							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	32
Primary	45.3	15.3	0.4	1.7	37.3	100.0	787
Secondary	59.8	18.4	0.2	0.3	21.4	100.0	1,534
More than secondary	65.6	20.4	0.0	0.0	14.0	100.0	101
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	49.6	13.9	0.2	1.1	35.2	100.0	610
Second	51.4	18.4	0.0	1.4	28.8	100.0	504
Middle	54.0	18.2	0.7	0.7	26.4	100.0	441
Fourth	58.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	21.2	100.0	550
Highest	67.1	15.4	0.6	0.0	16.9	100.0	349
Total	55.1	17.3	0.3	0.7	26.6	100.0	2,454

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.12 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among last births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed within 2 days after birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed within 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Among last births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed within 2 days after birth:						Percentage with all six signal functions performed during the 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counselling on danger signs	Counselling on breast-feeding	Observation of breast-feeding	Weighed[1]		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	69.7	71.4	55.8	75.8	74.6	86.5	42.4	451
20-34	75.7	71.4	64.6	76.6	73.4	85.5	48.8	1,723
35-49	73.5	65.6	62.4	73.3	74.1	82.5	47.7	279
Birth order								
1	76.3	78.3	63.9	81.8	80.5	91.4	51.9	658
2-3	76.9	74.1	65.5	76.7	73.5	88.1	49.0	1,096
4-5	73.1	62.2	60.8	73.5	70.0	80.8	44.5	507
6+	56.7	47.9	48.4	60.2	61.2	60.6	31.5	192
Place of delivery								
Health facility	82.3	80.4	70.0	85.3	81.8	98.7	55.7	1,987
Elsewhere	40.5	29.5	31.9	36.9	39.3	28.2	12.3	467
Residence								
Urban	84.0	82.3	73.6	87.8	83.2	96.5	57.7	689
Rural	70.6	66.2	58.5	71.5	70.0	81.0	43.5	1,765
Province								
Manicaland	67.7	57.4	56.8	73.1	69.8	74.3	37.7	396
Mashonaland Central	59.7	60.4	48.6	61.7	64.4	83.6	39.2	246
Mashonaland East	75.8	71.5	50.4	69.8	72.6	83.6	38.6	244
Mashonaland West	56.0	46.0	39.5	51.8	53.6	75.8	24.8	298
Matabeleland North	83.6	85.0	79.1	89.6	90.6	94.5	63.7	117
Matabeleland South	85.5	93.0	86.5	92.0	89.9	95.2	73.4	99
Midlands	85.9	76.8	76.3	86.2	75.9	88.9	54.7	338
Masvingo	80.6	85.1	71.8	82.0	78.7	85.4	60.3	299
Harare	82.3	80.5	72.4	89.4	83.5	96.8	56.8	324
Bulawayo	82.9	87.9	74.5	85.8	85.7	96.9	58.7	92
Mother's education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32
Primary	64.7	59.6	54.7	66.8	63.5	74.4	37.4	787
Secondary	78.8	75.6	66.6	80.7	78.5	90.5	52.0	1,534
More than secondary	86.8	88.5	77.3	91.9	86.5	100.0	66.6	101
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	66.8	63.6	55.2	68.4	68.2	74.1	41.1	610
Second	71.4	64.2	57.3	69.4	68.6	80.5	41.4	504
Middle	70.3	67.2	60.8	75.1	73.7	85.0	45.9	441
Fourth	80.6	77.4	70.5	84.6	79.4	94.5	54.2	550
Highest	87.1	86.5	73.9	87.2	81.6	97.9	58.6	349
Total	74.4	70.7	62.7	76.1	73.7	85.3	47.5	2,454

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth". May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

Table 9.13 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					Number of women
	Getting permission to go to the doctor	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	
Age						
15-19	6.8	34.2	31.1	19.7	55.8	2,199
20-34	4.9	42.3	32.6	12.9	57.6	4,973
35-49	4.8	51.3	36.2	12.1	62.6	2,783
Number of living children						
0	5.9	32.7	26.6	18.3	52.7	2,710
1-2	5.1	41.8	30.3	11.8	55.8	3,668
3-4	4.6	48.3	37.6	12.5	62.2	2,664
5+	6.3	62.6	52.6	16.6	77.1	912
Marital status						
Never married	4.8	31.7	25.3	18.1	51.1	2,511
Married or living together	5.7	44.4	36.6	13.2	59.9	6,151
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.2	58.3	33.0	11.5	66.9	1,292
Employed last 12 months						
Not employed	5.8	45.4	38.3	16.4	62.8	4,864
Employed for cash	4.7	40.4	27.3	12.0	54.3	4,746
Employed not for cash	6.5	45.4	45.6	13.4	59.5	346
Residence						
Urban	3.7	32.6	10.1	10.6	41.9	3,829
Rural	6.3	49.5	47.8	16.5	69.1	6,126
Province						
Manicaland	6.5	56.0	44.2	14.3	69.6	1,266
Mashonaland Central	8.7	47.6	49.2	18.5	69.7	882
Mashonaland East	4.8	42.5	34.1	16.4	57.1	952
Mashonaland West	5.1	46.4	36.1	14.2	63.1	1,160
Matabeleland North	5.1	41.5	36.8	17.6	57.8	465
Matabeleland South	10.3	43.7	50.9	27.5	65.0	419
Midlands	2.2	32.6	32.9	5.6	51.4	1,263
Masvingo	5.6	49.8	41.9	16.2	68.4	1,187
Harare	4.1	35.7	12.2	11.4	44.9	1,783
Bulawayo	5.1	33.5	10.1	14.8	45.0	577
Education						
No education	9.4	68.2	59.6	15.0	77.8	126
Primary	8.7	55.7	50.3	18.8	74.5	2,571
Secondary	4.2	40.9	28.7	12.8	55.5	6,527
More than secondary	1.7	12.1	10.3	10.1	27.3	731
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.5	61.4	60.8	21.0	81.0	1,704
Second	7.6	52.5	53.0	18.4	74.8	1,693
Middle	4.7	47.9	40.1	13.1	64.5	1,748
Fourth	4.9	39.8	20.0	11.1	52.7	2,307
Highest	2.3	23.5	8.7	10.3	33.7	2,503
Total	5.3	43.0	33.3	14.2	58.6	9,955

Table 9.14 Knowledge and prevention of cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever heard of cervical cancer, have had a cervical screening (Pap test) ever or in the last 12 months and the last 3 years, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Have heard of cervical cancer	Have ever been screened for cervical cancer	Number of women	Among women who have had a cervical exam		
				Had cervical exam in the last 12 months	Had cervical exam in the last 3 years	Number of women
Age						
15-19	57.1	1.5	2,199	(82.9)	(97.0)	33
20-24	77.0	4.8	1,697	84.8	98.8	81
25-29	83.6	13.9	1,657	71.6	94.4	231
30-34	88.2	19.0	1,619	60.1	89.7	308
35-39	89.2	19.3	1,236	68.5	94.0	238
40-44	88.2	22.7	965	61.2	84.4	219
45-49	85.9	24.1	582	56.6	81.5	140
Residence						
Urban	88.4	21.1	3,829	64.9	89.2	806
Rural	72.6	7.2	6,126	67.5	92.3	444
Province						
Manicaland	73.4	6.4	1,266	52.5	84.2	80
Mashonaland Central	79.8	9.4	882	66.2	91.3	83
Mashonaland East	82.0	11.9	952	71.9	93.0	114
Mashonaland West	82.9	10.4	1,160	65.5	93.3	121
Matabeleland North	65.4	8.1	465	79.2	93.1	38
Matabeleland South	61.5	8.2	419	59.7	84.9	35
Midlands	72.6	8.4	1,263	66.6	90.6	106
Masvingo	73.0	10.5	1,187	74.8	94.1	125
Harare	90.8	23.9	1,783	65.9	88.5	426
Bulawayo	85.0	21.2	577	56.6	91.0	122
Marital status						
Never married	64.3	2.4	2,511	70.9	98.4	60
Married	83.2	16.0	5,841	64.0	89.3	932
Living together	83.8	10.2	310	(71.8)	(96.7)	31
Divorced/separated	83.9	16.3	855	69.5	91.0	139
Widowed	86.7	19.9	438	74.3	92.5	87
Education						
No education	59.2	8.9	126	*	*	11
Primary	66.4	7.5	2,571	71.4	88.9	192
Secondary	81.7	12.4	6,527	68.2	91.1	812
More than secondary	97.7	32.0	731	54.6	88.4	234
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	65.1	5.3	1,726	54.6	90.0	91
Second	71.9	5.2	1,660	71.4	94.2	86
Middle	74.9	6.9	1,733	70.0	94.6	120
Fourth	84.2	16.7	2,269	71.7	90.6	379
Highest	89.7	22.4	2,567	62.0	88.7	575
Total 15-49	78.7	12.6	9,955	65.8	90.3	1,250

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

CHILD HEALTH 10

Key Findings

- ***Vaccination:*** Seventy-six percent of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at the time of the survey, up from 65 percent in 2010-11.
- ***Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):*** Four percent of children under age 5 experienced symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Half of these children (51 percent) were taken for advice or treatment to a health facility or provider.
- ***Fever:*** Fourteen percent of children under age 5 had a fever within the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Forty-five percent of children with a fever were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.
- ***Diarrhoea:*** Seventeen percent of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Thirty-nine percent of children with diarrhoea were taken to a health facility or provider. Among children with diarrhoea, 78 percent were treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT), oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended home fluids (RHF), or increased fluids. One in five children with diarrhoea (20 percent) did not receive any type of treatment.

This chapter presents findings about child health and survival, including characteristics of the neonate (birth weight and size), the vaccination status of young children, and healthcare treatment practices—particularly contact with health services—among children suffering from three childhood illnesses: acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrhoeal disease, information is also provided on how children's faecal matter is disposed. Findings in this chapter are expected to assist policymakers and program managers as they formulate appropriate strategies and interventions to improve children's health in Zimbabwe.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight <2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, either from a written record or mother's report

Birth weight is an important indicator when assessing a child's health in terms of early exposure to childhood morbidity and mortality. Children who weigh less than 2.5 kilograms or are reported to be *very small* or *smaller than average*, are considered to have a higher-than-average risk of early childhood death. In the 2015 ZDHS, for births in the 5 years preceding the survey, birth weight was recorded in the Woman's Questionnaire based on either a written record or the mother's report. The mother's estimate of the infant's size at birth was also obtained because birth weight may be unknown for many infants. Although the mother's estimate of size is subjective, it can be a useful proxy for the child's weight.

Birth weight is reported for 82 percent of the live births that occurred in the five years preceding the survey; 10 percent of these infants had low birth weights (less than 2.5 kg) (**Table 10.1**). Reported birth weights were the least available for sixth- or higher-order births (59 percent). By residence, birth weights were less available for births in rural areas (76 percent) than in urban areas (96 percent). Across provinces, births weights were less available in Mashonaland West (71 percent) and in Manicaland (70 percent), compared with other provinces. Birth weights were also less available for children born to women with no education (60 percent) and births in the lowest wealth quintile (68 percent). Therefore, the pattern of birth weights by background characteristics may be biased due to underrepresentation, and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 10.1 also includes information on the mother's estimate of the infant's size at birth. Although the mother's estimate of size is subjective, it can be a useful proxy for the child's weight. Four percent of births are reported as very small, and 11 percent as smaller than average.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to older mothers age 35-49 are slightly more likely to be less than 2.5 kg than births to younger mothers (**Table 10.1**).
- First-order births (11 percent) are slightly more likely than subsequent births to be less than 2.5 kg.
- Among the provinces, Masvingo has the lowest proportion of low birth weight infants (7 percent) and Bulawayo and Mashonaland Central have the highest proportions (11 percent each).

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- one dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- three doses of DPT, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus; or three doses of pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) vaccine, which protects against DPT, hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type B
- three doses of polio vaccine
- one dose of measles vaccine

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

According to WHO, a child is considered to have received all basic vaccinations if he or she has received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis; three doses of DPT vaccine to prevent diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (or three doses of pentavalent, which includes DPT and vaccines against both hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenza type B); at least three doses of polio vaccine; and one dose of measles vaccine. These vaccinations should be received during the first year of life. The 2015 ZDHS collected information

on the coverage of these vaccinations among all children born in the 3 years preceding the survey. The 2015 ZDHS also collected information on the coverage of three doses of pneumococcal vaccine (introduced in July 2012) and two doses of the rotavirus vaccine (introduced in August 2014) because these vaccines are included in the routine immunisations for children in Zimbabwe.

Seventy-six percent of children age 12-23 months received all the basic vaccinations at any time before the survey: 90 percent received the BCG vaccine, 83 percent received three doses of DPT or pentavalent vaccine, 82 percent received three doses of polio vaccine, and 82 percent received one dose of the measles vaccine (**Table 10.2** and **Figure 10.1**). Eighty-two percent of children completed three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine and 50 percent completed two doses of the rotavirus vaccine. Ten percent of children age 12-23 months did not receive any vaccinations. The coverage of the first dose of pentavalent and polio vaccines is very high (90 percent each). However, 83 percent of children received the third dose of pentavalent, while 82 percent received the third dose of the polio vaccine. This represents a dropout rate between the first and third dose of 7 percentage points for the pentavalent vaccine and 8 percentage points for the polio vaccine.

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey

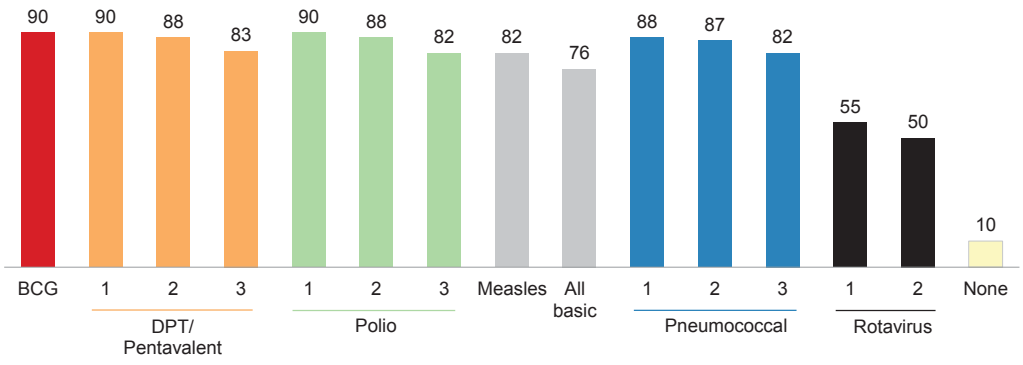
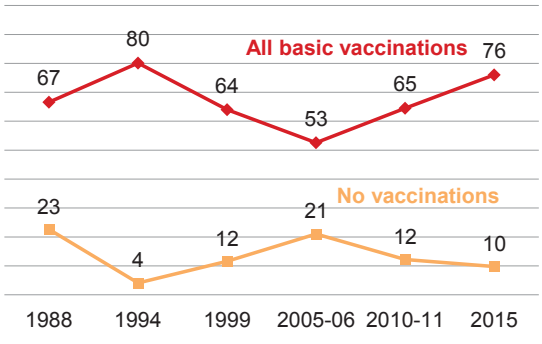


Table 10.2 also presents vaccination coverage for each vaccination which was given by the time the child reached age 12 months, which provides information on the percentage of children receiving vaccines on time. Sixty-nine percent of children age 12-23 months received all the basic vaccinations by age 12 months.

Trends: **Figure 10.2** presents vaccination coverage trends for children age 12-23 months between the 1988 and 2015 ZDHS surveys. Although coverage for all basic vaccinations among children age 12-23 months in Zimbabwe decreased steadily between 1994 and 2005-06 (from 80 to 53 percent), coverage increased to 65 percent in 2010-11 and 76 percent in 2015. Accordingly, the percentage of children with no vaccinations has followed the opposite trend.

Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey



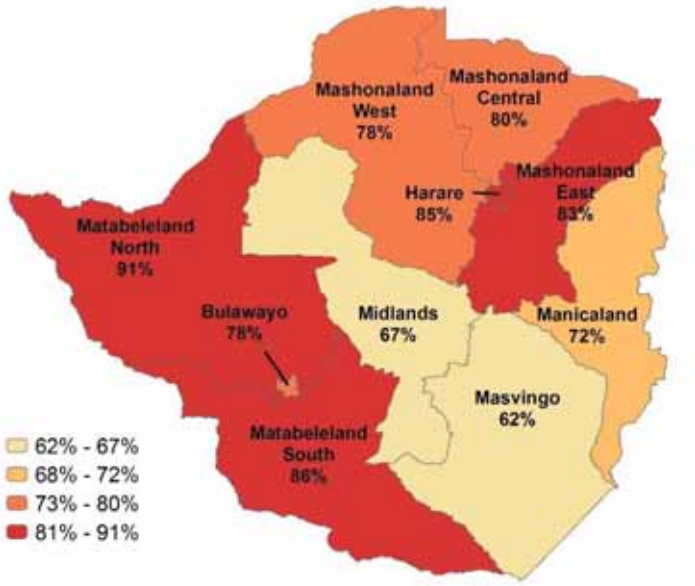
Patterns by background characteristics

- Female children are somewhat less likely to have received all basic vaccinations than male children (75 and 77 percent, respectively) (**Table 10.3**).

- Birth order is generally negatively associated with vaccination coverage. Seventy-eight percent of first-order births received all basic vaccinations compared with only 60 percent of sixth- or higher-order births. Higher-order births were also more likely to not have received any vaccinations (25 percent) than other births.
- Coverage of all basic vaccinations ranges from a high of 91 percent in Matabeleland North to a low of 62 percent in Masvingo (**Figure 10.3**).
- Mother's education level is positively associated with children's coverage with all basic vaccinations (**Table 10.3**).

***Figure 10.3* Vaccination coverage by province**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey



Vaccination card ownership and availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Ninety-three percent of children age 12-23 months have had a vaccination card at some point in time; 78 percent of children had vaccination cards that were observed by survey interviewers (**Table 10.4**).

10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection

Treatment of ARI symptoms

Children with ARI symptoms for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider. The symptoms of ARI include cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Mothers reported that 4 percent of children under age 5 experienced ARI symptoms within the 2-week period before the interview (**Table 10.5**). About half of children with ARI symptoms (51 percent) were taken to a health facility or health provider for advice or treatment. Forty percent of children with symptoms received antibiotics (data not shown).

Trends: While percentage of children with ARI symptoms who were taken for advice or treatment at a health facility or health provider has remained constant between the 2010-11 and 2015 ZDHS surveys, the percentage who were given antibiotics has increased from 31 percent to 40 percent.

10.4 Fever

Fever is a symptom of numerous illnesses including pneumonia, the common cold, influenza, and malaria. Mothers reported that 14 percent of children under age 5 were ill with fever in the 2 weeks before the

survey. The proportion of children with fever peaks at 20 percent among children age 6-11 months (**Table 10.6**).

Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider

Sample: Children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Forty-five percent of children with fever were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment. One percent received antimalarial drugs and 34 percent received an antibiotic.

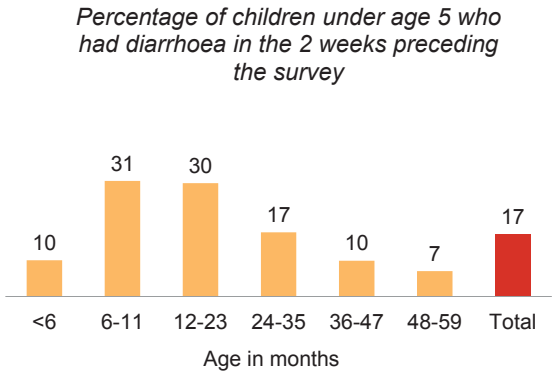
Trends: Health-seeking behaviour for fever has increased slightly from 37 percent in 2010-11 to 42 percent in 2015.

10.5 Diarrhoeal Disease

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhoea

Mothers report that 17 percent of children under age 5 had a diarrhoeal episode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 10.7**). The prevalence of diarrhoea increases from 10 percent among children less than age 6 months to a peak of 31 percent among those age 6-11 months (**Figure 10.4**). Prevalence remains high at age 12-23 months (30 percent), about the time when children start to walk and are at increased risk of contamination from the environment. The introduction of other liquids and foods at the time of weaning can also facilitate the spread of disease-causing microbes.

Figure 10.4 **Diarrhoea prevalence by age**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Diarrhoea is slightly more prevalent among children whose households do not have an improved source of drinking water (18 percent) compared with children from households that do (16 percent) (**Table 10.7**).
- Similarly, the prevalence of diarrhoea is higher among children whose households do not have an improved toilet facility (17 percent) or who share a facility with other households (20 percent), compared with households that have an improved, unshared toilet facility (14 percent).
- The prevalence of diarrhoea varies by province; it is highest in Mashonaland West (23 percent) and lowest in Matabeleland South (9 percent).

10.5.2 Treatment of Diarrhoea

Thirty-nine percent of the children suffering from diarrhoea were taken for advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider for (**Table 10.8**).

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)

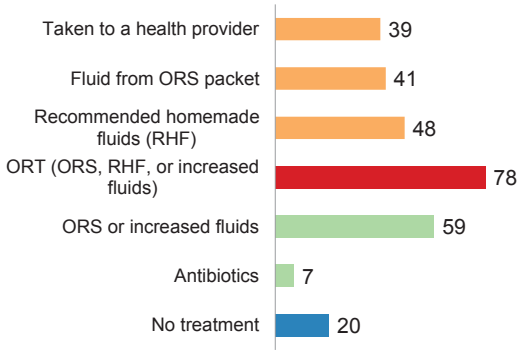
Children with diarrhoea are given a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS) or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple and effective way to reduce dehydration caused by diarrhoea. The majority of children with diarrhoea (78 percent) receive some form of ORT, 59 percent were given increased fluids, 48 percent were given RHF, and 41 percent were given fluid from ORS sachets (**Figure 10.5)**. Twenty percent of children were given zinc supplements, and 7 percent of children were given antibiotics (**Table 10.8**). One in five children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment.

Figure 10.5 **Treatment of diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Trends: Use of ORS sachets has almost doubled from 21 percent in 2010-11 to 41 percent in 2015. Treatment with zinc supplements has also increased from less than 1 percent and 2010-11 to 20 percent in 2015, while use of RHF has decreased from 55 percent to 48 percent over the same period. The percentage of children who received no treatment for diarrhoea has remained at 20 percent since 2010-11.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment or advice is highest in Matabeleland North (62 percent) and lowest in Midlands (27 percent).
- Children who have diarrhoea are more likely to be taken to a health facility or provider if they are from households in the highest quintile (35 percent), compared with children in other wealth quintiles.

10.5.3 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

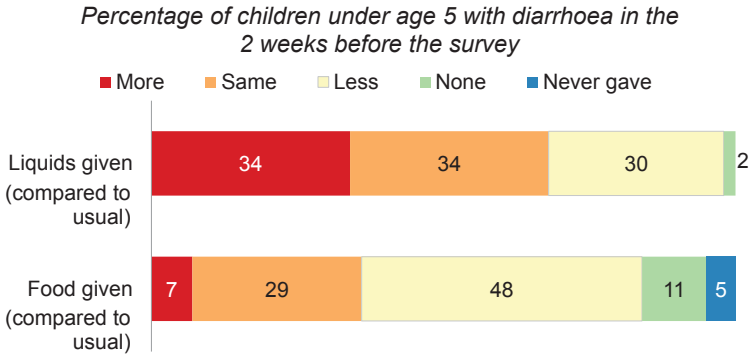
Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual, and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

When a child has diarrhoea, mothers are encouraged to continue feeding their child the same amount of food as they would if the child did not have diarrhoea, and also to increase the child's fluid intake. These practices help to reduce dehydration and minimise the adverse consequences of diarrhoea on the child's nutritional status.

As recommended, 34 percent of children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey were given more liquids than usual, and another 34 percent were given the same amount of liquids as usual (**Figure 10.6**). It is a concern that 32 percent of the children were given less than the usual amount of liquids or no liquids at all during the diarrhoea episode.

***Figure 10.6* Feeding practices during diarrhoea**



With regard to food intake during a diarrhoea episode, 35 percent of children were given the same amount of food or more than usual, as recommended. Forty-eight percent of children are given less food than usual, while 11 percent received no food during diarrhoea.

For additional information on feeding practices during diarrhoea, see **Table 10.9**.

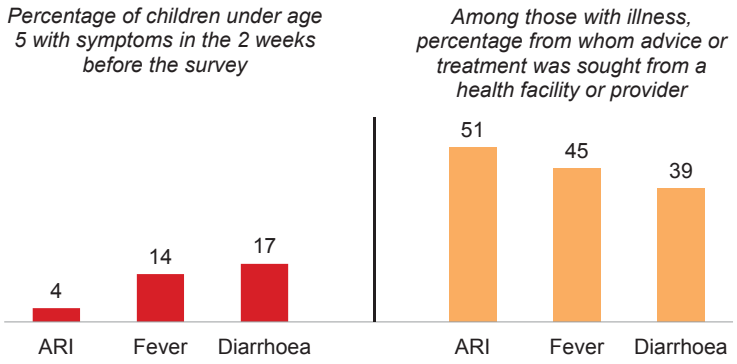
10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

Women were asked whether they had heard of a special product called an ORS sachet that can be used to treat diarrhoea. Among women with a live birth in the last five years, 72 percent had heard of ORS sachets (**Table 10.10**). Knowledge of ORS tends to increase with women's age. This knowledge is higher among urban women (79 percent), those living in Mashonaland West (84 percent), women with more than a secondary education (90 percent), and women in the highest wealth quintile (81 percent). Knowledge of ORS has increased substantially from 49 percent in 2010-11 to 72 percent in 2015.

Treatment of Childhood Illness

In summary, during the 2 weeks before the survey, diarrhoea was the most common illness reported among children under age 5. However, children with ARI symptoms were more likely to be taken for advice or treatment (51 percent) (**Figure 10.7**). Professional advice is sought less often for children with diarrhoea (39 percent) or fever (45 percent).

***Figure 10.7* Prevalence and treatment of childhood illnesses**



10.6 Disposal of Children's Stools

Safe disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put in or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest child under age 2 living with the mother

The proper disposal of children's faeces is important in preventing the spread of disease. Seventy-five percent of children had their last stool disposed of safely (**Table 10.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-two percent of children who had access to an improved, non-shared toilet facility had their last stool disposed of safely compared with 64 percent of children who did not.
- No major differences are observed between children in rural and urban areas.
- There are differences in the disposal of children's stools by province. The proportion of children whose last stool was safely disposed of ranges from a low of 60 percent in Bulawayo to 81 percent in Manicaland.

List of Tables

For detailed information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of fever**
- **Table 10.7 Prevalence of diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.8 Diarrhoea treatment**
- **Table 10.9 Feeding practices during diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.10 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids**
- **Table 10.11 Disposal of children's stools**

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of child at birth					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight[1]	Number of births	Births with a reported birth weight[1]	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	5.0	12.3	82.2	0.5	100.0	80.7	1,074	9.3	867
20-34	3.5	10.2	85.9	0.3	100.0	83.0	4,572	9.4	3,796
35-49	5.9	11.1	82.1	0.8	100.0	79.2	772	10.1	611
Birth order									
1	4.6	13.3	81.8	0.2	100.0	87.8	1,671	10.8	1,467
2-3	3.5	9.9	86.2	0.4	100.0	84.8	2,928	9.1	2,484
4-5	4.9	9.5	85.1	0.5	100.0	77.6	1,353	9.2	1,050
6+	3.6	9.8	85.9	0.7	100.0	58.6	466	7.1	273
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	11	*	10
Does not smoke	4.0	10.7	84.8	0.4	100.0	82.2	6,407	9.4	5,264
Residence									
Urban	4.0	9.8	85.8	0.3	100.0	95.9	2,027	10.0	1,944
Rural	4.1	11.1	84.4	0.5	100.0	75.8	4,392	9.1	3,330
Province									
Manicaland	2.7	12.9	84.1	0.3	100.0	70.0	966	9.7	676
Mashonaland Central	8.5	7.2	84.2	0.2	100.0	77.0	629	10.6	484
Mashonaland East	3.0	10.5	86.2	0.3	100.0	80.2	609	9.9	488
Mashonaland West	4.6	12.0	83.4	0.0	100.0	71.0	847	9.7	601
Matabeleland North	5.6	11.2	83.0	0.3	100.0	88.9	288	9.3	256
Matabeleland South	5.5	7.2	86.2	1.2	100.0	94.1	238	8.8	224
Midlands	4.2	11.8	84.0	0.0	100.0	84.3	866	9.5	730
Masvingo	2.3	11.2	84.6	1.8	100.0	84.9	764	7.0	649
Harare	3.4	8.2	88.1	0.4	100.0	96.6	949	9.9	917
Bulawayo	3.7	13.9	82.4	0.0	100.0	94.9	262	10.5	249
Mother's education									
No education	14.8	6.2	77.4	1.6	100.0	59.9	76	(14.5)	45
Primary	5.1	10.7	83.7	0.5	100.0	71.3	2,038	10.1	1,454
Secondary	3.4	10.7	85.5	0.4	100.0	86.7	3,962	9.2	3,433
More than secondary	3.5	11.8	84.7	0.0	100.0	99.8	342	8.9	342
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.8	11.6	82.8	0.8	100.0	68.2	1,477	10.5	1,007
Second	4.7	10.2	84.9	0.3	100.0	75.1	1,252	8.6	940
Middle	3.3	11.1	85.1	0.4	100.0	80.5	1,098	8.0	884
Fourth	3.9	10.0	85.8	0.3	100.0	92.2	1,504	9.8	1,387
Highest	3.4	10.7	85.8	0.2	100.0	97.1	1,087	10.0	1,056
Total	4.1	10.7	84.8	0.4	100.0	82.2	6,418	9.5	5,274

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received vaccines by appropriate age, Zimbabwe 2015

Source of information	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3]
	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	
BCG	77.7	12.2	89.9	89.4
DPT-HepB-Hib				
1	77.7	11.8	89.5	89.2
2	76.9	11.2	88.1	87.9
3	74.6	8.9	83.4	82.0
Polio				
1	77.6	11.9	89.5	89.2
2	76.1	11.7	87.9	87.6
3	73.3	9.0	82.3	81.0
Pneumococcal[4]				
1	77.0	10.9	88.0	87.7
2	76.2	10.7	86.9	86.7
3	73.5	8.7	82.2	80.9
Rotavirus[5]				
1	46.5	8.9	55.4	55.0
2	41.7	7.8	49.5	48.6
Measles	72.1	9.9	81.9	76.2
All basic vaccinations[6]	69.1	6.9	76.0	69.0
All age appropriate vaccinations[7]	37.6	4.5	42.1	38.8
No vaccinations	0.0	9.8	9.8	na
Number of children	948	268	1,216	1,216

na = Not applicable
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin
DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
HepB = Hepatitis B
Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b
[1] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[4] In Zimbabwe, the pneumococcal vaccine was introduced as part of the routine immunisations in July 2012.
[5] In Zimbabwe, the rotavirus vaccine was introduced as part of the routine immunisations in August 2014.
[6] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine
[7] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age appropriate vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT-HepB-Hib (Pentavalent)			Polio			Pneumococcal			Rotavirus		Measles	All basic vaccinations[1]	All age appropriate vaccinations[2]	No vaccinations	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2					
Sex																	
Male	88.4	88.3	86.8	83.0	88.2	86.5	81.5	86.3	84.9	81.2	55.6	49.9	80.4	74.8	42.4	11.4	615
Female	91.4	90.7	89.4	83.9	90.9	89.2	83.0	89.7	89.0	83.1	55.1	49.0	83.5	77.3	41.9	8.3	601
Birth order																	
1	91.8	91.6	90.0	86.2	91.4	90.3	84.3	89.5	88.5	85.2	61.8	55.7	84.7	77.7	47.2	7.7	288
2-3	93.3	93.0	91.9	87.9	93.2	91.4	86.6	91.0	90.3	86.5	54.9	48.9	86.5	81.1	42.2	6.4	569
4-5	85.8	85.2	83.6	76.5	85.2	83.1	76.6	84.8	83.1	76.2	55.1	48.9	74.8	69.1	42.1	14.2	262
6+	75.2	73.7	72.3	68.0	73.7	72.3	66.2	73.7	72.3	63.5	40.1	35.7	66.5	60.3	26.6	24.8	97
Residence																	
Urban	93.9	94.0	92.3	87.6	94.0	91.9	87.7	92.1	90.6	85.4	54.5	49.5	87.3	80.5	43.5	5.7	355
Rural	88.2	87.6	86.3	81.7	87.7	86.2	80.0	86.2	85.4	80.8	55.7	49.5	79.7	74.2	41.6	11.6	861
Province																	
Manicaland	84.4	84.0	83.4	75.5	84.8	84.2	75.0	83.6	82.9	76.7	54.7	52.2	78.5	71.7	43.6	14.4	184
Mashonaland Central	94.9	93.8	92.7	89.5	93.8	92.0	85.2	91.6	91.6	86.1	55.4	48.4	86.9	80.3	39.5	5.1	129
Mashonaland East	92.1	92.4	91.3	89.4	92.4	90.9	87.7	92.0	92.0	90.6	62.9	62.0	88.9	83.0	54.0	7.6	119
Mashonaland West	86.2	85.4	83.9	81.5	85.4	83.9	81.5	85.4	83.9	81.5	55.5	48.8	81.5	77.6	44.7	13.8	147
Matabeleland North	100.0	100.0	97.7	96.4	99.0	96.5	94.0	96.2	95.2	94.0	66.2	59.1	94.4	90.7	54.2	0.0	58
Matabeleland South	98.4	98.4	95.5	91.9	98.4	93.1	89.1	94.3	90.5	85.0	55.9	49.2	91.5	85.9	44.1	1.6	45
Midlands	89.6	89.0	85.4	79.6	89.0	86.2	78.1	87.9	84.4	79.6	52.4	38.2	72.6	67.2	28.3	10.0	164
Masvingo	79.3	79.3	78.9	72.7	79.3	78.4	72.0	76.3	76.3	70.4	51.6	48.2	67.9	61.5	39.7	20.7	159
Harare	97.5	97.2	97.0	90.8	97.2	96.4	92.2	96.2	96.2	88.7	54.8	49.8	91.7	85.4	44.2	2.5	165
Bulawayo	92.8	91.3	88.5	88.5	91.3	87.0	83.9	87.0	84.4	81.5	49.7	42.7	87.3	78.4	38.3	7.2	44
Mother's education																	
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Primary	85.4	84.3	82.1	77.6	84.5	82.5	76.1	83.7	81.7	77.1	52.5	45.0	74.1	68.8	36.7	14.6	389
Secondary	91.9	91.7	90.8	85.7	91.7	90.1	84.5	89.6	89.1	83.8	57.5	52.1	84.9	78.6	44.7	7.8	764
More than secondary	94.1	95.0	92.5	92.5	95.0	93.9	93.9	95.0	93.9	93.2	50.7	48.3	94.9	90.3	47.4	3.7	50
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	88.0	86.7	84.5	79.4	86.5	84.9	79.1	85.7	84.5	80.4	50.7	45.7	76.5	70.7	38.6	12.0	305
Second	84.2	83.0	82.3	75.9	83.6	81.3	72.7	81.4	80.5	74.0	56.2	48.8	76.2	69.1	40.1	15.8	242
Middle	92.4	92.9	92.3	91.5	92.9	92.6	88.8	91.9	91.3	88.8	61.7	56.0	87.7	85.0	48.7	6.8	212
Fourth	93.8	93.7	91.6	86.0	93.7	91.6	86.6	92.5	91.0	84.7	53.8	47.9	84.5	78.3	40.2	6.0	275
Highest	91.9	92.1	91.4	86.9	92.1	90.3	86.0	88.8	88.2	84.3	57.2	51.4	88.3	80.4	46.2	7.5	181
Total	89.9	89.5	88.1	83.4	89.5	87.9	82.3	88.0	86.9	82.2	55.4	49.5	81.9	76.0	42.1	9.8	1,216

Notes: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine

[2] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine

Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex			
Male	92.3	75.8	615
Female	92.9	80.1	600
Birth order			
1	96.1	75.8	307
2-3	95.4	82.4	556
4-5	87.9	75.8	257
6+	77.6	64.6	95
Residence			
Urban	98.1	76.8	355
Rural	90.3	78.4	861
Province			
Manicaland	86.0	74.5	184
Mashonaland Central	93.2	82.0	129
Mashonaland East	92.9	82.4	119
Mashonaland West	92.7	77.9	147
Matabeleland North	99.6	85.5	58
Matabeleland South	98.4	81.4	45
Midlands	95.0	76.9	164
Masvingo	86.2	74.9	159
Harare	99.0	78.1	165
Bulawayo	92.3	69.0	44
Mother's education			
No education	*	*	12
Primary	86.9	75.8	389
Secondary	94.9	79.0	764
More than secondary	100.0	74.8	50
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	87.1	78.7	305
Second	88.7	73.7	242
Middle	95.1	84.9	212
Fourth	98.1	78.4	275
Highest	95.9	73.4	181
Total	92.6	77.9	1,216

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Number of children
Age in months				
<6	4.3	624	*	27
6-11	3.7	572	*	21
12-23	4.4	1,216	(56.0)	53
24-35	4.6	1,191	(46.0)	54
36-47	3.6	1,223	(46.9)	43
48-59	2.5	1,230	(62.1)	31
Sex				
Male	4.3	2,950	47.3	126
Female	3.4	3,105	55.3	104
Mother's smoking status				
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	*	10	*	3
Does not smoke	3.8	6,045	50.8	227
Cooking fuel				
Electricity or gas	2.9	1,545	(75.3)	44
Kerosene	1.1	165	*	2
Coal/lignite	*	4	*	0
Charcoal	*	13	*	0
Wood/straw[3]	4.2	4,322	44.7	184
Animal dung	*	4	*	0
Other fuel	*	0	*	0
No food cooked in household	*	2	*	0
Residence				
Urban	2.8	1,937	69.1	55
Rural	4.2	4,118	45.2	175
Province				
Manicaland	3.9	893	(39.7)	34
Mashonaland Central	1.1	590	*	6
Mashonaland East	4.4	574	*	25
Mashonaland West	4.5	783	(48.9)	35
Matabeleland North	2.4	275	*	6
Matabeleland South	2.8	230	*	7
Midlands	5.9	821	(38.2)	48
Masvingo	5.1	731	(57.6)	37
Harare	2.7	910	*	25
Bulawayo	2.0	249	*	5
Mother's education				
No education	11.7	70	*	8
Primary	3.9	1,884	34.1	73
Secondary	3.8	3,767	57.1	144
More than secondary	1.2	335	*	4
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4.0	1,381	(43.2)	55
Second	5.2	1,179	(43.0)	61
Middle	3.7	1,016	(53.6)	38
Fourth	2.9	1,428	(54.7)	41
Highest	3.3	1,052	(70.0)	34
Total	3.8	6,055	50.9	230

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia
[2] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner
[3] Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

Table 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage who took antimalarial drugs, and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Among children under age 5 with fever:		
	Percentage with fever	Number of children		Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	11.1	624	41.6	0.0	28.8	69
6-11	20.0	572	46.3	1.2	32.8	114
12-23	16.7	1,216	46.7	1.1	36.5	203
24-35	15.4	1,193	46.4	1.7	35.5	184
36-47	11.1	1,223	46.7	0.7	37.5	136
48-59	10.5	1,228	39.6	0.4	28.8	129
Sex						
Male	13.3	2,950	40.5	1.6	31.5	391
Female	14.3	3,105	49.1	0.4	36.4	444
Residence						
Urban	14.1	1,937	55.8	2.0	42.1	273
Rural	13.7	4,118	39.8	0.4	30.3	563
Province						
Manicaland	11.2	893	35.1	3.0	27.0	100
Mashonaland Central	8.4	590	64.2	1.0	37.3	50
Mashonaland East	15.9	574	34.8	1.1	29.5	92
Mashonaland West	23.9	783	40.3	0.0	36.2	188
Matabeleland North	15.4	275	56.5	0.0	36.4	42
Matabeleland South	13.3	230	55.5	1.9	41.2	31
Midlands	9.6	821	52.7	0.0	32.1	79
Masvingo	12.4	731	33.3	0.0	24.9	90
Harare	15.0	910	52.2	1.4	39.8	136
Bulawayo	11.6	249	64.4	4.0	51.2	29
Mother's education						
No education	19.5	70	*	*	*	14
Primary	13.5	1,884	39.3	0.3	23.6	254
Secondary	13.9	3,767	46.6	1.3	37.5	525
More than secondary	12.7	335	(64.3)	(0.8)	(63.1)	42
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	14.3	1,381	41.9	0.3	29.4	197
Second	14.2	1,179	34.1	0.0	24.1	167
Middle	12.3	1,016	43.4	1.5	29.6	125
Fourth	13.9	1,428	47.0	0.8	33.0	198
Highest	14.1	1,052	60.5	2.8	57.0	149
Total	13.8	6,055	45.1	1.0	34.1	835

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, market, and traditional practitioner

Table 10.7 Prevalence of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children
Age in months		
<6	9.7	624
6-11	31.0	572
12-23	30.4	1,216
24-35	17.2	1,193
36-47	9.6	1,223
48-59	6.8	1,228
Sex		
Male	18.2	2,950
Female	15.4	3,105
Source of drinking water[1]		
Improved	16.1	4,184
Not improved	18.4	1,521
Other/missing	17.6	350
Toilet facility[2]		
Improved, not shared	13.7	1,946
Shared[3]	19.5	1,734
Non-improved	17.2	2,375
Residence		
Urban	16.6	1,937
Rural	16.8	4,118
Province		
Manicaland	16.7	893
Mashonaland Central	18.9	590
Mashonaland East	12.2	574
Mashonaland West	22.5	783
Matabeleland North	11.7	275
Matabeleland South	9.4	230
Midlands	16.8	821
Masvingo	17.1	731
Harare	17.4	910
Bulawayo	13.3	249
Mother's education		
No education	23.6	70
Primary	17.7	1,884
Secondary	17.0	3,767
More than secondary	7.2	335
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	18.4	1,381
Second	16.3	1,179
Middle	16.3	1,016
Fourth	17.6	1,428
Highest	14.1	1,052
Total	16.7	6,055

[1] See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.
[2] See Table 2.2 for definition of categories.
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 10.8 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Age in months																
<6	20.2	55.0	9.1	8.9	6.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.1	17.3	8.5	0.3	53.8	0.0	100.0	60
6-11	33.9	34.2	21.2	9.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	7.9	29.1	24.8	18.8	13.5	5.9	0.0	100.0	177
12-23	30.3	34.9	21.2	11.3	1.8	0.5	100.0	4.6	23.9	32.0	20.7	15.9	2.5	0.5	100.0	369
24-35	40.6	31.6	16.6	8.5	2.0	0.7	100.0	9.5	36.9	28.4	17.7	6.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	206
36-47	35.4	29.4	22.1	9.8	1.8	1.4	100.0	8.0	32.8	40.1	13.3	4.0	0.2	1.4	100.0	118
48-59	36.2	22.6	25.8	8.6	3.6	3.3	100.0	7.7	30.2	31.6	22.5	7.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	83
Sex																
Male	32.4	36.0	20.7	8.5	2.1	0.4	100.0	7.5	31.3	28.0	15.6	11.3	6.1	0.4	100.0	536
Female	34.8	31.0	19.3	11.6	2.2	1.2	100.0	5.5	26.0	32.4	21.4	9.6	4.7	0.4	100.0	478
Breastfeeding status																
Breastfeeding	28.5	38.2	20.3	10.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	5.5	21.6	25.7	18.8	16.1	12.3	0.0	100.0	426
Not breastfeeding	37.2	30.3	19.9	9.2	2.1	1.3	100.0	7.3	34.0	33.2	18.0	6.4	0.5	0.7	100.0	587
Residence																
Urban	36.6	32.3	14.5	12.5	2.6	1.6	100.0	4.5	31.1	30.6	19.6	9.5	4.0	0.7	100.0	321
Rural	32.1	34.3	22.6	8.7	1.9	0.4	100.0	7.5	27.7	29.8	17.7	11.0	6.1	0.3	100.0	693
Province																
Manicaland	41.2	30.2	8.5	19.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	12.7	26.6	16.4	34.6	5.7	4.0	0.0	100.0	149
Mashonaland Central	37.4	35.8	22.6	2.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	7.3	29.7	22.9	7.2	24.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	111
Mashonaland East	24.4	33.0	35.2	4.8	0.0	2.5	100.0	2.1	19.3	49.7	11.6	5.6	9.2	2.5	100.0	70
Mashonaland West	31.5	31.0	23.4	10.3	3.0	0.8	100.0	4.9	33.4	29.3	12.7	14.9	4.9	0.0	100.0	176
Matabeleland North	36.3	29.6	26.9	1.5	3.6	2.1	100.0	2.1	23.7	45.6	6.5	11.9	10.1	0.0	100.0	32
Matabeleland South	(26.9)	(17.3)	(28.6)	(24.4)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.5)	(18.6)	(33.7)	(22.2)	(15.1)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Midlands	37.6	39.3	13.7	7.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	9.4	40.5	28.7	10.3	5.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	138
Masvingo	23.4	38.4	30.5	4.2	3.5	0.0	100.0	3.8	26.8	34.7	22.7	5.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	125
Harare	33.0	33.4	15.6	13.0	2.8	2.1	100.0	5.2	19.8	36.3	24.4	10.9	2.5	1.1	100.0	158
Bulawayo	41.2	31.4	9.6	16.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	4.1	44.6	18.8	23.7	5.8	1.8	1.3	100.0	33
Mother's education																
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Primary	31.8	31.0	24.4	8.9	3.4	0.5	100.0	6.9	28.8	28.9	16.7	10.7	7.5	0.5	100.0	333
Secondary	33.6	34.4	18.7	10.7	1.6	0.9	100.0	6.5	28.5	30.6	19.7	10.4	3.9	0.3	100.0	640
More than secondary	(44.9)	(43.3)	(8.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.5)	(30.4)	(28.6)	(10.0)	(7.1)	(21.4)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	33.1	34.5	23.8	7.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	6.1	25.9	30.2	19.8	10.5	7.4	0.0	100.0	254
Second	33.2	29.4	25.9	8.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	7.3	29.0	30.1	13.7	12.4	7.5	0.0	100.0	193
Middle	31.8	36.7	18.6	8.4	3.5	1.1	100.0	9.0	26.2	29.5	17.0	12.5	4.7	1.1	100.0	166
Fourth	31.1	35.6	15.3	14.0	2.7	1.3	100.0	6.1	34.8	28.7	21.1	6.0	2.6	0.7	100.0	252
Highest	40.6	30.9	15.8	10.3	1.1	1.3	100.0	4.2	26.0	32.7	18.5	13.3	5.1	0.3	100.0	149
Total	33.5	33.6	20.0	9.9	2.1	0.8	100.0	6.5	28.8	30.0	18.3	10.5	5.4	0.4	100.0	1,014

Notes: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.9 Diarrhoea treatment

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider; percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:												
		Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid	Recom-mended homemade fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Other treatments			Percentage given no treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
										Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Intravenous solution		
Age in months														
<6	27.4	15.5	26.7	39.1	9.4	7.5	29.2	48.9	19.4	3.7	3.4	0.0	48.0	60
6-11	32.0	34.6	40.8	60.5	12.5	9.4	57.4	73.1	41.0	5.6	0.0	1.2	26.3	177
12-23	43.3	44.0	50.9	73.6	23.7	18.2	61.2	82.6	49.7	7.5	1.0	2.4	15.7	369
24-35	45.7	49.7	53.6	77.9	24.2	19.2	68.5	83.6	61.4	8.3	1.0	1.1	14.6	206
36-47	40.0	40.5	44.8	67.7	22.3	14.2	60.5	77.0	66.9	8.7	0.9	2.6	19.3	118
48-59	31.0	32.7	57.2	73.9	13.1	9.5	52.8	79.2	52.9	4.8	0.0	0.3	18.1	83
Sex														
Male	38.6	39.8	45.8	68.7	19.7	16.1	56.9	76.4	50.6	7.6	1.1	1.6	22.3	536
Female	40.4	41.3	50.6	70.3	20.2	13.9	62.1	80.2	51.4	6.4	0.7	1.7	17.2	478
Residence														
Urban	40.6	46.4	50.9	72.0	17.2	13.4	65.4	80.6	53.0	7.3	0.3	1.5	17.5	321
Rural	38.9	37.8	46.7	68.3	21.2	15.8	56.5	77.1	50.1	6.9	1.2	1.7	21.0	693
Province														
Manicaland	37.1	36.7	43.2	66.2	25.0	16.9	62.0	82.2	43.0	12.3	3.5	4.2	15.0	149
Mashonaland Central	44.9	40.5	55.7	69.6	33.6	23.8	62.5	79.8	47.5	8.9	0.0	2.8	15.9	111
Mashonaland East	40.6	33.8	41.0	62.2	12.2	7.8	53.3	69.9	53.2	8.6	0.6	0.4	23.1	70
Mashonaland West	37.0	36.1	49.8	69.7	18.1	13.9	55.4	74.7	50.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	23.6	176
Matabeleland North	61.5	60.3	41.3	85.7	29.9	27.1	66.8	85.7	62.1	4.5	0.0	1.7	14.3	32
Matabeleland South	(52.2)	(56.5)	(65.9)	(80.9)	(13.9)	(12.5)	(67.3)	(82.3)	(44.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.7)	22
Midlands	26.9	38.7	33.5	61.0	14.4	10.2	60.4	75.1	60.5	3.3	2.0	0.4	23.3	138
Masvingo	39.1	35.1	47.8	67.2	16.6	13.6	46.8	74.8	48.8	4.5	0.0	2.4	25.2	125
Harare	41.7	49.4	55.0	76.0	15.3	12.9	66.2	81.3	50.8	7.6	0.0	0.3	18.5	158
Bulawayo	54.8	50.3	72.8	87.8	28.7	24.9	68.5	91.6	60.3	5.5	2.1	7.2	7.2	33
Mother's education														
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Primary	32.5	32.8	41.3	61.3	17.9	13.9	52.0	72.7	46.4	5.3	0.5	0.3	24.6	333
Secondary	42.3	44.7	52.0	74.3	20.6	15.3	62.9	81.5	53.6	7.7	1.2	2.0	17.3	640
More than secondary	(49.7)	(43.1)	(27.1)	(53.0)	(23.7)	(21.7)	(65.3)	(67.7)	(44.1)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(27.3)	24
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	34.7	29.7	49.5	65.9	20.0	14.2	51.7	76.4	46.8	6.0	0.0	2.0	21.6	254
Second	40.1	37.0	42.9	66.9	22.1	15.6	52.9	74.4	49.0	6.2	1.6	2.0	24.2	193
Middle	38.8	44.2	43.0	68.8	20.0	14.2	65.5	79.7	52.8	7.4	2.9	1.5	17.0	166
Fourth	38.1	49.5	51.6	74.9	16.9	14.4	64.3	81.7	56.3	6.6	0.0	0.6	16.7	252
Highest	49.6	44.2	51.9	70.5	22.0	17.9	65.4	78.6	49.8	10.2	0.7	2.5	19.8	149
Total	39.4	40.5	48.1	69.5	19.9	15.1	59.3	78.2	51.0	7.0	0.9	1.6	19.9	1,014

Notes: ORT includes fluid prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets, pre-packaged ORS fluid, and recommended home fluids (RHF). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop and traditional practitioner

[2] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 10.10 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhoea, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids	Number of women
Age		
15-19	56.0	369
20-24	69.4	1,136
25-34	74.9	2,443
35-49	73.2	1,039
Residence		
Urban	79.3	1,637
Rural	68.2	3,351
Province		
Manicaland	72.7	709
Mashonaland Central	55.4	492
Mashonaland East	80.4	473
Mashonaland West	84.1	638
Matabeleland North	74.5	234
Matabeleland South	54.2	200
Midlands	71.6	678
Masvingo	64.1	583
Harare	78.1	762
Bulawayo	65.7	220
Education		
No education	(59.8)	57
Primary	60.0	1,530
Secondary	76.3	3,125
More than secondary	90.3	275
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	62.6	1,082
Second	68.9	956
Middle	71.7	860
Fourth	75.7	1,183
Highest	81.2	908
Total	71.9	4,988

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 10.11 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Age of child in months										
0-1	7.2	50.5	11.2	9.4	14.8	4.7	2.2	100.0	68.9	201
2-3	8.2	47.9	8.6	10.8	13.2	7.5	3.8	100.0	64.7	228
4-5	7.4	57.3	13.3	9.1	8.5	2.3	2.1	100.0	78.0	181
6-8	9.6	49.3	10.3	9.6	14.9	5.2	1.0	100.0	69.3	283
9-11	6.9	53.0	14.5	7.0	7.4	6.9	4.4	100.0	74.4	276
12-17	8.1	52.4	17.4	7.6	8.1	4.5	1.9	100.0	77.9	609
18-23	11.2	47.1	20.5	4.1	8.0	6.6	2.5	100.0	78.8	532
6-23	9.1	50.3	16.7	6.7	9.1	5.7	2.4	100.0	76.2	1,699
Toilet facility[2]										
Improved, not shared	12.7	67.0	2.5	3.2	11.4	1.1	2.0	100.0	82.2	687
Shared[3]	12.0	65.8	4.5	4.1	10.3	1.6	1.7	100.0	82.3	671
Unimproved	3.6	28.3	31.8	13.0	8.6	11.4	3.3	100.0	63.7	954
Residence										
Urban	13.3	59.8	0.7	3.3	20.1	0.1	2.7	100.0	73.7	647
Rural	7.0	47.1	20.8	9.2	6.0	7.6	2.4	100.0	74.9	1,664
Province										
Manicaland	10.3	63.9	7.3	6.2	3.7	2.9	5.8	100.0	81.4	367
Mashonaland Central	1.2	61.3	13.4	11.1	3.6	9.4	0.0	100.0	76.0	234
Mashonaland East	13.8	46.3	17.4	8.1	4.1	7.7	2.7	100.0	77.5	227
Mashonaland West	5.0	55.0	18.7	10.9	6.8	3.1	0.4	100.0	78.7	286
Matabeleland North	3.9	25.7	37.2	14.9	9.8	7.2	1.3	100.0	66.8	111
Matabeleland South	18.6	36.3	24.0	4.7	9.1	6.6	0.7	100.0	78.9	93
Midlands	12.5	43.6	17.1	5.5	9.3	8.1	3.9	100.0	73.2	324
Masvingo	3.1	34.3	28.1	8.9	13.6	9.6	2.4	100.0	65.4	282
Harare	9.3	65.3	0.0	2.7	22.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.6	303
Bulawayo	19.8	38.4	1.4	4.7	26.2	0.7	8.8	100.0	59.6	83
Mother's education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	29
Primary	5.3	44.7	22.1	9.2	7.0	8.2	3.5	100.0	72.1	732
Secondary	10.4	53.9	12.4	7.2	9.8	4.4	1.8	100.0	76.7	1,453
More than secondary	11.1	47.3	0.9	0.9	35.7	0.0	4.1	100.0	59.3	97
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.3	26.4	34.3	13.0	7.9	12.6	2.6	100.0	63.9	578
Second	9.0	43.4	21.4	9.3	5.4	8.6	2.9	100.0	73.8	475
Middle	7.5	69.1	9.1	6.4	3.3	2.9	1.8	100.0	85.7	416
Fourth	13.6	71.1	2.2	3.1	7.4	0.2	2.3	100.0	86.9	513
Highest	11.8	48.8	0.4	3.8	32.2	0.2	2.8	100.0	61.1	329
Total	8.7	50.7	15.2	7.5	9.9	5.5	2.5	100.0	74.6	2,311

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the faecal matter was put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.
[2] See Table 2.2 for definition of categories.
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS 11

Key Findings

- ***Nutritional status of children:*** Just over a quarter (27 percent) of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age); 3 percent are wasted (thin for their height); 8 percent are underweight (thin for their age); and 6 percent are overweight (heavy for their height).
- ***Breastfeeding:*** Almost all children (98 percent) have been breastfed at some point in their life with almost two-thirds (58 percent) initiating breastfeeding within one hour of birth. Forty-eight percent of infants under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. The median duration of any breastfeeding is 17.3 months, while the median duration for exclusive breastfeeding is 2.3 months.
- ***Complementary feeding:*** Thirty-five percent of children age 6-23 months ate meals the recommended number of times per day while 8 percent were fed a minimum acceptable diet.
- ***Anaemia:*** More than a third of children aged 6-59 months (37 percent) are anaemic while 27 percent of women and 15 percent of men age 15-49 are anaemic.
- ***Adult nutritional status:*** Thirty-five percent of women age 15-49 are overweight or obese; 13 percent are obese. Thirteen percent of men age 15-49 years are overweight or obese; 2 percent are obese.
- ***Salt iodisation:*** Ninety-five percent of households use iodised salt for cooking.

This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of children under age 5 and that of women and men age 15-49. The chapter also describes infant and young feeding practices including breastfeeding, complementary feeding, minimum meal frequency, and the minimum dietary diversity for children below age 24 months. Also discussed is vitamin A, iron and iodine-rich or fortified food consumption for children below age 2 years, and vitamin A supplementation status in children age 6-59 months. Finally, the anaemia status of children 6-59 months and women and men age 15-49 are also presented in this chapter.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

In the 2015 ZDHS, children under age 5 had their height and weight measured to assess their nutritional status. This aids in the identification of population subgroups at risk of mortality and morbidity from malnutrition.

11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children

Weight and recumbent length were measured for children age 0-23 months. Weight and standing height were also measured for children age 24-59 months from the sampled households regardless of whether the mother was interviewed in the survey. SECA digital electronic scales were used to measure weight; ShorrBoards® were used to measure height and length.

Children's height/length, weight, and age data were used to calculate three indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each of these indices is expressed in terms of standard deviations from the median (Z-scores) of the WHO reference population (WHO 2006). Each indices provides different information about growth and body composition for assessing nutritional status. As indicated below, *stunting*, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period. Stunting can also be affected by recurrent and chronic illness. *Wasting*, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition and represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness that caused weight loss. The opposite of wasting is overweight (high weight-for-height), which is a measure of overnutrition. Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age that includes both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition and is an indicator of overall undernutrition.

Stunting, or height-for-age

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting, or weight-for-height

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight, or weight-for-age

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight in children

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than 2 standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the Z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean Z-score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away the mean Z-scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of undernutrition.

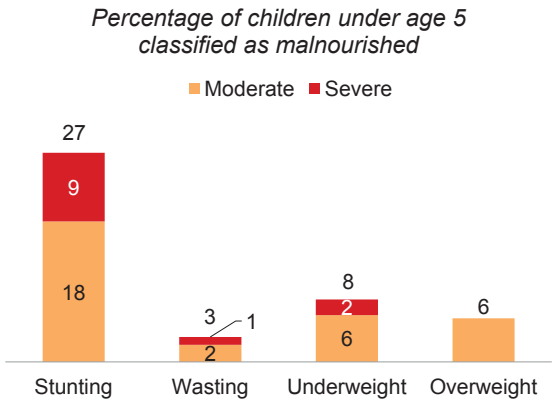
11.1.2 Data Collection

Height and weight measurements were obtained for 6,511 children under age 5 who were present in the 2015 ZDHS sample households at the time of the survey. The following analysis is based on the 93 percent for whom complete, credible anthropometric and age data were collected.

11.1.3 Prevalence of Malnutrition in Children

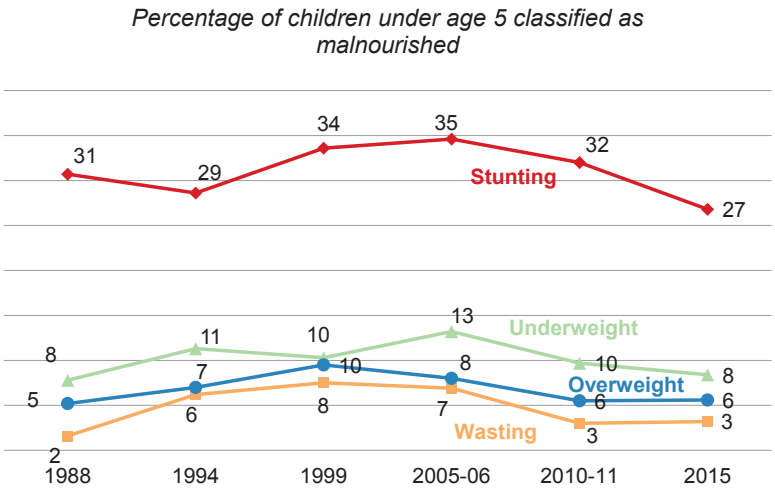
The 2015 ZDHS data show that 27 percent of children are stunted, 3 percent are wasted, 8 percent are underweight, and 6 percent are overweight **Table 11.1** and **Figure 11.1**.

Figure 11.1 **Nutritional status of children**



Trends: From 1988 to 2005-06, the prevalence of children who were stunted, underweight, and wasted increased slightly; since 2005-06, the prevalence of stunting, underweight, and wasting have gradually declined to levels below or comparable to 1988 (**Figure 11.2**). Over the same time period, the proportion of overweight children rose from 2 percent in 1988 to 10 percent in 1999 before declining to 6 percent in 2010-11, where it remains in 2015.

Figure 11.2 **Trends in nutritional status of children**

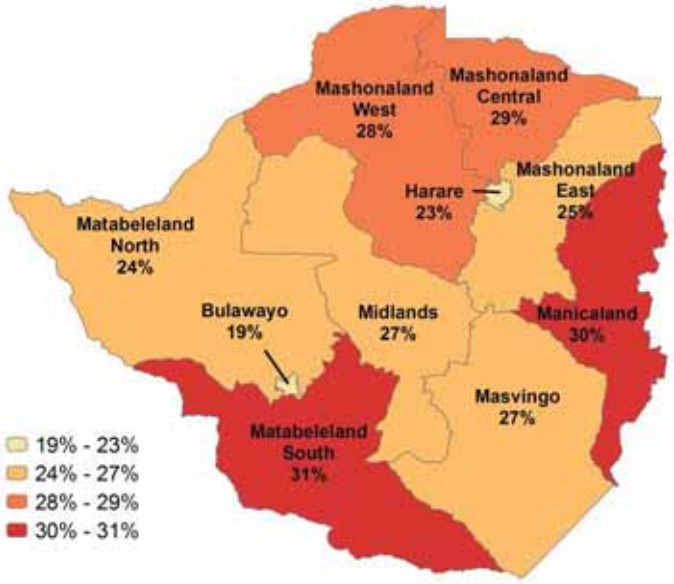


Patterns by background characteristics:

- Stunting generally increases with a child's age, rising from 13 percent of children age 6-8 months to a peak of 39 percent of children age 24-35 months, before declining to 18 percent of children age 48-59 months.
- Boys have a higher proportion of stunting than girls (30 percent versus 24 percent).
- Stunting, wasting, and underweight are higher in rural areas than in urban areas, whereas the proportion of overweight children is higher in urban areas than rural areas.

Figure 11.3 **Stunting by province**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



- Stunting varies by province: stunting is highest in Matebeleland South (31 percent) and lowest in Bulawayo (19 percent) (**Figure 11.3**).
- The prevalence of stunting is highest among children whose mothers have no education (45 percent) and lowest among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (9 percent). In contrast, the prevalence of overweight is lowest among children whose mothers have no education (3 percent) and highest among those whose mothers have more than secondary education (9 percent).
- The prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight generally decreases with increasing household wealth. In contrast the prevalence of overweight increases with increasing wealth.

11.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) during the first 2 years of life lowers morbidity and mortality and reduces the risk of chronic disease. The recommended practices that promote appropriate nutrition include early initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, introduction of nutritionally adequate, safe, complementary foods (solid and semisolid) at 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and frequency of feeding as the child gets older together with continued breastfeeding through age 2 years. It is also important for young children to receive a diverse diet, i.e., eating foods from different food groups to take care of the growing micronutrient needs (WHO 2008).

11.2.1 Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both mother and child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and contains antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, facilitates the production of regular breast milk, and reduces the risk of maternal postpartum haemorrhage. Thus, it is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth, and that prelacteal feeding (feeding newborns anything other than breast milk before breast milk is regularly given) be discouraged. Globally, suboptimal breastfeeding results in more than 800,000 child deaths annually (Oot et al. 2015).

Early breastfeeding
Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
Sample: Last born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.2 shows that 58 percent of last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey were breastfed within 1 hour of birth and that 93 percent started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth. Ninety-eight percent of last-born children born were breastfed at some point in their life.

Trends: The percentage of infants breastfed within an hour of birth has steadily decreased from 68 percent in 2005-06 to 65 percent in 2010-11, and then to 58 percent in 2015. Since 1988, the percentage of children who were ever breastfed has held steady (99-97 percent)

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children breastfed within 1 hour of birth was higher among those delivered in a health facility (61 percent) than those born at home (44 percent).
- Matabeleland South (81 percent) has the highest percentage of children breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and Manicaland (43 percent) has the lowest percentage.

The practice of giving prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. Overall, 13 percent of infants received a prelacteal feeding.

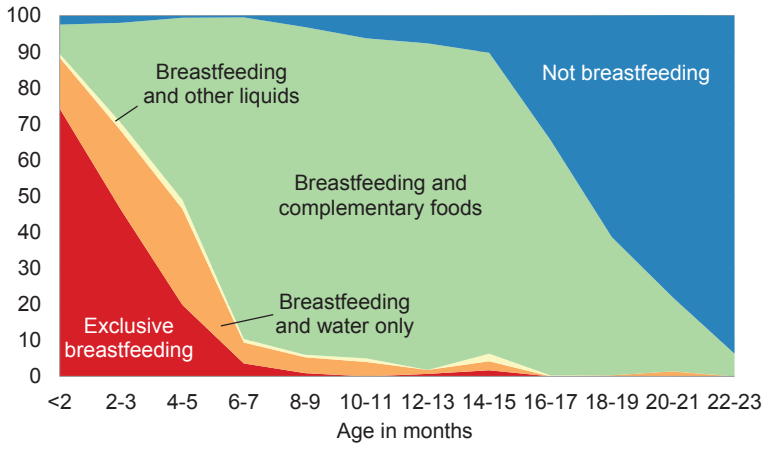
11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Infants should receive only breast milk (exclusive breastfeed) in the first 6 months of life. It is not necessary to give other liquids (including water) or solids because breast milk contains all the nutrients that an infant needs in the first 6 months of their life. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months confers many benefits to the infant and the mother. Chief among these is breastfeeding's protective effect against gastrointestinal infections. In the context of HIV, introducing other milks, foods, or liquids significantly increases the risk of HIV transmission through breast milk, and reduces an infant's chances of HIV-free survival. For the mother, exclusive breastfeeding can delay the return of fertility.

Table 11.3 and **Figure 11.4** show breastfeeding practices by the child's age. Forty-eight percent of infants under the age of 6 months in Zimbabwe are exclusively breastfed. The proportion of children exclusively breastfed rapidly drops from 74 percent among infants age 0-1 month to 46 percent among children age 2-3 months. Contrary to the recommendation that children under 6 months be exclusively breastfed, many infants consume other liquids such as plain water (21 percent), and 28 percent consume complementary foods in addition to breast milk.

Figure 11.4 **Breastfeeding practices by age**

Percent distribution of children under age 2



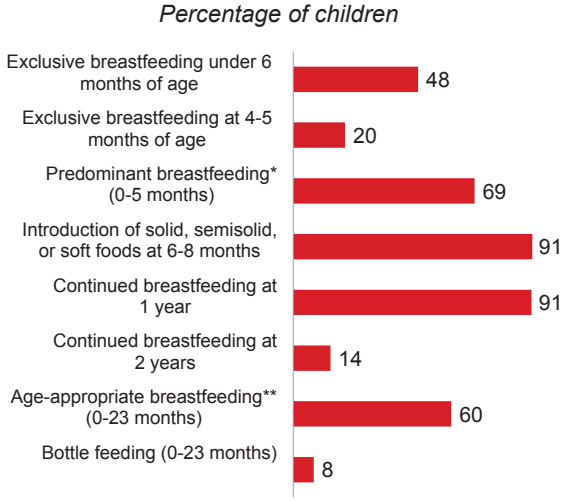
Trends: The proportion of exclusively breastfed children below age 6 months has gradually increased over the last decade. In 2005-06, 22 percent of children age 0-5 months were exclusive breastfed; this increased to 31 percent in 2010-11 and 48 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- At age 4-5 months, only one in five children (20 percent) are benefiting from exclusive breastfeeding.
- Ninety percent of children age 6-9 months receive timely complementary foods, and 77 percent of children are no longer breastfed by the age 18-23 months.
- The proportion of children below age 24 months who were fed using a bottle with a nipple is 8 percent (**Figure 11.5**). The prevalence of bottle-feeding is highest among children age 6-8 months (14 percent).

A summary of IYCF breastfeeding indicators is shown in **Figure 11.5**.

Figure 11.5 **IYCF breastfeeding indicators**



* Predominant breastfeeding includes exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding plus plain water, and breastfeeding plus non-milk liquids/juice
** Age appropriate breastfeeding = Children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed + children age 6-23 months who receive breastmilk and complementary foods

11.2.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding reduces the risk of many perinatal infections, acute lower respiratory infections, and diarrhoea in infants age 23 months and younger; and continues to make an important contribution to the health and well-being of mother and children up to the age 2 and beyond (Lamberti, et al. 2013). Longer durations of breastfeeding reduce the risk of ovarian and breast cancer in women. Continued, frequent breastfeeding also protects a child's health by delaying maternal fertility postpartum, increasing birth space, and reducing the child's risk of morbidity and mortality.

Table 11.4 shows that the median duration of any breastfeeding is 17.3 months. This means that half of Zimbabwean children were breastfed for 17.3 months or less, and half were breastfed for 17.3 months or more. Overall, the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding for Zimbabwean children is 2.3 months, while the median duration of predominant breastfeeding (the period in which an infant receives only water or other non-milk liquids in addition to breast milk) is 3.8 months. Ninety-one percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year, while 14 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years (**Figure 11.5**).

Trends: Over the last decade, the median duration for exclusive breastfeeding has increased from 0.6 months in 2005-06 to 2.3 months in 2015. During the same period the median duration of predominant breastfeeding has increased from 1.6 months in 2005-06 to 3.8 months in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of any breastfeeding is about a month longer for girls than the boys (17.8 months versus 16.9 months).
- On average, urban children are breastfed for a period 2 months shorter than rural children (16.0 months versus 18.0 months). Exclusive breastfeeding is of shorter duration in urban areas (1.9 months) compared with rural (2.4 months).
- The median duration of any breastfeeding increases with decreasing wealth, ranging from 18.3 months in the lowest and second wealth quintiles to 15.5 months in highest wealth quintile.

11.2.4 Complementary Feeding

At 6 months of age, when an infant's need for energy and nutrients begins to exceed what is provided by breast milk, complementary foods are necessary to meet those needs. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is referred to as complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for children because during this transition, children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. Complementary feeding should be *timely*, with all infants receiving foods in addition to breast milk starting at 6 months of age.

In the 2015 ZDHS, women who had at least one child living with them who was born in 2013 or later were asked questions about the types of liquids and foods the child had consumed during the day or night before the interview. Mothers who had more than one child born in 2013 or later were asked question about the youngest child living with them. Among the youngest children living with their mother, 91 percent age 6-8 months are receiving complementary foods (**Figure 11.5**).

Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that requirements for nutrients are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods alone are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs should be part of the daily diet, and eaten as often as possible (WHO 1998). Vitamin A-rich foods include liver, fish, egg yolk, dark yellow or orange fruits, dark green leafy vegetables, and orange or dark yellow-fleshed vegetables, roots, and tubers. Iron-rich foods include meat, fish, and poultry.

Table 11.5 shows that the type of foods and liquids given to children during the day and night before the survey depend on the child's age and breastfeeding status. Overall, food made from grains is by far the most commonly consumed item followed by fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin. Among breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, 90 percent consumed foods made from grains and 53 percent consumed fruits and vegetables rich in Vitamin A; among nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months, 86 percent consumed foods made from grains and 67 percent consumed fruits and vegetables rich in Vitamin A.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The majority of children who are less than age 1 are breastfeed and complementary foods are introduced as the child gets older. The proportions of children who consume vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods increase with age. Fifty-three percent of breastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables compared with 67 percent of nonbreastfeeding children in the same age group (**Table 11.5**).
- Half (52 percent) of nonbreastfeeding children and 36 percent of breastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed meat, fish, or poultry.
- One in five (20 percent) nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed eggs compared with one in seven (14 percent) of breastfeeding children.
- Twenty-six percent of nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed foods made from legumes and nuts, and 19 percent consumed cheese, yogurt, and other milk products. Among breastfeeding children in the same age group, 16 percent consumed foods made from legumes and nuts, and 14 percent consumed cheese, yogurt, and other milk products.

11.2.5 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infant and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which is a combination of dietary

diversity and minimum meal frequency, is different for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. The definition of the composite indicator of a minimum acceptable diet for all children 6-23 months is indicated in the box below.

Dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient-density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity requires feeding the child food from at least four food groups. A minimum of four food groups is associated with better quality diets for both breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Children who consume food from at least four food groups have a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal food source and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers (WHO 2008). The four food groups should come from the seven available food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child's energy requirements. For infants and young children, the indicator is based on the child's energy needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breast milk. Breastfed children are considered to be consuming minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9-23 months. Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk). This composite indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:

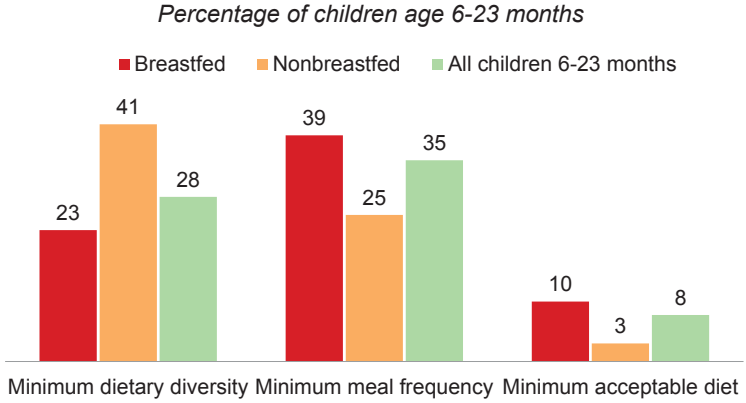
$$\frac{\text{Breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Breastfed children age 6-23 months}}$$

and

$$\frac{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months}}$$

Table 11.6 shows that overall 72 percent of children age 6-23 months received breast milk, milk, or milk products (2+ times) during the day or night before the interview. Twenty-eight percent had an adequately diverse diet—that is, they had been given foods from the appropriate number of food groups—and 35 percent had been fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age. The feeding practices of only 8 percent of children age 6-23 months met the minimum standards with respect to all three IYCF feeding practices. The IYCF indicators for minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status among children age 6-23 months are summarised in **Figure 11.6**.

Figure 11.6 **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet**



Trends: The proportion of all children age 6-23 months who met all three IYCF practices for a minimal acceptable diet decreased from 11 percent in 2010-11 to 8 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics:

- Urban children are more than twice as likely as rural children to consume a minimum acceptable diet (13 percent versus 6 percent).
- Bulawayo (23 percent) and Harare (15 percent) have highest proportion of children fed a minimum acceptable diet, while Mashonaland West (4 percent) had the lowest proportion.

11.3 Anaemia Prevalence in Children

Anaemia is a condition marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of haemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anaemia globally. Other causes of anaemia include malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia is a serious concern in children because it can impair cognitive development, increase morbidity from infectious diseases, and stunt growth.

Anaemia prevalence

Any anaemia in children is defined as a blood haemoglobin level below 11.0 g/dL. In the 2015 ZDHS, severe anaemia is defined as <7.0 g/dL, and moderate anaemia is defined as 7.0-9.9 g/dL.

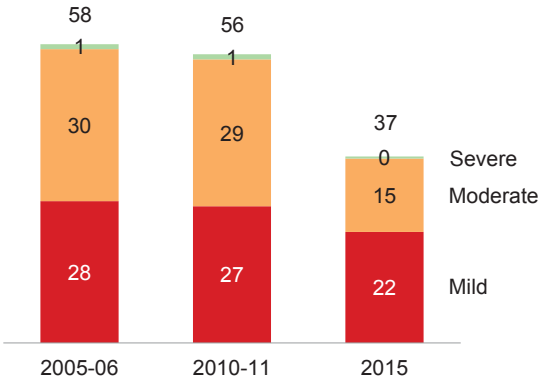
Sample: Children 6-59 months

Haemoglobin testing was carried out on children age 6-59 months. (The methodology used to measure haemoglobin levels is described in the first chapter of this report.) Overall, 37 percent of children are anaemic. Twenty-two percent of the children are mildly anaemic, 15 percent are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent are severely anaemic (**Table 11.7**).

Trends: The prevalence of anaemia in children age 6-59 months decreased slightly between 2005-06 and2010-11 (from 58 percent to 56 percent), but has decreased markedly between 2010-11 and 2015 (from 56 percent to 37 percent) (**Figure 11.7**).

Figure 11.7 **Trends in anaemia status among children**

Percentage of children age 6-59 months

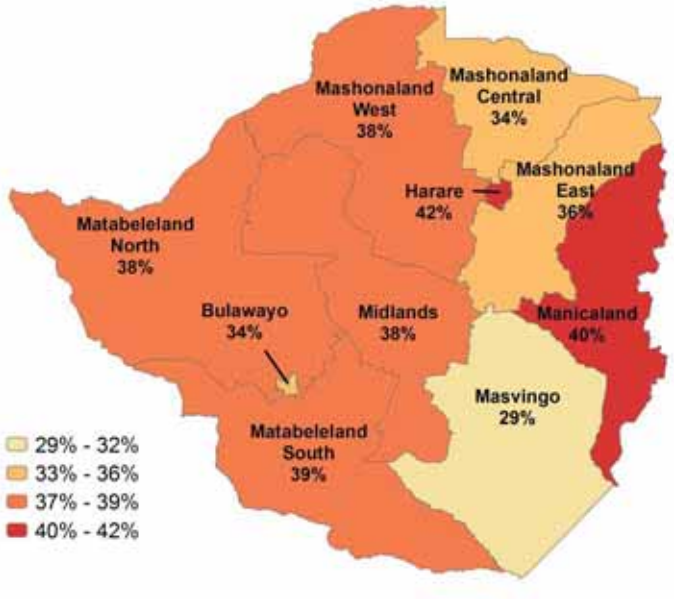


Patterns by background characteristics

- Anaemia prevalence is inversely proportional to age, with the highest prevalence among children age 6-8 months (66 percent). The proportion of children with anaemia gradually decreases to a low of 22 percent among children age 48-59 months.
- Anaemia prevalence for children varies by province, from a low of 29 percent in Masvingo to a high of 42 percent in Harare (**Figure 11.8**).
- The prevalence of anaemia is similar for children in urban and rural areas (38 percent and 37 percent, respectively). There is also little difference by gender; 38 percent of boys are anaemic compared with 36 percent of girls.

Figure 11.8 **Anaemia in children by province**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are anaemic



11.4 Vitamin A Supplementation and Deworming in Children

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation. Breastfeeding children benefit from supplements given to the mother.

The information collected on food consumption among the youngest children under age 2 is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia, which has serious health consequences for both women and children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. In addition, VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease in children and slows recovery from illness. VAD is common in dry environments where fresh fruits and vegetables are not readily available.

Infants and children have increased vitamin A requirements because vitamin A is necessary for rapid growth and combating infections. In addition, roundworms can cause significant vitamin A malabsorption, which can aggravate malnutrition in children. In Zimbabwe, high-dose vitamin A supplementation is provided to infants and children age 6-59 months twice per year to reduce child morbidity and mortality. In endemic districts, mass deworming is also conducted for children age 1 and older.

The 2015 ZDHS also included questions designed to ascertain whether young children had received vitamin A or deworming medication in the 6 months before the survey. Vitamin A supplementation is an important intervention in preventing VAD among young children.

Seventy-two percent of children age 6-23 months ate foods rich in vitamin A in the day or night preceding the interview, and 46 percent consumed iron-rich foods (**Table 11.8**). As expected, intake of both vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods increases as children are weaned. Nonbreastfeeding children are more likely

than breastfeeding children to consume foods rich in vitamin A (83 percent versus 67 percent) and iron (57 percent versus 42 percent). In the 6 months before the survey, 67 percent of children age 6-59 months received a vitamin A supplement and 18 percent received deworming medication. Ninety-five percent of children age 6-59 months live in households with iodized salt.

Trends: The proportion of children 6-59 months of age who received vitamin A supplementation increased from 47 percent in 2005-06 to 66 percent in 2010-11, and 67 percent in 2015, while the proportion children who received deworming medication increased six-fold from 3 percent in 2010-11 to 18 percent in 2015.

11.5 Presence of Iodised Salt in Households

Poor iodine intake results in a series of abnormalities characterized as iodine deficiency disorders (IDD). Iodine deficiency disorders present as goitre, hypothyroidism, and impaired mental and physical development. Food rich in iodine is the only source of iodine for humans. Salt iodisation is recognized as the most sustainable approach to ensure iodine availability in the diet. In 1989, Zimbabwe recognised IDD as a public health problem and regulated the fortification of all household salt with potassium iodate at 25-55 mg/kg. Fortification to this level ensures a range of 15-35 ppm of iodine at consumption, assuming about 40 percent loss during production and cooking. Globally, it is recommended that the proportion of households using adequately iodized salt of at least 15 ppm be above 90 percent. The 2015 ZDHS tested household salt for the presence of potassium iodate using MBI rapid salt test kits that rely on colour change to detect the presence iodine.

Overall, salt was tested in 77 percent of households (**Table 11.9**). Among households in which salt was tested, 95 percent had iodised salt. It should be noted that household salt was tested for the presence or absence of iodine only; the iodine content in the salt was not measured.

Trends: The proportion of households consuming iodised salt in 2010-11 (94 percent) is nearly identical to what is observed in 2015 (95 percent).

Patterns by background characteristics:

- The proportion of households with iodised salt across all provinces varies little, and in all instances meets the recommended target (above 90 percent of households are using iodised salt).

11.6 Adults' Nutritional Status

11.6.1 Nutritional Status of Women

The 2015 ZDHS collected anthropometric data on height and weight for 94 percent of women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey. These data were used to calculate several measures of nutritional status, specifically maternal height and body mass index (BMI). Maternal height is an outcome of nutrition during childhood and adolescence. Small stature is associated with small pelvis size, and thus maternal height is useful in predicting risk of difficult delivery. The risk of low birthweight babies is also higher for short women (defined as less than 145 cm). BMI is used to classify adults as underweight, normal weight, overweight, or obese. Elevated BMI is associate with an increased incidence of morbidity and mortality.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2). A BMI of less than 18.5 indicates that the respondents are too thin for their height (that is, that they have a chronic energy deficiency). At the other end of the BMI scale, women and men are considered overweight if their BMI falls between 25.0 and 29.9 and are obese if their BMI is greater than or equal to 30.0.

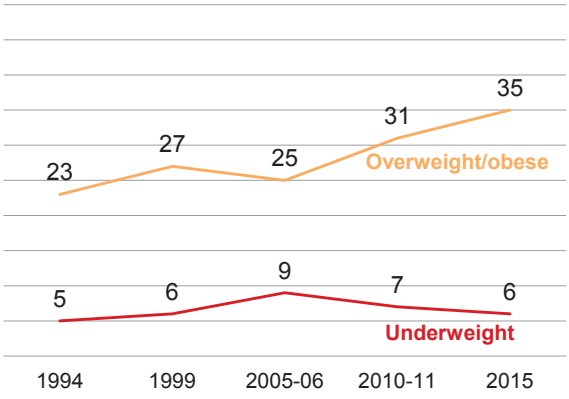
Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 15-49

Table 11.10.1 shows that 35 percent of women age 15-49 in Zimbabwe are overweight or obese. Six percent of women are thin, and 59 percent have a BMI in the normal range. One percent of women are shorter than 145 cm.

Trends: The percentage of women who are thin (indicative of undernutrition) has remained fairly constant over the last two decades, peaking at 9 percent in 2005-06 (**Figure 11.9**). In contrast, the proportion of women who are overweight or obese (indicative of overnutrition) has gradually increased from 23 percent in 1994 to 35 percent in 2015.

Figure 11.9 **Trends in nutritional status among women**

Percentage of women age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics

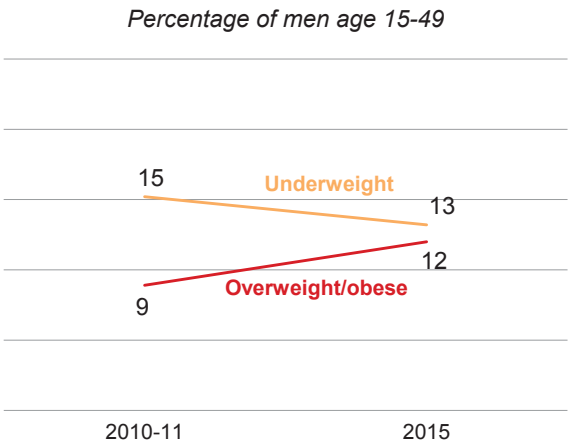
- The proportion of overweight or obese women increases with age, ranging from 13 percent among women age 15-19 to 54 percent among women age 40-49.
- Matebeleland South and Matebeleland North have the highest proportion of thin women (12 and 11 percent, respectively).
- Women living in urban areas were much more likely to be overweight or obese when compared with their rural counterparts (46 percent and 28 percent, respectively). Nearly half the women in Bulawayo and Harare are overweight or obese (46 and 48 percent, respectively).
- Overweight and obesity increases with wealth and generally with education. For example, 19 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile are overweight or obese compared with 50 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile.

11.6.2 Nutritional Status of Men

The ZDHS collected anthropometric data on height and weight for 89 percent of men age 15-49 interviewed in the survey. Overall, 75 percent of men age 15-49 have a BMI in the normal range, 13 percent are thin, and 12 percent are overweight or obese (**Table 11.10.2**).

Trends: The percentage of men age 15-49 who are thin has declined in the last 5 years from 15 percent in 2010-11 to 13 percent in 2015, while percentage who are overweight or obese has increased from 9 percent in 2010-11 to 12 percent in 2015 (**Figure 11.10**).

Figure 11.10 **Trends in nutritional status among men**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of men who are thin (BMI below 18.5) is highest among those age 15-19 years (31 percent).
- Men from Harare province (7 percent) are less likely to be thin compared with men from other provinces (12-20 percent).
- Overweight and obesity increases with age, ranging from 1 percent among men age 15-49 to 24 percent among men age 40-49.
- The prevalence of overweight or obesity is higher among urban men than rural men (21 percent and 7 percent, respectively). Similar to the pattern observed for women, overweight and obesity increase with education and wealth.

11.7 Anaemia Prevalence in Adults

Anaemia is a multi-factorial disorder caused primarily by iron deficiency and infections including helminths, malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV. Iron deficiency anaemia contributes to maternal mortality, foetal growth retardation, and perinatal mortality. Women are at greater risk of iron deficiency than men due to monthly loss of iron-rich blood during menstruation.

Anaemia among women and men was measured using similar procedures used for testing children age 6-59 months, except that capillary blood was collected exclusively from a finger prick. Haemoglobin levels were successfully measured for 90 percent of women and 84 percent of men who were interviewed. Anaemia results are adjusted for pregnancy status, altitude, and smoking status.

Anaemia prevalence

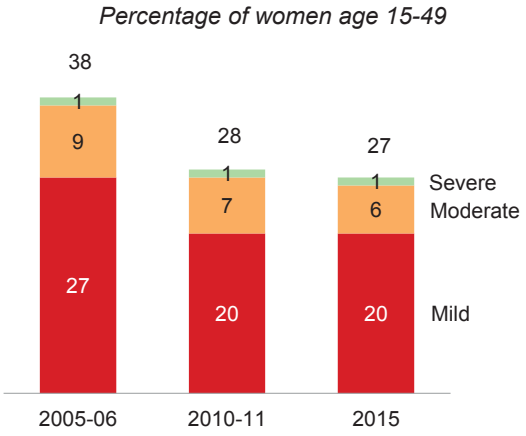
Any anaemia is defined as a blood haemoglobin level below 11.0 g/dL in pregnant women; below 12.0 g/dL in nonpregnant women; and below 13.0 g/dL for men. The cutoffs are adjusted for altitude for enumeration areas above 1,000 metres and for cigarette smoking for women and men.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and men age 15-49

Over one-quarter (27 percent) of women in Zimbabwe are anaemic (**Table 11.11.1**). Twenty percent of women are classified as mildly anaemic, 6 percent are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent are severely anaemic. Fifteen percent of men age 15-49 are anaemic (**Table 11.11.2**).

Trends: Anaemia prevalence for women dropped from 38 percent in 2005-06 to 28 percent in 2010-11 and to 27 percent in 2015 (**Figure 11.11**). Among men, the prevalence of any anaemia dropped from 22 percent in 2005-06 to 14 percent in 2010-11; however, between 2010-11 and 2015, the prevalence of anaemia in men has changed little (14 percent and 15 percent, respectively).

Figure 11.11 **Trends in anaemia status among women**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Among adults age 15-49, the prevalence of anaemia is higher among women age than men (27 percent versus15 percent).
- Anaemia prevalence is highest in women and men in Matebeleland South (43 and 25 percent, respectively).
- Women living in urban areas are slightly more likely to be anaemic their counterparts in rural areas (29 percent and 26 percent, respectively). In contrast, men in rural areas are more likely to be anaemic than their counterparts in urban areas (17 percent and 11 percent, respectively).

11.8 Maternal Iron and Folate Supplementation

Improving iron and folate nutrition influences safe motherhood and birth outcomes. Pregnant women should take daily oral iron and folic acid supplementation for at least 90 days, and eat an iron-rich diet to reduce the risk of low birth weight, maternal anaemia, and iron deficiency. The 2015 ZDHS included questions to ascertain whether mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements during pregnancy.

Eighty-three percent of women who gave birth in the 5 years before the survey took IFA supplements, and 3 percent of women took deworming medication during the pregnancy for their last birth. Forty percent of women took IFA supplements for 90 days or more, as recommended; and 17 percent did not take iron supplements (**Table 11.12**).

Table 11.13 shows that 95 percent of women with a birth in the last 5 years live in households with iodised salt.

Trends: There has been a remarkable increase in the proportion of pregnant women taking iron supplements for at least 90 days; in both 2005-06 and 2010-11, only 5 percent of women reported taking

iron tablets for 90 or more days during the pregnancy of their last birth in the past 5 years compared with 40 percent in 2015[1].

Patterns by background characteristics

- A greater percentage of rural women (44 percent) took IFA supplements for 90 or more days during their last pregnancy compared with urban women (30 percent).
- Harare (19 percent) has the lowest proportion of women taking IFA supplements for at least 90 days and Mashonaland Central (55 percent) has the highest.

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- **Table 11.4 Median duration of breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.5 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.6 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices**
- **Table 11.7 Prevalence of anaemia in children**
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- **Table 11.12 Micronutrient intake among mothers**
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[1] Note that the 2005-06 ZDHS and the 2010-11 ZDHS asked respondents about taking iron supplements during their last pregnancy in the past 5 years rather than iron and folic acid supplements.

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	6.4	17.0	-0.6	558	1.9	4.7	18.8	0.6	541	0.8	4.1	5.1	0.0	569
6-8	6.1	13.0	-0.5	275	0.8	5.0	8.0	0.2	272	1.4	7.5	4.1	-0.2	278
9-11	4.0	15.1	-0.8	268	1.4	9.5	4.6	-0.0	268	0.8	11.2	2.3	-0.4	269
12-17	8.7	28.0	-1.1	608	2.5	6.4	4.5	-0.0	602	1.3	12.1	1.9	-0.6	616
18-23	14.8	37.3	-1.6	604	1.7	4.2	6.5	0.2	602	3.1	12.4	1.7	-0.7	607
24-35	14.4	38.7	-1.7	1,279	0.3	1.7	5.1	0.4	1,269	2.0	9.2	1.7	-0.6	1,287
36-47	8.0	28.5	-1.4	1,344	0.9	1.9	3.4	0.2	1,335	1.4	7.2	0.7	-0.7	1,350
48-59	4.6	17.8	-1.1	1,371	0.5	1.7	2.8	0.0	1,366	1.1	6.5	0.5	-0.7	1,375
Sex														
Male	10.5	29.6	-1.3	3,125	1.2	3.2	6.1	0.2	3,101	1.8	8.6	1.7	-0.6	3,156
Female	7.3	24.0	-1.2	3,180	0.8	3.2	5.1	0.2	3,154	1.3	8.1	1.6	-0.5	3,196
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	7.9	24.3	-1.2	1,225	0.6	3.7	6.7	0.2	1,218	1.1	8.4	2.2	-0.5	1,238
<24	11.6	27.3	-1.3	375	1.8	2.6	5.3	0.2	372	0.7	7.7	0.9	-0.6	378
24-47	9.5	31.9	-1.4	1,817	1.2	3.1	6.2	0.2	1,797	1.9	8.7	1.7	-0.6	1,834
48+	6.0	21.3	-1.0	1,702	1.2	4.2	5.1	0.2	1,686	1.3	7.2	1.5	-0.5	1,708
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	18.6	45.8	-1.9	199	2.5	7.7	3.8	-0.2	198	5.6	23.1	0.7	-1.2	204
Small	11.3	37.1	-1.6	563	1.2	4.1	3.2	-0.1	558	1.6	14.3	0.4	-0.9	562
Average or larger	7.2	23.9	-1.1	4,342	1.0	3.3	6.3	0.2	4,303	1.2	6.6	2.0	-0.5	4,377
Don't Know	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	15
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	8.1	26.2	-1.2	5,119	1.1	3.6	5.9	0.2	5,074	1.4	8.1	1.7	-0.5	5,159
Not interviewed but in household	6.3	25.1	-1.1	178	1.0	2.8	3.6	0.3	177	0.6	5.4	2.1	-0.4	179
Not interviewed and not in the household[5]	13.2	29.8	-1.4	1,008	0.6	1.3	4.5	0.2	1,004	2.2	10.3	1.3	-0.7	1,014
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Thin (BMI <18.5)	10.9	32.0	-1.3	193	3.1	10.2	1.6	-0.5	191	4.0	20.4	1.2	-1.1	199
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	8.1	27.5	-1.3	2,871	1.2	3.8	4.2	0.1	2,850	1.6	9.2	1.7	-0.7	2,898
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥25)	6.3	22.0	-1.1	1,600	0.7	2.3	7.2	0.4	1,584	0.8	4.7	1.6	-0.3	1,604

Continued…

Table 11.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Residence														
Urban	7.2	22.1	-1.1	1,716	0.8	2.4	7.6	0.4	1,698	0.6	6.0	1.8	-0.3	1,728
Rural	9.5	28.5	-1.3	4,589	1.1	3.5	4.9	0.1	4,557	1.9	9.2	1.6	-0.6	4,625
Province														
Manicaland	9.9	30.3	-1.4	997	0.9	2.4	5.0	0.2	992	1.8	8.6	1.0	-0.6	1,004
Mashonaland Central	8.5	28.7	-1.4	597	0.9	2.8	3.1	0.1	593	1.2	7.3	0.6	-0.7	603
Mashonaland East	6.8	24.5	-1.2	592	1.2	3.7	4.2	0.1	586	0.5	7.9	2.4	-0.5	592
Mashonaland West	9.6	27.7	-1.3	792	1.1	4.0	5.6	0.1	786	2.1	9.9	0.5	-0.7	793
Matabeleland North	6.6	23.5	-1.1	324	1.7	5.0	3.6	0.0	321	1.7	9.7	1.1	-0.6	325
Matabeleland South	13.0	31.1	-1.3	296	1.1	3.7	6.1	0.1	292	2.6	13.5	2.4	-0.7	300
Midlands	10.5	27.4	-1.1	859	1.7	4.8	6.5	0.2	855	2.4	9.4	3.0	-0.5	867
Masvingo	7.8	26.8	-1.2	816	0.7	2.8	5.8	0.2	811	1.7	7.5	2.3	-0.5	827
Harare	8.2	23.0	-1.2	780	0.4	1.0	8.4	0.5	767	0.7	6.1	1.8	-0.3	786
Bulawayo	6.5	18.8	-0.9	253	0.5	2.2	6.5	0.3	251	0.0	4.6	1.9	-0.3	254
Mother's education[7]														
No education	11.5	45.3	-1.6	82	0.0	2.7	2.7	-0.1	78	1.4	12.7	4.4	-0.7	82
Primary	9.5	31.0	-1.4	1,699	1.3	4.6	4.9	0.1	1,690	2.0	9.8	1.6	-0.7	1,713
Secondary	7.7	24.6	-1.2	3,247	1.1	3.0	6.1	0.2	3,216	1.2	7.4	1.5	-0.5	3,271
More than secondary	1.8	8.7	-0.6	267	0.2	3.1	9.1	0.5	264	0.2	2.4	4.8	0.1	270
Missing	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	11.0	33.0	-1.4	1,513	1.4	4.1	5.1	0.1	1,500	2.4	10.7	1.7	-0.7	1,520
Second	9.5	28.8	-1.3	1,339	1.3	3.9	4.9	0.1	1,330	2.3	9.0	2.0	-0.7	1,353
Middle	8.0	25.4	-1.2	1,189	1.0	2.8	4.8	0.1	1,182	1.3	7.7	1.0	-0.6	1,200
Fourth	8.8	26.3	-1.2	1,295	0.8	2.9	6.4	0.3	1,280	0.8	7.8	1.4	-0.5	1,302
Highest	5.8	16.6	-0.9	970	0.4	1.6	7.2	0.4	963	0.5	5.2	2.3	-0.2	977
Total	8.9	26.8	-1.2	6,305	1.0	3.2	5.6	0.2	6,255	1.5	8.4	1.7	-0.6	6,352

Notes: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

[5] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 11.10.1.

[7] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentages who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	97.7	56.7	92.0	1,242	11.2	1,214
Female	98.6	58.6	94.5	1,212	13.9	1,194
Assistance at delivery						
Health professional[3]	98.3	61.1	95.0	2,007	10.6	1,973
Traditional birth attendant	96.6	37.9	79.4	153	33.3	148
Other	97.6	42.9	88.2	244	17.0	238
No one	(97.4)	(52.0)	(89.3)	50	(6.8)	49
Place of delivery						
Health facility	98.4	61.0	94.9	1,987	10.5	1,954
At home	97.2	43.9	85.3	397	22.1	386
Other	97.3	40.9	90.9	70	16.8	68
Residence						
Urban	97.6	54.1	90.8	689	13.4	672
Rural	98.4	59.0	94.2	1,765	12.2	1,736
Province						
Manicaland	96.7	43.4	90.0	396	15.5	384
Mashonaland Central	99.8	60.1	94.2	246	12.1	246
Mashonaland East	98.0	56.1	93.7	244	16.7	239
Mashonaland West	98.5	56.8	93.3	298	15.2	294
Matabeleland North	99.3	75.8	96.5	117	4.0	116
Matabeleland South	96.6	80.6	95.3	99	4.2	96
Midlands	98.9	66.5	94.6	338	14.4	334
Masvingo	98.3	59.4	95.7	299	7.5	294
Harare	97.7	51.9	92.0	324	11.5	316
Bulawayo	97.2	52.5	87.5	92	15.0	89
Mother's education						
No education	*	*	*	32	*	32
Primary	97.6	59.8	92.2	787	14.3	768
Secondary	98.4	56.5	94.1	1,534	11.3	1,510
More than secondary	97.1	57.8	89.6	101	16.3	98
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.5	60.1	93.4	610	11.8	600
Second	98.1	57.5	93.7	504	12.3	494
Middle	98.6	58.9	95.3	441	14.4	435
Fourth	98.2	56.9	93.8	550	12.7	540
Highest	97.1	52.9	88.6	349	11.7	339
Total	98.1	57.6	93.2	2,454	12.6	2,408

Notes: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life.

[3] Doctor, nurse, or nurse midwife

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status according to age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother, by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Zimbabwe 2015

	Breastfeeding status										
Age of child in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breast-feeding	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids[1]	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming comple-mentary foods	Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest child under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
0-1	2.4	74.2	14.1	0.0	1.1	8.1	100.0	97.6	203	4.3	211
2-3	1.9	46.1	21.9	1.0	1.2	27.8	100.0	98.1	228	6.4	230
4-5	0.6	19.8	26.6	1.7	0.8	50.5	100.0	99.4	181	10.8	185
6-8	1.7	2.9	5.1	0.6	0.0	89.7	100.0	98.3	283	14.1	289
9-11	4.8	0.0	4.4	0.4	0.7	89.6	100.0	95.2	276	8.7	284
12-17	17.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.0	79.9	100.0	82.7	609	8.2	629
18-23	77.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	22.2	100.0	22.7	532	4.8	587
0-3	2.2	59.4	18.2	0.5	1.2	18.5	100.0	97.8	431	5.4	441
0-5	1.7	47.7	20.7	0.9	1.1	28.0	100.0	98.3	612	7.0	625
6-9	1.9	2.1	5.1	0.4	0.4	90.0	100.0	98.1	390	13.7	399
12-15	8.9	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.0	87.1	100.0	91.1	410	7.0	422
12-23	45.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	53.0	100.0	54.7	1,141	6.5	1,216
20-23	85.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.5	100.0	14.2	346	3.8	384

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfeeding, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also drink plain water. Any children who receive complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.
[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.4 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years[1]		
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]
Sex			
Male	16.9	2.3	3.6
Female	17.8	2.2	4.0
Residence			
Urban	16.0	1.9	3.5
Rural	18.0	2.4	4.0
Province			
Manicaland	18.3	(1.8)	3.9
Mashonaland Central	18.2	*	4.0
Mashonaland East	17.3	*	3.3
Mashonaland West	16.6	(2.3)	4.6
Matabeleland North	18.8	(3.1)	(4.3)
Matabeleland South	(15.0)	3.7	4.1
Midlands	16.9	2.9	3.7
Masvingo	18.5	3.0	4.1
Harare	15.9	*	2.9
Bulawayo	(17.6)	*	(3.6)
Mother's education			
No education	*	*	*
Primary	18.2	2.6	3.6
Secondary	17.1	2.3	4.1
More than secondary	*	a	*
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	18.3	(2.3)	3.8
Second	18.3	2.8	4.4
Middle	17.6	(2.2)	4.1
Fourth	16.5	2.0	3.9
Highest	15.5	(2.2)	3.0
Total	17.3	2.3	3.8
Mean for all children	17.3	3.5	5.0

Notes: Median and mean durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

a = omitted because less than 50 percent of the children in this group were exclusively or predominantly breastfeeding

[1] It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.5 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Zimbabwe 2015

	Liquids			Solid or semi-solid foods											
Age of child in months	Infant formula	Other milk[1]	Other liquids[2]	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains[3]	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A[4]	Other fruits and vege-tables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk product	Insects	Any solid or semi-solid food	Number of children under age 2
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN															
0-1	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.8	3.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	8.4	197
2-3	4.1	0.5	2.1	8.9	19.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	28.4	223
4-5	1.9	0.9	7.4	9.5	40.1	4.4	1.3	4.6	3.1	4.5	1.2	4.1	0.4	50.8	180
6-8	2.7	3.5	40.7	20.4	83.2	29.0	15.6	9.8	10.1	17.0	6.3	13.7	0.0	91.2	278
9-11	2.7	3.3	49.3	12.0	90.8	42.0	21.4	12.9	14.6	28.1	10.1	10.1	1.2	94.2	262
12-17	0.5	4.7	58.3	7.7	93.3	69.4	26.9	14.8	20.3	47.4	18.6	16.4	2.3	96.7	503
18-23	0.0	6.9	55.2	4.9	87.7	63.1	36.5	15.0	18.9	53.1	20.8	16.6	5.3	97.6	121
6-23	1.4	4.3	51.8	11.4	89.7	52.9	24.0	13.2	16.4	36.4	14.0	14.4	1.8	94.9	1,165
Total	1.8	3.2	35.2	9.8	66.1	35.6	16.1	9.2	11.2	24.6	9.3	9.9	1.3	72.3	1,767
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN															
0-11	(28.5)	(21.4)	(32.9)	(15.2)	(60.8)	(37.9)	(17.1)	(19.5)	(26.4)	(14.5)	(14.5)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(62.9)	28
12-17	3.2	17.6	68.8	15.6	95.2	63.6	32.5	21.2	33.3	66.7	18.5	24.6	1.1	99.7	105
18-23	0.2	9.2	63.1	7.1	95.4	78.4	36.1	21.5	27.4	56.9	21.9	19.7	0.9	98.3	411
6-23	1.9	11.7	63.8	9.4	95.1	74.9	35.1	21.7	29.1	57.7	21.3	20.7	0.9	98.4	535
Total	2.3	11.5	62.6	9.2	93.6	73.5	34.4	21.3	28.5	56.6	20.9	20.3	0.9	96.7	545

Notes: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered cow or other animal milk.
[2] Does not include plain water. Includes juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other non-milk liquids.
[3] Includes fortified baby food
[4] Includes pumpkin; orange or yellow yams; butternut or other squash; carrots; dark green leafy vegetables such as spinach, covo, pumpkin leaves, cassava leaves, okra leaves, or nyevhe; mangoes, paw paw, mazjanje, matunduru, or masawu; and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A.

Table 11.6 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF feeding practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
Background characteristic	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[3]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[4]	With 3 IYCF practices[5]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[6]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	With 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-8	13.6	51.4	7.9	278	*	*	*	*	5	99.1	13.8	51.3	8.0	283
9-11	14.6	29.6	5.9	262	*	*	*	*	13	97.0	16.7	30.4	6.6	276
12-17	29.7	36.7	11.6	503	14.0	52.8	29.7	3.0	105	85.1	33.7	35.5	10.1	609
18-23	31.4	39.4	19.7	121	7.3	37.3	23.2	2.5	411	28.4	36.0	26.8	6.4	532
Sex														
Male	23.4	35.0	9.0	580	8.9	42.6	26.3	2.2	280	70.4	29.6	32.2	6.8	860
Female	21.9	42.7	11.5	584	10.7	38.8	24.1	4.2	255	72.9	27.0	37.1	9.3	839
Residence														
Urban	37.3	42.2	17.4	280	17.4	59.0	35.4	7.5	188	66.8	46.0	39.5	13.4	469
Rural	18.0	37.8	8.0	885	5.6	30.8	19.7	0.8	346	73.5	21.6	32.7	6.0	1,231
Province														
Manicaland	14.8	50.9	7.7	196	2.2	22.3	12.5	0.0	74	73.2	16.9	40.4	5.6	270
Mashonaland Central	23.7	25.6	8.4	125	6.6	47.9	25.7	1.3	52	72.4	30.8	25.7	6.3	178
Mashonaland East	26.1	25.1	7.5	120	2.1	31.7	9.1	0.8	54	69.6	27.8	20.1	5.4	175
Mashonaland West	11.3	32.1	5.7	131	5.5	30.2	15.9	1.0	74	65.7	18.2	26.2	4.0	205
Matabeleland North	16.0	53.1	13.6	66	(8.7)	(27.2)	(28.5)	(0.0)	17	81.3	18.3	48.0	10.8	83
Matabeleland South	7.2	71.0	5.8	38	23.0	25.1	42.1	4.3	26	68.6	14.5	59.2	5.2	64
Midlands	24.0	35.2	7.5	161	13.3	35.9	31.1	5.4	75	72.6	27.8	33.9	6.8	236
Masvingo	23.0	35.7	9.1	155	(11.2)	(49.3)	(36.9)	(4.4)	54	77.1	29.8	36.0	7.9	209
Harare	42.3	37.1	21.5	133	15.8	67.8	29.4	6.3	89	66.2	52.5	34.0	15.4	222
Bulawayo	37.9	65.5	29.2	39	(22.3)	(62.4)	(55.9)	(9.8)	18	75.3	45.7	62.4	23.1	57
Mother's education														
No education	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	24
Primary	16.1	31.6	5.9	413	6.5	29.9	15.2	1.6	148	75.4	19.8	27.3	4.8	562
Secondary	25.8	41.8	12.2	696	9.6	42.0	26.9	2.5	350	69.7	31.3	36.8	8.9	1,047
More than secondary	(44.0)	(71.1)	(28.4)	36	(28.5)	(76.3)	(59.2)	(18.5)	31	67.1	58.8	65.7	23.8	67
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	13.3	32.7	3.4	325	3.4	27.9	12.3	0.0	120	74.0	17.2	27.2	2.5	444
Second	17.6	36.1	7.5	252	10.2	24.2	20.9	0.1	95	75.4	19.4	31.9	5.5	346
Middle	20.6	40.9	10.8	208	5.6	32.6	25.5	2.3	93	70.8	24.3	36.2	8.2	300
Fourth	29.6	42.8	13.6	233	9.2	48.3	24.4	3.7	131	67.3	36.4	36.1	10.1	364
Highest	43.6	48.4	24.0	148	21.9	70.5	46.5	10.1	96	69.2	54.2	47.7	18.5	244
Total	22.6	38.9	10.3	1,165	9.7	40.8	25.2	3.1	535	71.6	28.3	34.6	8.0	1,699

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts.

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months.

[3] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt.

[4] For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

[5] Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF) if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

[6] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt.

[7] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 4.

Table 11.7 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dL)	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dL)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dL)	Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL)	
Age in months					
6-8	66.1	35.2	29.4	1.5	240
9-11	58.8	31.8	26.6	0.4	243
12-17	56.4	27.4	28.0	1.0	567
18-23	49.3	25.6	22.9	0.8	563
24-35	36.6	22.8	13.4	0.4	1,206
36-47	28.2	18.7	9.3	0.2	1,248
48-59	21.7	15.8	5.9	0.0	1,308
Sex					
Male	37.6	22.0	15.1	0.5	2,692
Female	35.9	21.8	13.8	0.3	2,684
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	38.2	22.4	15.4	0.5	4,273
Not interviewed but in household	34.5	17.9	16.7	0.0	146
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]	30.5	20.3	10.0	0.1	957
Residence					
Urban	37.5	20.1	16.7	0.6	1,440
Rural	36.5	22.5	13.6	0.4	3,936
Province					
Manicaland	39.5	25.7	13.3	0.5	784
Mashonaland Central	33.6	18.0	15.1	0.4	523
Mashonaland East	36.4	22.5	13.4	0.5	500
Mashonaland West	38.0	23.3	14.8	0.0	681
Matabeleland North	38.2	23.0	14.7	0.6	294
Matabeleland South	39.2	24.1	15.1	0.0	270
Midlands	37.5	22.7	14.3	0.4	728
Masvingo	29.2	17.7	10.8	0.6	720
Harare	41.9	21.1	20.1	0.6	657
Bulawayo	33.6	20.5	12.3	0.8	219
Mother's education[2]					
No education	31.0	16.8	14.2	0.0	72
Primary	38.8	23.4	14.9	0.5	1,415
Secondary	38.5	21.9	16.1	0.5	2,723
More than secondary	31.4	20.2	11.0	0.3	207
Missing	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	39.9	25.4	14.0	0.6	1,292
Second	32.4	19.3	12.6	0.6	1,149
Middle	36.4	22.6	13.8	0.0	1,037
Fourth	39.1	21.3	17.5	0.3	1,104
Highest	35.0	19.9	14.5	0.6	794
Total	36.8	21.9	14.5	0.4	5,376

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC, 1998. Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dL). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.8 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; among all children 6-59 months, the percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households in which salt was tested for iodine, the percentage who live in households with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:			Among children age 6-59 months living in households in which salt was tested:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodised salt[5]	Number of children
Age in months								
6-8	38.8	19.7	283	62.4	6.3	289	95.8	227
9-11	58.0	32.6	276	81.0	8.5	284	92.6	216
12-17	85.0	56.6	609	80.8	14.0	629	96.3	485
18-23	82.6	56.0	532	80.8	19.9	587	95.3	462
24-35	na	na	na	70.1	17.8	1,191	94.3	962
36-47	na	na	na	59.4	20.1	1,223	94.5	950
48-59	na	na	na	56.7	22.0	1,228	94.0	980
Sex								
Male	72.7	48.6	860	68.2	17.1	2,647	95.2	2,078
Female	71.6	44.1	839	66.3	18.7	2,783	94.0	2,204
Breastfeeding status								
Breastfeeding	67.1	41.6	1,165	76.8	11.2	1,204	95.5	931
Not breastfeeding	83.3	56.8	535	64.5	19.9	4,226	94.3	3,351
Mother's age								
15-19	69.7	41.0	183	74.8	14.7	269	94.5	189
20-29	72.3	47.7	909	68.0	17.6	2,751	94.7	2,168
30-39	74.1	46.6	532	66.1	18.1	2,032	94.5	1,616
40-49	64.2	41.2	75	61.9	21.9	378	94.4	309
Residence								
Urban	75.2	64.2	469	66.0	18.9	1,756	94.4	1,470
Rural	71.1	39.6	1,231	67.8	17.5	3,674	94.7	2,812
Province								
Manicaland	76.7	40.8	270	66.5	20.7	794	93.0	581
Mashonaland Central	77.0	42.7	178	67.5	27.7	532	93.0	434
Mashonaland East	65.7	39.4	175	75.8	19.6	521	98.2	476
Mashonaland West	73.6	46.6	205	67.8	22.2	698	96.0	521
Matabeleland North	58.9	34.0	83	73.7	9.7	247	96.7	221
Matabeleland South	51.1	28.3	64	60.9	2.1	201	93.1	148
Midlands	72.9	46.9	236	60.2	15.2	731	94.1	618
Masvingo	73.6	46.0	209	68.0	12.3	655	93.1	456
Harare	75.2	66.4	222	64.3	19.1	828	94.1	712
Bulawayo	73.9	64.6	57	76.9	12.7	223	97.1	114
Mother's education								
No education	*	*	24	65.0	11.5	62	(91.1)	51
Primary	68.9	36.6	562	62.9	17.1	1,713	95.2	1,353
Secondary	73.7	50.4	1,047	69.5	18.3	3,349	94.7	2,635
More than secondary	79.3	74.6	67	66.5	20.0	306	90.9	243
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	73.2	34.9	444	61.3	12.3	1,246	93.8	984
Second	68.3	34.9	346	68.4	17.5	1,046	96.6	791
Middle	70.2	44.4	300	71.8	20.8	899	93.4	654
Fourth	72.7	57.6	364	67.0	20.4	1,277	95.4	1,053
Highest	77.6	69.0	244	69.6	19.9	962	93.5	799
Total	72.2	46.4	1,699	67.2	18.0	5,430	94.6	4,282

Notes: Information on vitamin A is based on both mother's recall and the immunization card (where available). Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A.
[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs
[3] Based on mother's recall
[4] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and for schistosomiasis.
[5] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested

Table 11.9 Presence of iodised salt in household

Among all households, the percentage with salt tested for iodine content and the percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, the percentage with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Among all households, the percentage				Among households with tested salt:	
Background characteristic	With salt tested	With no salt in the household	Salt not tested	Number of households	Percentage with iodised salt	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	80.2	1.3	18.5	3,531	94.4	2,831
Rural	74.6	1.4	23.9	7,003	95.3	5,225
Province						
Manicaland	71.6	1.3	27.1	1,484	93.8	1,062
Mashonaland Central	82.0	2.0	16.1	952	93.8	781
Mashonaland East	89.9	0.9	9.2	1,171	97.0	1,053
Mashonaland West	70.5	0.6	28.9	1,209	97.3	852
Matabeleland North	89.8	2.9	7.3	527	95.9	473
Matabeleland South	66.1	3.3	30.6	530	94.0	350
Midlands	80.9	1.4	17.7	1,271	95.0	1,028
Masvingo	67.8	0.9	31.3	1,244	94.6	844
Harare	83.4	1.9	14.7	1,604	93.7	1,337
Bulawayo	50.8	0.2	49.1	542	95.7	275
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	78.1	2.2	19.7	1,996	95.0	1,558
Second	73.5	1.6	24.9	1,983	96.0	1,458
Middle	70.7	1.0	28.3	2,000	94.8	1,414
Fourth	78.8	1.5	19.6	2,398	95.1	1,890
Highest	80.4	0.8	18.8	2,158	94.3	1,736
Total	76.5	1.4	22.1	10,534	95.0	8,056

Table 11.10.1 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, the percentage with height under 145 cm, mean Body Mass Index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Height		Body Mass Index[1]								
				Normal	Thin			Overweight/obese			
Background characteristic	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Overweight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	Number of women
Age											
15-19	1.4	2,149	21.8	74.2	12.5	10.0	2.4	13.3	11.5	1.8	2,011
20-29	0.6	3,276	23.8	66.0	4.6	3.9	0.7	29.4	20.8	8.6	2,901
30-39	0.3	2,766	25.7	48.8	4.1	3.1	1.0	47.1	28.3	18.8	2,542
40-49	0.7	1,502	26.5	42.6	3.6	2.8	0.8	53.8	29.6	24.3	1,473
Residence											
Urban	0.5	3,650	25.7	49.6	4.1	3.4	0.6	46.4	26.3	20.1	3,415
Rural	0.8	6,043	23.5	65.0	7.3	5.8	1.5	27.7	19.8	7.9	5,511
Province											
Manicaland	1.5	1,251	24.2	64.7	4.3	3.1	1.2	31.1	20.9	10.2	1,131
Mashonaland Central	0.4	872	23.7	66.4	4.9	4.2	0.7	28.8	20.2	8.6	775
Mashonaland East	0.5	928	24.0	57.1	9.8	7.8	2.0	33.1	22.5	10.7	865
Mashonaland West	0.5	1,137	23.8	60.6	7.9	6.5	1.4	31.6	20.4	11.2	1,041
Matabeleland North	1.7	460	23.2	60.6	11.3	9.2	2.1	28.1	19.3	8.8	427
Matabeleland South	1.6	405	23.4	59.6	11.5	8.2	3.3	28.9	19.8	9.1	372
Midlands	0.6	1,224	24.0	61.1	7.1	5.7	1.5	31.8	21.5	10.3	1,126
Masvingo	0.3	1,157	24.0	64.9	3.8	3.0	0.8	31.3	20.9	10.4	1,076
Harare	0.6	1,701	25.8	49.1	3.0	2.8	0.2	47.9	27.8	20.1	1,587
Bulawayo	0.5	557	25.9	49.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	45.6	23.9	21.6	527
Education											
No education	2.7	120	23.8	61.6	6.0	1.6	4.4	32.4	23.2	9.2	113
Primary	1.2	2,525	23.5	65.4	6.7	5.5	1.2	27.9	20.0	8.0	2,294
Secondary	0.6	6,356	24.3	58.7	6.2	5.0	1.2	35.2	22.6	12.5	5,861
More than secondary	0.0	692	27.1	40.5	2.7	2.5	0.2	56.8	27.5	29.4	658
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.3	1,673	22.6	72.4	8.3	6.6	1.6	19.3	16.0	3.4	1,512
Second	0.6	1,672	23.1	67.5	8.2	6.0	2.2	24.4	18.1	6.3	1,503
Middle	0.8	1,732	23.7	61.6	7.7	6.1	1.6	30.7	21.8	8.9	1,610
Fourth	0.6	2,227	25.0	54.2	4.8	4.4	0.4	41.0	26.0	15.0	2,038
Highest	0.4	2,389	26.3	47.3	3.1	2.5	0.6	49.7	26.4	23.3	2,263
Total	0.7	9,693	24.3	59.1	6.0	4.9	1.2	34.9	22.3	12.6	8,926

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.10.2 Nutritional status of men

Among men age 15-49, mean Body Mass Index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Body Mass Index								
		Normal	Thin			Overweight/obese			
Background characteristic	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Overweight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	Number of men
Age									
15-19	19.7	68.0	30.7	19.4	11.3	1.4	1.2	0.2	2,069
20-29	21.6	86.1	6.1	5.4	0.7	7.7	6.7	1.0	2,385
30-39	22.6	73.1	6.8	5.8	1.1	20.0	16.2	3.8	1,935
40-49	22.9	67.6	8.0	6.3	1.7	24.4	18.8	5.6	1,333
Residence									
Urban	22.6	69.7	9.4	7.2	2.3	20.9	16.0	4.9	2,683
Rural	21.0	77.5	15.2	10.6	4.6	7.3	6.3	0.9	5,038
Province									
Manicaland	21.4	79.6	11.7	8.4	3.2	8.8	7.2	1.6	1,050
Mashonaland Central	21.0	79.0	14.1	10.3	3.8	6.9	6.2	0.8	786
Mashonaland East	21.1	76.9	14.8	10.8	4.0	8.3	7.1	1.2	771
Mashonaland West	21.2	73.1	17.3	12.0	5.2	9.7	8.1	1.5	967
Matabeleland North	20.8	74.2	18.1	11.3	6.7	7.7	6.4	1.3	357
Matabeleland South	20.9	71.8	19.5	12.2	7.3	8.7	6.8	1.9	316
Midlands	21.6	73.2	14.1	9.7	4.4	12.7	10.9	1.9	934
Masvingo	21.8	74.9	11.7	8.7	3.0	13.4	11.0	2.4	821
Harare	22.6	72.6	7.3	5.9	1.4	20.1	15.1	4.9	1,327
Bulawayo	22.1	67.9	14.0	9.6	4.4	18.1	13.6	4.5	392
Education									
No education	(21.3)	(83.1)	(14.6)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	38
Primary	20.7	77.9	17.4	12.2	5.2	4.7	4.5	0.2	1,758
Secondary	21.5	76.3	12.7	9.0	3.7	10.9	9.1	1.9	5,143
More than secondary	24.2	57.5	6.8	5.4	1.4	35.7	25.8	10.0	782
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	20.7	78.8	16.7	11.9	4.8	4.5	4.3	0.2	1,186
Second	20.8	80.4	15.3	10.4	4.9	4.3	3.7	0.6	1,411
Middle	20.8	76.7	17.1	11.8	5.3	6.1	5.5	0.6	1,530
Fourth	21.9	76.7	9.7	7.5	2.2	13.7	11.4	2.3	1,769
Highest	23.1	64.4	9.5	6.9	2.6	26.1	19.6	6.4	1,824
Total 15-49	21.6	74.8	13.2	9.4	3.8	12.0	9.7	2.3	7,721
50-54	22.8	65.0	9.9	7.6	2.3	25.1	18.9	6.2	341
Total 15-54	21.6	74.4	13.1	9.3	3.7	12.5	10.1	2.5	8,062

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m^2). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 11.11.1 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Not pregnant / Pregnant	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Number of women
		<12.0 g/dL / <11.0 g/dL	10.0-11.9 g/dL / 10.0-10.9 g/dL	7.0-9.9 g/dL / 7.0-9.9 g/dL	<7.0 g/dL / <7.0 g/dL	
Age						
15-19		26.5	20.5	5.5	0.4	2,061
20-29		25.6	19.3	6.0	0.4	3,124
30-39		26.9	20.4	5.9	0.6	2,625
40-49		29.5	20.8	7.7	1.0	1,425
Number of children ever born						
0		28.9	20.8	7.4	0.8	2,448
1		28.0	20.7	6.8	0.6	1,473
2-3		25.3	19.8	5.1	0.4	3,196
4-5		25.1	19.2	5.5	0.5	1,592
6+		27.7	20.8	6.1	0.7	527
Maternity status						
Pregnant		33.1	18.5	14.2	0.4	579
Breastfeeding		23.3	19.1	3.8	0.5	1,636
Neither		27.1	20.5	6.0	0.6	7,020
Using IUD						
Yes		(32.9)	(23.3)	(7.2)	(2.3)	37
No		26.8	20.1	6.1	0.5	9,199
Smoking status						
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco		(35.2)	(18.4)	(16.9)	(0.0)	29
Does not smoke		26.8	20.1	6.1	0.6	9,206
Residence						
Urban		28.7	20.4	7.8	0.4	3,465
Rural		25.6	19.9	5.1	0.6	5,770
Province						
Manicaland		21.7	17.9	3.3	0.5	1,151
Mashonaland Central		23.5	18.5	4.1	0.8	848
Mashonaland East		22.3	16.5	5.0	0.8	867
Mashonaland West		25.9	20.1	5.4	0.4	1,073
Matabeleland North		25.9	18.5	6.4	1.0	452
Matabeleland South		43.1	30.7	10.4	2.0	400
Midlands		31.2	23.3	7.5	0.4	1,177
Masvingo		23.1	17.5	5.5	0.1	1,125
Harare		29.9	21.4	8.3	0.2	1,597
Bulawayo		29.4	21.5	6.8	1.0	545
Education						
No education		23.4	20.0	3.4	0.0	117
Primary		28.4	21.9	5.7	0.8	2,378
Secondary		26.0	19.4	6.2	0.5	6,099
More than secondary		28.4	20.2	7.7	0.5	642
Wealth quintile						
Lowest		27.1	21.6	5.0	0.5	1,596
Second		23.0	17.4	4.9	0.7	1,589
Middle		26.7	20.8	5.4	0.6	1,662
Fourth		28.6	21.0	7.1	0.5	2,141
Highest		27.6	19.7	7.4	0.5	2,248
Total		26.8	20.1	6.1	0.5	9,235

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status if known using formulas in CDC, 1998.

Table 11.11.2 Prevalence of anaemia in men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Any anaemia <13.0 g/dL	Number of men
Age		
15-19	20.4	1,977
20-29	11.3	2,247
30-39	10.9	1,826
40-49	17.3	1,225
Smoking status		
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	15.3	1,318
Does not smoke	14.5	5,957
Residence		
Urban	10.9	2,508
Rural	16.6	4,767
Province		
Manicaland	11.4	952
Mashonaland Central	13.3	760
Mashonaland East	12.9	707
Mashonaland West	14.6	909
Matabeleland North	19.0	348
Matabeleland South	25.3	314
Midlands	22.8	894
Masvingo	14.8	775
Harare	10.9	1,236
Bulawayo	8.9	381
Education		
No education	(20.7)	36
Primary	19.4	1,674
Secondary	14.2	4,842
More than secondary	6.6	722
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	19.0	1,136
Second	15.9	1,330
Middle	17.2	1,446
Fourth	12.8	1,669
Highest	10.5	1,694
Total 15-49	14.6	7,275
50-54	20.1	331
Total 15-54	14.9	7,606

Notes: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC, 1998. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 11.12 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of last child; the percentage who took iron tablets during the pregnancy of last child, and the percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets during the pregnancy of the last child, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Among women with a child born on the past 5 years:								
	Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Percentage of women who took iron tablets during pregnancy of last birth	Number of days women took iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets during pregnancy of last birth						
Background characteristic			None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	4.0	90.6	9.4	24.6	13.9	51.0	1.1	100.0	369
20-29	3.5	83.7	16.1	30.7	9.4	41.3	2.4	100.0	2,429
30-39	3.1	82.5	17.5	34.1	10.1	35.6	2.7	100.0	1,815
40-49	3.2	77.3	22.7	27.9	8.4	37.6	3.5	100.0	374
Residence									
Urban	2.2	82.6	17.4	41.4	7.7	30.1	3.5	100.0	1,637
Rural	3.9	83.7	16.3	26.3	11.0	44.4	2.0	100.0	3,351
Province									
Manicaland	4.5	80.1	19.6	29.3	7.1	40.5	3.5	100.0	709
Mashonaland Central	5.1	84.5	15.5	19.2	9.9	55.2	0.2	100.0	492
Mashonaland East	3.3	85.0	15.0	22.0	13.3	45.9	3.8	100.0	473
Mashonaland West	3.0	84.5	15.5	30.6	12.4	39.8	1.7	100.0	638
Matabeleland North	1.9	81.2	18.8	28.8	5.8	43.9	2.7	100.0	234
Matabeleland South	1.0	86.5	13.5	39.5	6.3	38.1	2.5	100.0	200
Midlands	2.0	85.7	14.3	34.8	14.3	35.9	0.7	100.0	678
Masvingo	7.6	85.2	14.8	23.2	10.7	47.9	3.4	100.0	583
Harare	1.4	79.3	20.7	49.6	6.2	19.1	4.4	100.0	762
Bulawayo	0.3	85.2	14.6	29.1	9.8	46.3	0.3	100.0	220
Education									
No education	(4.0)	(83.8)	(16.2)	(26.4)	(11.7)	(42.9)	(2.8)	(100.0)	57
Primary	3.7	80.6	19.4	26.8	9.8	42.3	1.7	100.0	1,530
Secondary	3.3	84.5	15.4	32.8	9.9	39.1	2.7	100.0	3,125
More than secondary	2.5	85.0	14.8	39.2	10.7	30.4	4.9	100.0	275
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.5	81.9	18.1	24.5	11.3	44.2	1.9	100.0	1,082
Second	3.0	84.0	16.0	26.4	11.1	44.7	1.8	100.0	956
Middle	3.9	85.7	14.0	27.5	10.4	46.2	1.9	100.0	860
Fourth	2.7	81.0	19.0	36.9	7.8	32.7	3.6	100.0	1,183
Highest	2.8	85.0	14.9	40.7	9.4	31.9	3.1	100.0	908
Total	3.4	83.3	16.6	31.3	9.9	39.7	2.5	100.0	4,988

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] In the first 2 months after delivery of last birth

Table 11.13 Mothers living in households with iodised salt

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey and who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, the percentage who live in households with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Among women with a child born in the past 5 years, who live in households in which salt was tested:	
	Percentage living in households with iodised salt[1]	Number of women
Age		
15-19	95.2	271
20-29	94.7	1,901
30-39	94.4	1,443
40-49	95.1	301
Residence		
Urban	94.8	1,348
Rural	94.6	2,567
Province		
Manicaland	92.8	522
Mashonaland Central	92.5	404
Mashonaland East	97.6	436
Mashonaland West	96.3	470
Matabeleland North	96.5	213
Matabeleland South	93.5	146
Midlands	94.7	568
Masvingo	93.2	403
Harare	94.7	646
Bulawayo	95.7	106
Education		
No education	(92.5)	47
Primary	94.7	1,212
Secondary	94.9	2,441
More than secondary	92.5	215
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	93.7	861
Second	96.3	731
Middle	93.6	620
Fourth	95.9	953
Highest	93.6	750
Total	94.7	3,915

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes women in households where salt was not tested.

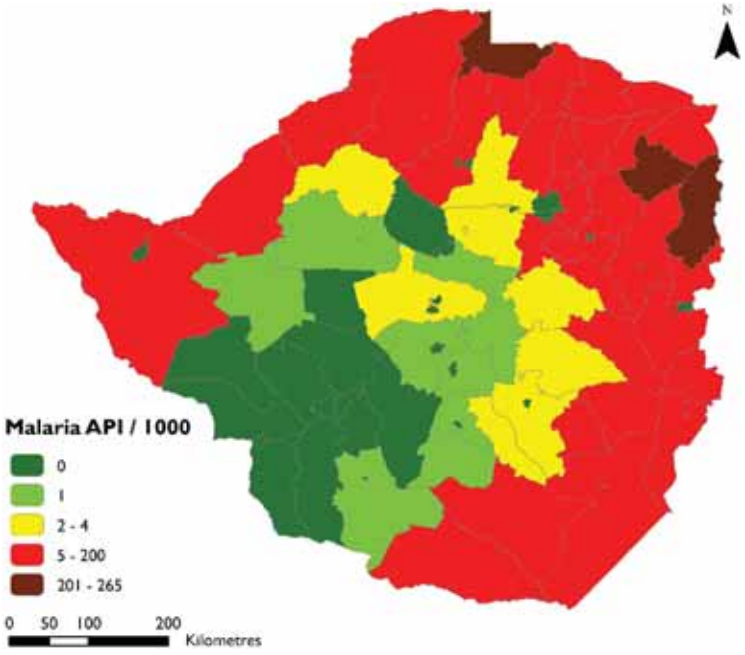
MALARIA 12

Key Findings

- ***Net possession:*** Insecticide-treated net (ITN) ownership by households increased from 9 percent in 2006-06 to 25 percent in 2010-11 and 48 percent in 2015.
- ***Indoor residual spraying:*** Twenty-one percent of households reported that they had received indoor residual spraying during the past 12 months.
- ***Net utilization:*** There was a general decrease in net use by children under age 5 and pregnant women in households that possess at least one ITN. Use by children under age 5 decreased from 30 percent in 2010-11 to 18 percent in 2015; use by pregnant women decreased from 30 percent to 13 percent during the same period.
- ***Treatment of children with fever:*** Fourteen percent of the children under age 5 had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. Advice and treatment were sought for 50 percent of children who had fever; 13 percent had blood taken from heel or finger for testing.

Malaria is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in sub-Saharan Africa. In Zimbabwe, malaria transmission is generally seasonal, starting in November and lasting until the end of May, with a peak between March and May. Malaria is a common cause of hospital admissions for all age groups in moderate to high transmission areas during the peak transmission period. In recent years, the burden of malaria has been reduced significantly in the central parts of the country, with most of the burden remaining in the border districts. There are areas in the country with no malaria transmission. **Figure 12.1** graphically displays the annual

Figure 12.1 **Malaria Annual Parasite Incidence (API), Zimbabwe 2015**



Source: WHO 2016

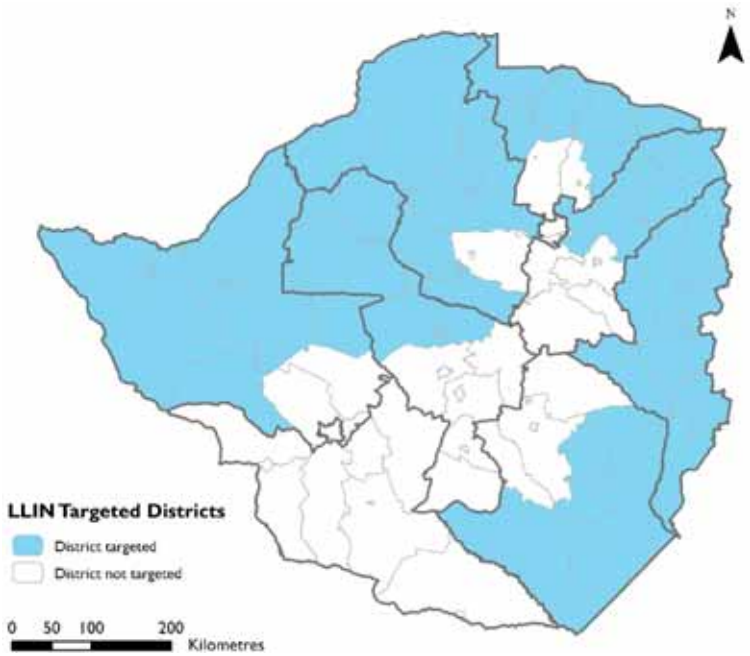
parasite incidence (API[1]) in 2015. Malaria prevention and control interventions are deployed only in areas with malaria transmission. This factor should be taken into account when reviewing the data on malaria indicators described in this chapter, because they relate to the prevalence of fever and treatment among children reported to have had fever in the two weeks before the survey.

The 2015 ZDHS obtained data on topics related to malaria prevention and treatment, such as household mosquito net ownership, use of mosquito nets by children and pregnant women, , and the prevalence and treatment of fever among children under age 5. The survey also obtained information on the use of indoor residual spraying (IRS).

12.1 Mosquito Nets and Indoor Residual Spraying

Insecticide-treated nets (ITN) are one of the integrated vector control management tools recommended for the prevention and control of malaria in Zimbabwe. Since 2010, Zimbabwe has distributed long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) exclusively, and distribution has focused only on districts with moderate to high malaria transmission. The mass distribution strategy targets one net per sleeping space. **Figure 12.2** details the areas of the 2013 net distribution campaign.

Figure 12.2 **2013 LLIN Coverage**



Source: NMCP 2013

12.1.1 Ownership of Insecticide-Treated Nets

All households in the 2015 ZDHS were asked whether they owned any mosquito nets and, if so, how many they owned and what type.

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is defined as: (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (long-lasting insecticidal net or LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. In Zimbabwe, all ITNs are LLINs.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

Sample: Households

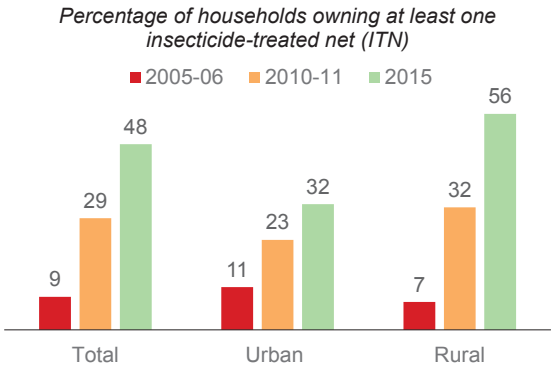
Table 12.1 presents the percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated), and insecticide-treated net (ITN)/long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); average number of nets and ITNs/LLINs

[1] The API is defined as the number of confirmed cases of malaria during one year divided by the population under surveillance times 1,000.

per household; and the percentage of households with at least one net and one ITN/LLIN per two persons who stayed in the household the previous night, by background characteristics and by state. **Figure 12.3** presents differentials in ITN household ownership for the background characteristics.

Sixty-one percent of households have at least one mosquito net, and 48 percent have at least one ITN. Because all ITNs in Zimbabwe are LLINs, this means that 48 percent of households have at least one LLIN. (Most mosquito net indicators focus on ITNs not LLINs, and prior to 2010, not all ITNs in Zimbabwe were LLINs. For the sake of simplicity, the remainder of this chapter will use the term ITN only.)

***Figure 12.3* Trends in ownership of ITNs**



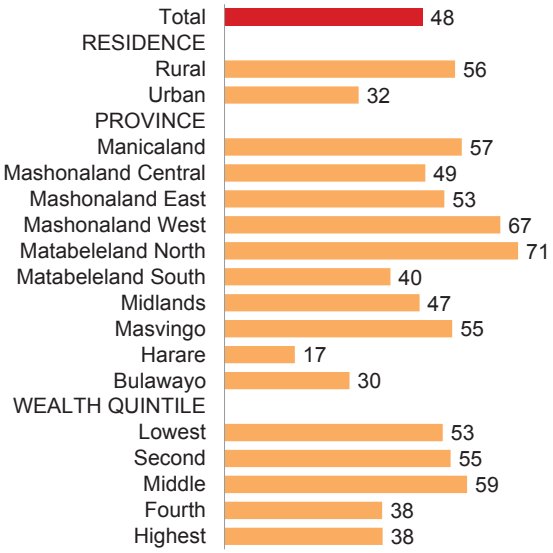
The average number of ITNs per household is 0.9. Thirty-three percent of households have at least one net for every two persons in the household, and 26 percent of households have achieved full household ITN coverage, meaning that they have an ITN for every two persons.

Trends: **Figure 12.3** shows trend data for ITN ownership from the 2005-06 ZDHS, 2010-11 ZDHS and 2015 ZDHS surveys. Household ITN ownership has substantially increased during the past ten years from only 9 percent in 2005-06 to 29 percent in 2010-11 and 48 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural households (63 percent) are more likely than urban households (56 percent) to have a mosquito net (treated or untreated). More than half of rural households own at least one ITN (56 percent), compared with one-third of urban households (32 percent).
- Household ownership of at least one ITN varies from a low of 17 percent of households in Harare (non-malaria transmission area) to a high of 71 percent in Matabeleland North (**Figure 12.4**).
- More than half of households in the lowest, second, and middle wealth quintiles own at least one ITN, compared with about four in ten households in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles.

***Figure 12.4* Differentials in household ownership of ITNs**



12.1.2 Access to Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs)

Access to an ITN

Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.

Sample: De facto household population

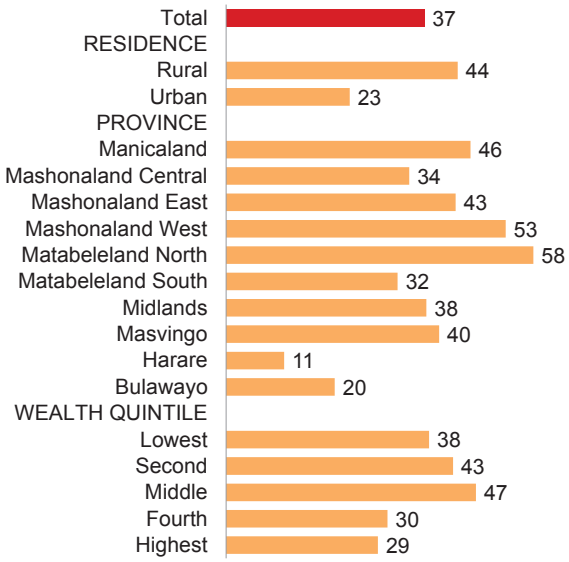
The access indicator for ITNs is considered an indication of typical net usage, and is a key indicator of the effectiveness of Zimbabwe's malaria programme. **Table 12.2** shows the percent distribution of the de facto

household population (the individuals who are listed in the household schedule, including usual members and visitors who slept in the household the night before the interview) by the number of ITNs the household owns, and the percentage with access to an ITN, according to the number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey.

Nationally, 37 percent of the de facto population had access to an ITN. Although ownership of ITNs increases as household size increases, access to an ITN generally decreases as household size increases. For example, 45 percent of the household population in which two people stayed in the household the night before the survey have access to an ITN compared with 33 percent of the household population in which eight or more people stayed in the household.

Figure 12.5 shows data for the percentage of the de facto household population with access to an ITN, by residence, province, and wealth quintile.

Figure 12.5 **Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household**



Note: Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep inside an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

12.1.3 Source of Mosquito Nets

During the survey, several questions were asked separately about each mosquito net owned by the household. For each mosquito net, the respondent for the Household Questionnaire was asked where the net was obtained. There are several ways to procure or obtain a mosquito net in Zimbabwe. Individuals may obtain nets from a government health facility, during mass distribution campaigns, ANC and immunisation visits; and nets can be purchased directly through various sources. The percent distribution of nets by source, according to background characteristics, is shown in **Table 12.3**.

Over one-third of the 12,306 mosquito nets found in households were obtained from a government health facility (37 percent), and 22 percent through mass net distribution campaigns. Other sources of nets include shops or markets (15 percent), immunisation visits (7 percent), and ANC visits (5 percent). One percent of the nets were obtained from private health facility, 1 percent from schools, and 1 percent from community health workers.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In rural areas, 24 percent of nets are obtained through mass distribution campaigns, 46 percent from government health facilities, and only 5 percent from a shop or market. However, in urban areas, 43 percent of nets are obtained from a shop or market, 17 percent through mass distribution campaigns, and 12 percent from government health facilities.
- In Bulawayo and Harare, the most nets are obtained in shops or markets, in contrast to other provinces where the most nets are obtained from a government health facility or mass distribution campaigns.
- Interestingly, about one in four nets is obtained through mass distribution campaigns for households in the lowest, second, and middle wealth quintiles. About half of the nets for households in these same wealth quintiles are obtained from government health facilities.

12.1.4 Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)

Vector control intervention: Indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the past 12 months

Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is defined as spraying of the interior walls of dwellings with insecticide to protect against mosquitoes during the 12-month period before the survey. This does not include self-applied insecticides, only those applied by professionals as part of an organized malaria prevention program.

Sample: Households

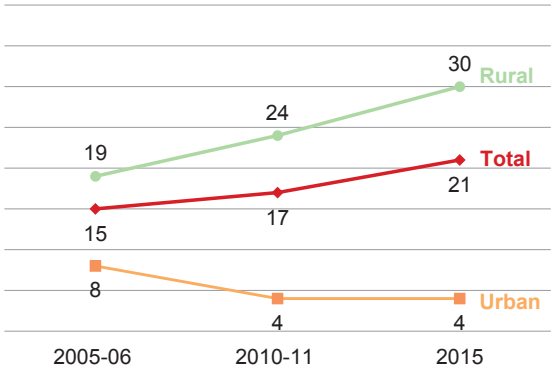
Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is a major malaria vector control strategies used in Zimbabwe since 1949. During the 12-month period before the survey, IRS was implemented in the 47 districts with malaria transmission.

To obtain information on the coverage of IRS, all households interviewed in the 2015 ZDHS were asked whether the interior walls of their dwellings had been sprayed against mosquitoes during the 12-month period before the survey and, if so, who had sprayed the dwelling.

Nationally, 21 percent of households report that their households received IRS in the past 12 months (**Table 12.4**). Fifty-five percent of households surveyed in the 2015 ZDHS have at least one ITN and/or have had IRS in the last 12 months, while 39 percent have at least one ITN for every two persons and/or IRS in the past 12 months. Eighty-five percent of households sprayed were sprayed by government workers or a government-sponsored programme, and 7 percent were sprayed by a private company (data not shown).

Trends: Nationally, IRS household coverage increased from 15 percent in the ZDHS 2005-06 to 21 percent in the ZDHS 2015. Over the same 10-year period, IRS coverage among rural households increased from 19 percent to 30 percent, while it has dropped from 8 percent to 4 percent among urban households (**Figure 12.6**). This observation is consistent with fact that the IRS programme has focused on rural areas, where higher malaria transmission is found, rather than urban areas.

Figure 12.6 **Trends in IRS household coverage**



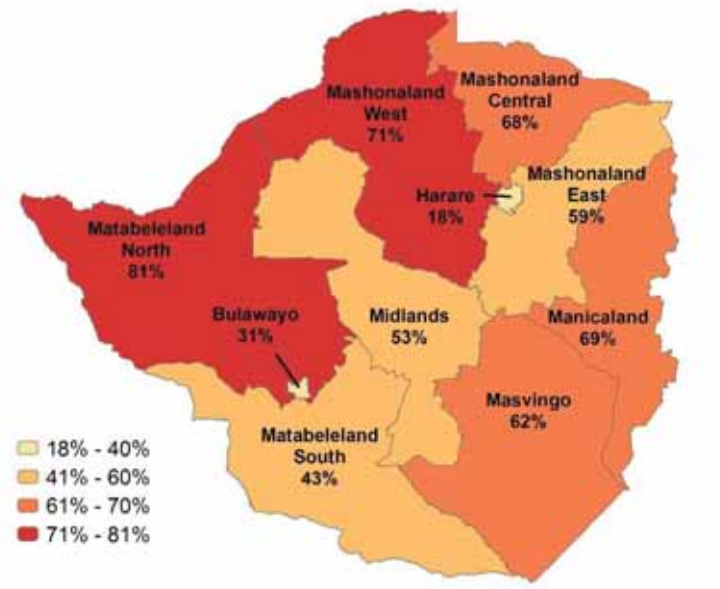
Patterns by background characteristics

- IRS varies markedly by residence. Rural households are more than seven times as likely as urban households to receive IRS (30 percent and 4 percent, respectively).

- By province, the coverage of IRS varies from 2 percent in Bulawayo and Harare to 44 percent in Matabeleland North.
- **Figure 12.7** presents data on ITN and/or IRS household coverage by province. Coverage is highest in Matabeleland North (81 percent).
- Households in the lower wealth quintiles were more likely to have received IRS than households in the higher wealth quintiles.

Figure 12.7 **Coverage of ITN and/or IRS by province**

Percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS in the past 12 months



12.1.5 Use of Mosquito Nets among the De Facto Household Population

The 2015 ZDHS asked about the use of mosquito nets by household members during the night before the survey. Use of nets during the night before the survey is taken as typical of net usage. However, caution should be exercised in interpreting the results because the survey was conducted during the low malaria transmission period. In Zimbabwe, the prevalence of mosquitoes varies according to season and other climatic conditions; therefore, net usage on the night before the survey may not be representative of the patterns of usage during periods of high malaria transmission.

Use of ITNs

Percentage of population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

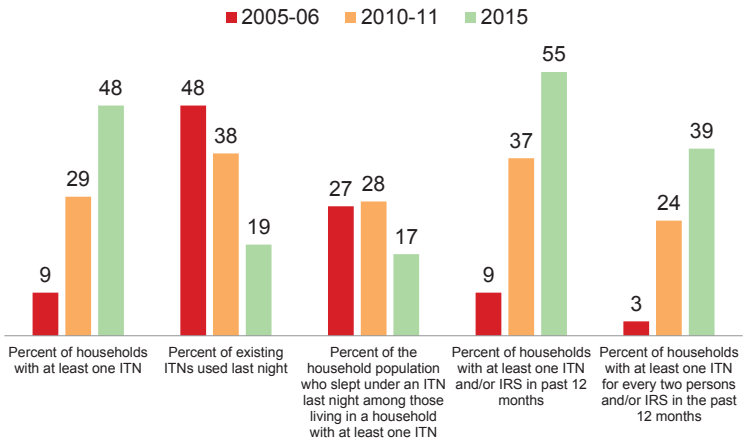
Table 12.5 shows that 11 percent of the household population slept under any net the night before the survey, while 9 percent slept under an ITN. Among households with at least one ITN, 17 percent of members of households slept under an ITN the night before the survey. Twenty-nine percent of the population slept under an ITN or in a dwelling sprayed during IRS in the past 12 months.

Table 12.6 presents the percentages of ITNs used by anyone in the household the night before the survey. Among the observed 9,985 ITNs found in the sampled households, 19 percent were used by someone the night before the survey.

Trends: The proportion of the household population that slept under any mosquito net increased from 6 percent in the 2005-06 ZDHS to 12 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS and is 11 percent in the 2015 ZDHS. The proportion that slept under an ITN the night before increased from 2 percent in the 2005-06 ZDHS to 9 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS, where it remains in the 2015 ZDHS.

Figure 12.8 presents trends in ITN ownership and use for the 2005-06, 2010-11, and 2015 ZDHS surveys.

Figure 12.8 **Trends in ITN ownership, access, and use**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural residents are more likely than their urban counterparts to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey (10 and 6 percent, respectively).
- Among the provinces, the percentage of the household population that slept under an ITN ranges from a low of 2 percent in Harare to a high of 14 percent in Matabeleland North.
- Among households with at least one ITN, Bulawayo has the highest proportion of the household population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey (26 percent) and Harare has the lowest (12 percent).

12.1.6 Use of Mosquito Nets by Children

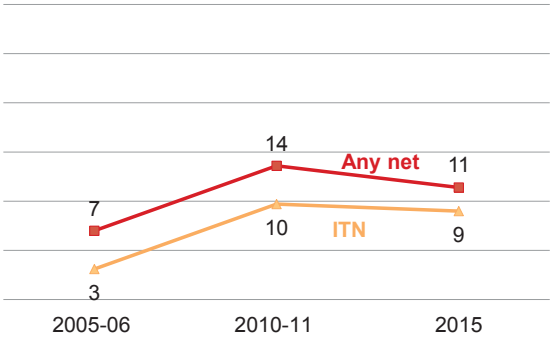
Children under age 5 are at considerably higher risk of contracting malaria and developing severe disease than the general population because they have not developed acquired immunity to malaria. This vulnerability to malaria makes it especially important for children under age 5 to sleep under ITNs to prevent malaria transmission and reduce malaria-related morbidity and mortality.

Table 12.7 presents data on the extent to which children under age 5 slept under various types of nets on the night before the interview. Overall, 11 percent of children slept under a mosquito net, 9 percent under an ITN, and 30 percent slept under an ITN or in a dwelling that was treated with IRS.

Trends: The proportion of children under age 5 who slept under any net increased from 7 percent in the 2005-06 ZDHS to the 14 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS before declining slightly in the 2015 ZDHS (11 percent). Over the same period, ITN usage was lower than any net usage, but followed a similar pattern (**Figure 12.9**).

Figure 12.9 **Trends in net use among children under age 5**

Percentage of children using an ITN the night before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger children age 0-23 months are more likely than other children to have slept under any net (14 percent) or an ITN (11 percent) the night before the survey.
- There are small differentials in ITN usual by urban-rural residence (10 percent of rural children and 8 percent or urban children slept under an ITN). Among children who live in households that possess an ITN, 21 percent of children in urban areas slept under an ITN, compared with 17 percent of children in rural areas.
- The ITN usage among children living in households with an ITN is lowest in Harare and Midlands (14 percent each) and highest in Bulawayo (29 percent).

12.1.7 Use of Mosquito Nets by Pregnant Women

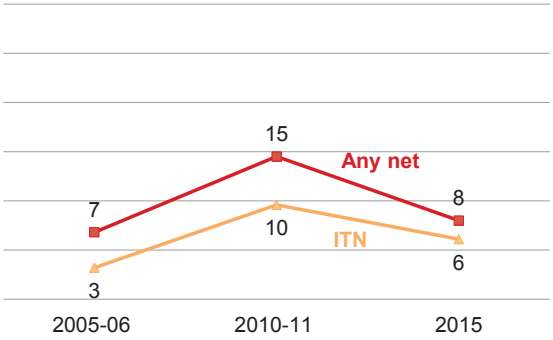
In malaria-endemic areas, adults usually have acquired some degree of immunity to severe, life-threatening malaria. However, pregnancy reduces immunity which increases the risk of malaria and development of severe disease, especially in women who are pregnant for the first time. Malaria among pregnant women may be asymptomatic, and is a major contributor to spontaneous abortion, low birth weight, premature delivery, stillbirth, maternal anaemia, and maternal mortality. Consistent use of ITNs by pregnant women is one of the effective ways to reduce the risk of malaria in pregnancy.

Table 12.8 presents data on the use of mosquito nets (treated or untreated) by pregnant women, by background characteristics. Overall, 8 percent of women slept under any net and 6 percent slept under an ITN. Twenty-seven percent of women slept under an ITN the night before the survey or in a dwelling prayed with IRS in the past 12 months. Thirteen percent of pregnant women living in households that possess an ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Trends: Over the past decade, the proportion of pregnant women who slept under any mosquito net increased from 7 percent in the 2005-06 ZDHS to 15 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS before declining to 8 percent in the 2015 ZDHS (8 percent). Use of ITNs followed a similar pattern over the same period (**Figure 12.10**).

Figure 12.10 **Trends in net use among pregnant women**

Percentage of pregnant women using an ITN the night before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- The likelihood of sleeping under a net generally decreases with increasing level of education.
- Pregnant women in urban areas were more likely to have slept under any net the night before the survey than their rural counterparts (10 and 7 percent, respectively). However, rural pregnant women

are more likely to have slept under an ITN than their urban counterparts (7 and 5 percent, respectively).

12.2 Prevalence, Diagnosis, and Prompt Treatment of Fever among Young Children

Care seeking for children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the two weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility or a pharmacy.

Sample: Children under 5 with a fever in the two weeks before the survey

Diagnosis of malaria in children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the two weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

Sample: Children under 5 with a fever in the two weeks before the survey

Fever is a major manifestation of malaria in young children, although it also accompanies other illnesses. The malaria treatment policy stipulates that every suspected malaria case should have a parasitological test with a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) or microscopy. Only malaria positive cases are treated with antimalarial medicines. Malaria testing and treatment should be accessed within 24 hours of symptoms to prevent progression to severe disease which is life threatening.

As discussed in Chapter 10, mothers were asked whether their children under age 5 had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and, if so, what was done to treat the fever. **Table 12.9** shows the percentage of children under 5 who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and, among those who had a fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought and the percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel , by background characteristics. **Table 12.10** shows the source of advice or treatment for children with fever.

Table 12.9 shows that 14 percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among children with fever, 50 percent of the mothers with children with fever sought advice or treatment. Thirteen percent had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. The public sector was the main source of advice or treatment for 36 percent of the children with fever; the Rural Health Centre was the main source of advice or treatment (22 percent). Only 10 percent sought advice or treatment from the private sector (**Table 12.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children under age 5 who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey was highest among children age 0-35 months (16 percent).
- The prevalence of fever in children in the two weeks preceding the survey was the same for urban and rural children (14 percent). However, among those children who had a fever, the percentage of who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing was higher among those in rural areas than urban areas (15 percent versus 9 percent).
- The prevalence of fever in children in the two weeks preceding the survey was higher among children of mothers with no education (20 percent) than those whose mothers had some education (13-14 percent).Children in the Mashonaland West province were more likely to have experienced fever (24 percent) than those in the other provinces (16 percent or lower).

Data are not presented for treatment patterns because there were too few cases (10 unweighted cases) reported for children who were given antimalarials.

List of Tables

For detailed information on the malaria section, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.2 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)**
- **Table 12.3 Source of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.4 Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes**
- **Table 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household**
- **Table 12.6 Use of existing ITNs**
- **Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by children**
- **Table 12.8 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**
- **Table 12.9 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever**
- **Table 12.10 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever**

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN), and long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); average number of nets and ITNs/ LLINs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN/LLIN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household			Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night		
Background characteristic	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)/long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)[1]	Any mosquito net	ITN/LLIN[1]	Number of households	Any mosquito net	ITN/LLIN[1]	Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
Residence								
Urban	55.8	32.4	0.9	0.5	3,531	27.6	16.5	3,499
Rural	63.0	55.7	1.3	1.2	7,003	35.4	31.4	6,916
Province								
Manicaland	66.9	57.3	1.4	1.2	1,484	38.9	32.9	1,463
Mashonaland Central	64.3	48.5	1.2	0.9	952	32.0	23.8	939
Mashonaland East	60.7	53.1	1.1	1.0	1,171	36.8	32.6	1,162
Mashonaland West	71.9	66.6	1.5	1.4	1,209	38.1	35.4	1,200
Matabeleland North	79.4	70.9	1.8	1.6	527	51.8	46.4	510
Matabeleland South	47.7	40.1	1.0	0.9	530	31.0	26.8	525
Midlands	58.6	47.1	1.1	1.0	1,271	29.1	23.5	1,256
Masvingo	59.6	55.0	1.2	1.1	1,244	33.1	30.6	1,234
Harare	45.1	17.0	0.7	0.2	1,604	18.1	6.6	1,584
Bulawayo	58.5	30.2	1.0	0.4	542	31.5	15.0	542
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	57.0	52.7	1.1	1.0	1,996	29.0	26.8	1,965
Second	61.3	54.6	1.2	1.1	1,983	32.3	28.9	1,964
Middle	66.8	58.6	1.4	1.3	2,000	39.3	34.9	1,980
Fourth	57.4	38.1	1.0	0.7	2,398	31.6	22.1	2,365
Highest	61.2	38.2	1.2	0.7	2,158	31.9	20.3	2,141
Total	60.6	47.9	1.2	0.9	10,534	32.8	26.4	10,415

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. All ITNs in the 2015 ZDHS are LLINs.

Table 12.2 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by number of ITNs the household owns, and percentage with access to an ITN, according to number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey, Zimbabwe 2015

	Number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey								
Number of ITNs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	Total
Number of ITNs[1]									
0	59.9	55.0	55.3	51.5	49.9	45.9	47.0	43.6	49.6
1	28.0	22.3	20.7	19.1	16.4	13.5	12.7	13.0	16.8
2	9.7	16.2	16.0	18.7	17.8	19.6	15.6	13.5	16.6
3	1.8	4.7	6.6	8.1	12.1	15.6	16.5	13.5	11.1
4	0.6	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.8	3.1	5.8	9.1	3.8
5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.6	3.5	1.2
6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.6
7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,344	2,868	5,484	7,422	7,678	6,031	4,245	7,513	42,586
Percent with access to an ITN[1,2]	40.1	45.0	37.8	39.0	36.7	38.5	34.9	32.5	37.2

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. All ITNs in the 2015 ZDHS are LLINs.
[2] Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two individuals.

Table 12.3 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	Immunisation visit	Government health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/ market	Community health worker	Mission Hospital	School	Other	Don't know	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Type of net														
ITN[1]	24.2	5.0	8.2	41.2	1.6	0.2	7.7	0.9	0.6	1.7	7.9	0.8	100.0	9,985
Other[2]	14.3	2.5	2.9	18.3	0.8	0.6	48.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	9.1	2.4	100.0	2,321
Residence														
Urban	17.3	3.4	6.0	11.6	1.6	0.8	43.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	12.3	2.3	100.0	3,235
Rural	24.1	4.9	7.7	45.9	1.4	0.1	5.4	0.9	0.7	1.7	6.6	0.7	100.0	9,071
Province														
Manicaland	29.9	5.7	5.2	41.0	1.1	0.0	7.5	0.9	1.5	0.1	6.2	0.8	100.0	2,031
Mashonaland Central	29.2	3.7	3.2	50.6	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	6.3	0.2	100.0	1,130
Mashonaland East	15.3	11.1	4.1	42.5	0.1	0.2	12.7	0.0	0.2	1.5	10.9	1.5	100.0	1,319
Mashonaland West	19.0	1.9	10.1	47.7	0.7	0.4	12.1	0.8	0.1	1.4	5.7	0.2	100.0	1,802
Matabeleland North	8.4	5.7	5.0	59.7	1.1	0.0	3.0	4.3	2.1	7.2	3.2	0.4	100.0	956
Matabeleland South	16.9	1.9	2.7	56.4	0.7	0.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.4	1.2	100.0	549
Midlands	20.4	1.7	15.8	29.6	1.0	0.5	16.5	0.0	0.8	0.6	11.6	1.5	100.0	1,458
Masvingo	32.9	3.7	10.9	21.8	5.8	0.0	9.7	1.1	0.0	1.3	11.2	1.4	100.0	1,478
Harare	23.6	3.9	3.6	4.7	0.5	0.3	46.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	12.9	3.4	100.0	1,065
Bulawayo	9.8	6.0	4.0	6.1	4.0	2.2	59.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	6.2	0.6	100.0	519
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	24.8	6.1	8.7	48.0	0.3	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.6	5.9	0.5	100.0	2,123
Second	25.2	5.1	8.8	48.5	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.8	0.8	2.1	5.4	0.4	100.0	2,465
Middle	23.8	5.0	8.1	46.3	0.7	0.1	6.7	0.8	0.4	1.6	6.1	0.7	100.0	2,844
Fourth	20.3	3.7	5.5	28.6	1.6	0.2	24.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	11.6	1.9	100.0	2,378
Highest	17.5	2.8	5.1	13.1	4.3	0.9	40.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	11.8	2.0	100.0	2,496
Total	22.3	4.5	7.2	36.9	1.4	0.3	15.4	0.8	0.5	1.4	8.1	1.1	100.0	12,306

ANC = Antenatal care
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. All ITNs in the 2015 ZDHS are LLINs.
[2] Any net that is not an ITN

Table 12.4 Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes

Percentage of households in which someone has come into the dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months, the percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS in the past 12 months, and the percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two persons and/or IRS in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with IRS[1] in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[2] and/or IRS[1] in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[2] for every two persons and/or IRS[1] in the past 12 months	Number of households
Residence				
Urban	4.0	33.9	18.8	3,531
Rural	30.1	65.4	49.8	7,003
Province				
Manicaland	31.9	68.5	54.5	1,484
Mashonaland Central	41.0	68.2	54.8	952
Mashonaland East	23.7	58.9	44.9	1,171
Mashonaland West	18.6	71.1	45.0	1,209
Matabeleland North	43.8	80.6	67.2	527
Matabeleland South	18.1	43.2	34.0	530
Midlands	18.0	53.2	35.2	1,271
Masvingo	22.8	61.8	43.9	1,244
Harare	2.0	18.4	8.4	1,604
Bulawayo	2.0	31.4	16.8	542
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	37.6	68.2	52.7	1,996
Second	29.7	63.4	48.0	1,983
Middle	24.7	65.2	48.2	2,000
Fourth	9.4	40.7	26.9	2,398
Highest	8.7	40.9	25.1	2,158
Total	21.3	54.9	39.4	10,534

[1] Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organization. The total excludes 185 households which reported that they had been sprayed in the past 12 months, but either did not know the organization which conducted the spraying or reported it was not applied by professionals during an organized campaign.
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. All ITNs in the 2015 ZDHS are LLINs.

Table 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Household population				Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS[2] in the past 12 months	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons
Age						
<5	11.4	9.0	29.5	6,640	17.5	3,404
5-14	8.1	6.8	30.3	11,795	12.7	6,304
15-34	9.6	7.5	25.7	13,579	15.9	6,415
35-49	15.4	12.0	28.7	5,433	23.7	2,746
50+	13.3	11.1	31.4	5,138	21.9	2,606
Sex						
Male	10.3	8.2	28.8	20,181	16.1	10,254
Female	11.0	8.9	28.5	22,404	17.7	11,221
Residence						
Urban	10.7	6.3	9.8	13,088	18.7	4,395
Rural	10.6	9.5	37.0	29,498	16.5	17,081
Province						
Manicaland	13.7	11.1	41.1	6,084	18.7	3,622
Mashonaland Central	11.2	9.2	46.9	4,041	18.5	2,010
Mashonaland East	10.8	9.5	29.8	4,376	17.3	2,416
Mashonaland West	12.4	11.5	27.1	5,091	16.3	3,600
Matabeleland North	15.1	13.7	52.3	2,173	18.8	1,583
Matabeleland South	6.8	6.3	23.8	2,085	15.5	848
Midlands	9.6	8.1	27.4	5,343	15.5	2,787
Masvingo	8.4	8.1	29.7	5,288	14.9	2,855
Harare	5.9	2.2	4.1	6,089	11.7	1,143
Bulawayo	18.2	8.0	9.8	2,015	26.4	610
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.5	9.8	43.5	8,337	18.1	4,484
Second	11.1	10.1	38.2	8,518	17.7	4,875
Middle	11.1	9.9	32.1	8,535	16.3	5,195
Fourth	9.7	6.4	15.5	8,525	15.6	3,486
Highest	10.9	6.6	14.4	8,671	16.6	3,435
Total	10.7	8.5	28.6	42,586	16.9	21,475

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. All ITNs in the 2015 ZDHS are LLINs.
[2] Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organization.

Table 12.6 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used last night	Number of ITNs[1]
Residence		
Urban	23.1	1,905
Rural	17.8	8,080
Province		
Manicaland	19.3	1,739
Mashonaland Central	23.2	837
Mashonaland East	18.6	1,173
Mashonaland West	17.9	1,683
Matabeleland North	19.1	845
Matabeleland South	17.0	473
Midlands	17.3	1,211
Masvingo	15.9	1,383
Harare	16.9	399
Bulawayo	38.3	243
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	20.1	1,971
Second	19.4	2,208
Middle	17.5	2,517
Fourth	17.7	1,693
Highest	19.8	1,596
Total	18.8	9,985

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. All ITNs in the 2015 ZDHS are LLINs.

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among children under age 5 five in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Children under age 5 in all households				Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS[2] in the past 12 months	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Age in months						
<12	14.3	10.9	31.3	1,175	21.1	607
12-23	14.1	11.4	30.5	1,258	22.5	639
24-35	10.1	7.5	29.1	1,363	14.9	685
36-47	10.3	8.5	29.4	1,376	16.3	720
48-59	8.9	7.2	27.7	1,468	14.0	752
Sex						
Male	11.6	9.3	30.2	3,257	18.2	1,669
Female	11.1	8.6	28.8	3,383	16.9	1,735
Residence						
Urban	13.1	7.7	10.9	1,898	21.1	690
Rural	10.7	9.5	36.9	4,742	16.6	2,714
Province						
Manicaland	15.0	12.5	41.5	1,018	22.0	578
Mashonaland Central	10.9	9.0	45.9	619	18.3	304
Mashonaland East	10.5	8.7	28.1	625	16.2	335
Mashonaland West	12.1	11.1	27.3	850	15.6	607
Matabeleland North	17.8	15.8	52.1	329	22.8	228
Matabeleland South	7.3	6.7	27.2	317	14.7	144
Midlands	8.9	7.6	27.7	905	14.3	482
Masvingo	9.1	8.9	31.4	844	15.9	473
Harare	7.5	2.6	4.6	867	13.6	165
Bulawayo	23.2	9.5	11.2	265	28.5	89
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.1	9.5	42.2	1,545	18.0	811
Second	10.9	10.1	35.6	1,391	18.3	769
Middle	11.3	9.9	32.9	1,232	16.1	760
Fourth	12.3	7.4	16.7	1,395	17.5	593
Highest	12.7	7.7	16.0	1,078	17.7	472
Total	11.4	9.0	29.5	6,640	17.5	3,404

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. All ITNs in the 2015 ZDHS are LLINs.
[2] Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organization.

Table 12.8 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households				Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS[2] in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of women
Residence						
Urban	10.2	4.6	8.0	201	14.1	66
Rural	7.0	6.8	35.1	436	12.9	230
Province						
Manicaland	3.0	3.0	38.6	94	(7.9)	36
Mashonaland Central	13.9	12.6	48.5	83	(23.0)	46
Mashonaland East	4.6	4.6	25.3	60	(8.7)	32
Mashonaland West	11.3	10.2	24.9	80	(14.2)	57
Matabeleland North	(9.3)	(8.4)	(45.7)	24	(11.5)	17
Matabeleland South	14.4	13.1	26.8	27	(28.5)	13
Midlands	4.5	4.5	22.6	74	(9.9)	34
Masvingo	4.5	4.5	27.7	73	(7.7)	43
Harare	7.3	0.6	0.6	98	*	14
Bulawayo	(20.9)	(7.2)	(7.2)	24	*	4
Education						
No education	*	*	*	9	*	3
Primary	9.4	8.5	39.7	190	16.5	97
Secondary	8.0	5.5	22.0	406	12.0	187
More than secondary	(3.3)	(0.7)	(2.0)	33	*	8
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	7.0	7.0	35.7	135	13.9	68
Second	9.3	8.4	44.3	130	14.8	74
Middle	4.0	4.0	26.1	106	(7.0)	60
Fourth	8.5	6.0	15.2	155	17.1	54
Highest	11.1	4.3	10.8	111	12.3	38
Total	8.0	6.1	26.5	638	13.1	295

Notes: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. All ITNs in the 2015 ZDHS are LLINs.
[2] Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organization.

Table 12.9 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought and the percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever		
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Number of children
Age in months					
<12	15.3	1,196	46.5	11.6	184
12-23	16.7	1,216	51.1	12.0	203
24-35	15.5	1,191	50.0	19.5	184
36-47	11.1	1,223	52.0	11.9	136
48-59	10.5	1,228	49.0	6.6	129
Sex					
Male	13.3	2,950	45.9	13.7	391
Female	14.3	3,106	52.9	11.8	444
Residence					
Urban	14.1	1,937	60.4	8.7	273
Rural	13.7	4,118	44.4	14.7	563
Province					
Manicaland	11.2	893	36.7	9.0	100
Mashonaland Central	8.4	590	67.2	19.1	50
Mashonaland East	15.9	575	37.5	15.3	92
Mashonaland West	23.9	783	46.8	8.7	188
Matabeleland North	15.4	275	62.7	21.8	42
Matabeleland South	13.3	230	60.8	23.9	31
Midlands	9.6	821	60.9	19.4	79
Masvingo	12.4	731	38.6	16.9	90
Harare	15.0	910	54.5	4.0	136
Bulawayo	11.6	249	71.2	17.2	29
Mother's education					
No education	19.5	70	*	*	14
Primary	13.5	1,884	45.7	13.6	254
Secondary	13.9	3,767	50.2	11.2	525
More than secondary	12.7	335	(68.7)	(25.1)	43
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	14.3	1,381	48.1	16.2	197
Second	14.2	1,179	40.7	12.5	167
Middle	12.3	1,016	45.1	12.8	125
Fourth	13.9	1,428	51.1	9.2	198
Highest	14.1	1,052	63.7	12.9	149
Total	13.8	6,055	49.7	12.7	835

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Excludes advice or treatment from a friend/relative and other non-medical and non-retail sources

Table 12.10 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Any public sector source	35.5	70.0
Government hospital	2.4	4.6
Rural health centre	21.8	43.0
Municipal clinic	9.5	18.7
Village health worker	0.8	1.6
MOHCC mobile clinic	0.2	0.4
Mission hospital	1.3	2.6
Any private sector source	9.9	19.4
Private hospital/clinic	4.7	9.2
Pharmacy	3.1	6.1
Private doctor	1.1	2.1
CBD	0.5	1.1
Private outreach clinic	0.1	0.2
Other private medical sector	0.4	0.8
Any other source	5.9	11.6
General dealer/supermarket	3.1	6.0
Tuck shop/service station/bottle store/bar	0.8	1.7
Other retail	0.2	0.4
Church	0.7	1.4
Friend/relative	0.2	0.3
Other	0.9	1.7
Number of children	835	424

CBD = Community-based distribution

HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR

13

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge of HIV prevention methods:*** Fifty-five percent of women and 56 percent of men age 15-49 have "comprehensive knowledge" about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention, as do 46 percent of young women and 47 percent of young men age 15-24.
- ***Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:*** Eighty-two percent of women and 75 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding. Among women and men, 91 percent and 86 percent, respectively, know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission is reduced by a mother taking special drugs.
- ***Sexual partners and condom use:*** One percent of women and 14 percent of men had sexual intercourse with two or more partners in the past 12 months. Among respondents who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the past 12 months, 67 percent of women and 85 percent of men reported that they used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse with that partner.
- ***HIV tests:*** Ninety-four percent of women and 95 percent of men know where to get an HIV test. Eighty percent of women and 62 percent of men have been tested for HIV and have received the results of their last test. Forty-nine percent of women and 36 percent of men were tested in the past 12 months and received the results for their last test.
- ***Male circumcision:*** Overall, 14 percent of men age 15-49 are circumcised. The percentage of men age 15-19 who are circumcised has increased four-fold since the 2010-11 ZDHS, from 5 percent to 23 percent in 2015.

Zimbabwe continues to experience one of the highest levels of HIV prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa. As of 2014, an estimated 1.5 million adults and children in the country were living with HIV (MoHCW 2015). In response to the increased burden of disease due to HIV infections, Zimbabwe has continued to scale up prevention, care, and treatment programmes that combat the disease, and has also strengthened monitoring and evaluation systems for these programmes. Measuring changes in HIV risk behaviours is important for successful tracking of the drivers of HIV transmission in generalized epidemics such as that in Zimbabwe.

The principal mode of HIV transmission in Zimbabwe is heterosexual intercourse, which accounts for 97 percent of all new HIV infections in the country (NAC 2010). The second most important mode of HIV

transmission in Zimbabwe is perinatal transmission in which a mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding. The prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) programme is a priority in the fight against HIV in children in Zimbabwe. The PMTCT programme seeks to prevent paediatric HIV infection through primary prevention of HIV infection in the childbearing population; prevention of unintended pregnancies; PMTCT through a combined three-drug (Option B+) regimen; and provision of care and follow-up psychosocial support.

This chapter presents the prevalence of relevant knowledge, perceptions, and behaviours at the national level and within geographic and socioeconomic subpopulations. In this way, the sexually transmitted infection (STI), HIV, and AIDS programme in Zimbabwe can target those groups of individuals who are most in need of information and most at risk of HIV infection.

To facilitate comparisons between sexes, findings in this chapter refer to the age 15-49 group unless otherwise noted. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the findings for young individuals age 15-24.

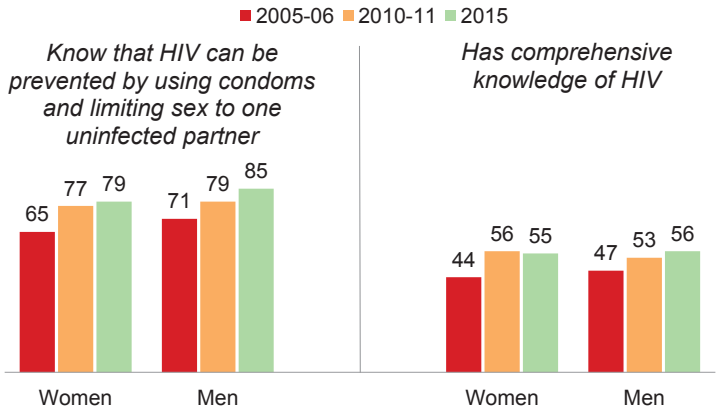
13.1 HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Transmission, and Prevention Methods

Knowledge of HIV or AIDS is almost universal in Zimbabwe—99 percent of women and men age 15-49 have heard of HIV or AIDS (**Table 13.1**). Eighty-four percent of women and 88 percent of men know that consistent condom use reduces HIV transmission. Similarly, 92 percent of women and 94 percent of men recognise that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner (**Table 13.2**). Seventy-nine percent of women and 85 percent of men know both prevention methods.

Trends: Between the 2005-06 and the 2015 ZDHS surveys, the proportion of respondents knowing both prevention methods increased from 65 percent to 79 percent for women, and from 71 percent to 85 percent for men (**Figure 13.1**).

Figure 13.1 **Trends in HIV knowledge**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of prevention methods varies by province, especially for men. For example, 88 percent of men in Harare and Mashonaland East recognise that using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner are ways to avoid getting HIV, compared with 76 percent of men in Masvingo (**Table 13.2**).
- Knowledge of HIV increases with education. Seventy-two percent of women and 74 percent of men with primary education know these two prevention methods, compared with 92 percent of women and men with more than a secondary education.

To assess HIV knowledge, the 2015 ZDHS obtained information on several common misconceptions about HIV transmission. Respondents were asked whether they think it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV, for mosquitoes to transmit HIV, for HIV to be transmitted by supernatural means, or for HIV to be transmitted by sharing food with a person with HIV.

The survey results show that misconceptions about HIV are still held by some women and men in Zimbabwe. Eighty-five percent of women and 87 percent of men agreed that a healthy-looking person can

have HIV (**Tables 13.3.1** and **13.3.2**). A smaller proportion of women (79 percent) and men (76 percent) said HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquitoes. Ninety-one percent of women and 89 percent of men said a person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

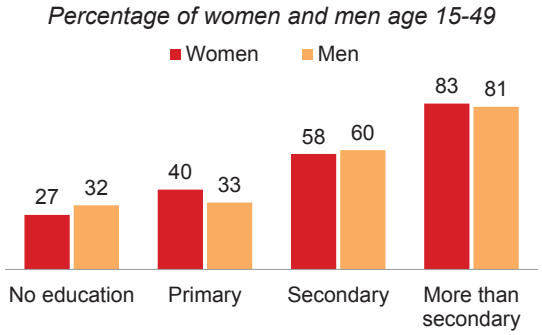
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV is a composite measure and indicates that an individual knows that consistent condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can reduce the risk HIV transmission, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejects the two most common local misconceptions about the transmission of HIV. In Zimbabwe, the two most common misconceptions are that HIV can be transmitted through mosquitoes and that a person can become infected with HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV. Nationally, only 55 percent of women and 56 percent of men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission (**Tables 13.3.1** and **13.3.2**).

Trends: Between the 2005-06 and the 2010-11 ZDHS surveys, the proportion of women and men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS increased from 44 percent to 56 percent for women and from 47 percent to 53 percent for men. However, between the 2010-11 and 2015 surveys, a smaller increase was observed in comprehensive knowledge among men (from 53 to 56 percent), and the proportion of women with comprehensive knowledge remained similar (56 percent and 55 percent, respectively) (**Figure 13.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women (49 percent) and men (50 percent) are less likely to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV than urban women (64 percent) and men (67 percent) (**Tables 13.3.1** and **13.3.2**).
- Among both women and men, comprehensive knowledge of HIV increases with education and wealth quintile. The difference by education among men is particularly striking; only 33 percent of men with primary education have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, compared with 81 percent of men with more than a secondary education (**Figure 13.2**).

Figure 13.2 **Comprehensive knowledge of HIV by education**



Note: The percentage of men with no education who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV is based on 25-49

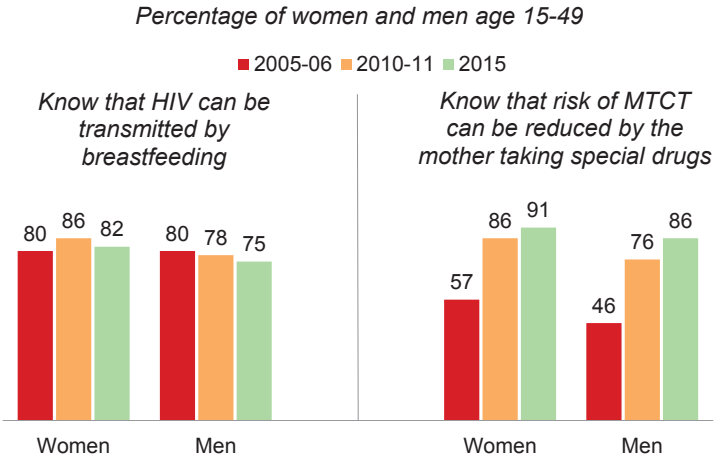
13.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission with antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from mother to child through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking special drugs.

Awareness is higher among women than men that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding (82 percent versus 75 percent) and that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by taking special drugs (91 percent versus 86 percent) (**Table 13.4**). Overall, 78 percent of women and 68 percent of men are aware that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding and that this risk can be reduced by taking special drugs.

Trends: Knowledge that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during breastfeeding has remained roughly the same among women, and decreased slightly among men, across the past three ZDHS surveys. By contrast, knowledge that MTCT can be reduced by a mother taking special drugs has increased markedly between the 2005-06 and the 2015 ZDHS surveys—from 57 percent to 91 percent among women, and from 46 percent to 86 percent among men (**Figure 13.3**).

Figure 13.3 **Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of both MTCT facts ranges from 65 percent in Manicaland to 86 percent in Masvingo for women, and from 60 percent in Matabeleland South to 72 percent in Mashonaland Central for men (**Table 13.4**).
- Knowledge of MTCT increases with education, especially among men. Only 63 percent of men with primary education know both MTCT facts compared with 77 percent of men with more than a secondary education.

13.3 HIV/AIDS Attitudes

13.3.1 Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect an individual's willingness to be tested and one's adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, the reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programmes that target HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess the level of stigma towards people living with HIV. Respondents who indicate that (1) they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV; or (2) they do not think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who are HIV negative are considered to have discriminatory attitudes.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Among respondents who have heard of HIV or AIDS, 22 percent of women and 20 percent of men have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Six percent of women and 9 percent of men do not think that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who are HIV negative. Nineteen percent of women would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, compared with 16 percent of men (**Table 13.5**).

Trends: This is a new indicator not measured in prior ZDHS surveys.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Interestingly, discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV appear to be more common among younger respondents. For example, the percentage of men with discriminatory attitudes decreases from 32 percent among men age 15-19 to 15 percent or less among those age 30-49 (**Table 13.5**).

- By province, the percentage of respondents with discriminatory attitudes ranges from 16 percent in Harare to 30 percent in Manicaland among women, and from 13 percent in Harare to 36 percent in Matabeleland South among men.

- Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are more prevalent among respondents with lower levels of education and wealth.

13.3.2 Attitudes towards Negotiating Safer Sexual Relations with Husbands

Knowledge about ways to prevent HIV transmission is not useful if people are not able to negotiate safer sex practices with their partners. To assess attitudes towards negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has engaged in sex with other women or asking that he use a condom if she knows he has an STI. **Table 13.6** shows that 63 percent of women and 69 percent of men believe a woman has a right to refuse sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women, and 87 percent of women and 85 percent of men believe that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows he has an STI.

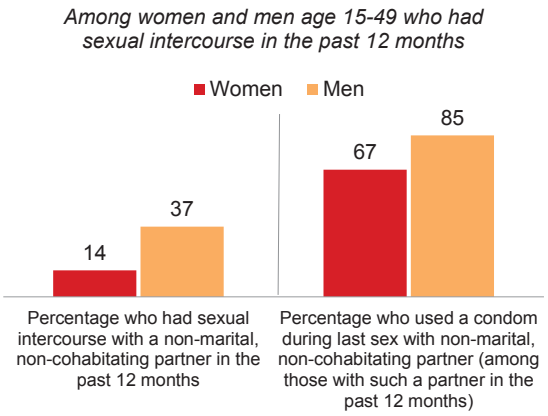
13.4 Multiple Sexual Partners and Condom Use

Given that most HIV infections in Zimbabwe are contracted through heterosexual contact, information on sexual behaviour is important in designing and monitoring intervention programmes that control the spread of the epidemic. The 2015 ZDHS included questions on respondents' sexual partners during their lifetimes and over the 12 months preceding the survey. Information was collected on women's and men's use of condoms, and men were also asked if they have paid for sex.

These questions are sensitive, and some respondents may have been reluctant to provide information on recent sexual behaviour. It is important to remember when interpreting the results in this section that respondents' answers may be subject to some reporting bias.

One percent of women and 14 percent of men reported that they had two or more sexual partners in the year before the survey. Among women and men who had 2 or more partners in the preceding year, 50 percent and 37 percent, respectively, reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse (**Tables 13.7.1** and **13.7.2**).

Figure 13.4 **Higher-risk sexual partners and condom use**



Tables 13.7.1 and **13.7.2** also show that among respondents who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 14 percent of women and 37 percent of men had sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner (higher-risk sexual partners). Two-thirds of women (67 percent) and more than 8 in 10 men (85 percent) used a condom at last intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.4**). On average, women have 1.8 lifetime sexual partners, while men have 6.1.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among provinces, the proportion of men having sex with two or more partners in the past 12 months is highest in Matabeleland South and Harare (17 percent) and lowest in Manicaland (11 percent) (**Table 13.7.2**).

- Condom use with non-marital, non-cohabitating partners is lower among women age 15-24 and among men age 15-19 than among their older counterparts. Condom use with such partners is also lower among respondents in rural areas, and among those with lower education and wealth. Overall, men are more likely than women to report condom use with non-marital, non-cohabitating partners, with the variation across background characteristics greater among women than men (**Tables 13.7.1** and **13.7.2**).

- Among women and men, the average number of lifetime sexual partners increases with education. Women and men with more than a secondary education have an average of 1.9 and 7.0 lifetime partners, respectively.

13.5 Paid Sex

The act of paying for sex introduces an uneven negotiating ground for safer sexual intercourse. Eighteen percent of men age 15-49 reported ever having paid for sex, and 4 percent paid for sex in the past 12 months. Among those who paid for sex in the past 12 months, 9 in 10 said that they used a condom the last time they paid for sex (**Table 13.8**).

Trends: There has been little change in these behaviours over time, with levels of payment for sex in the past 12 months and condom use at last paid sex reported in the 2015 ZDHS similar to those observed in the 2005-06 and 2010-11 ZDHS surveys.

13.6 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions about reducing risks and increasing safer sex practices so they can remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, access care, and receive treatment.

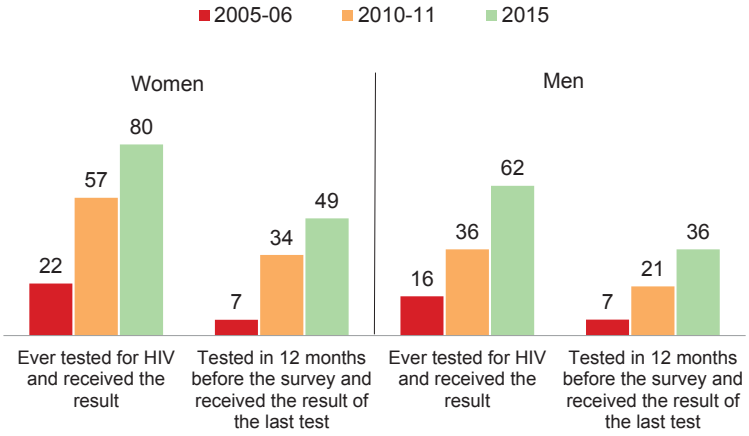
13.6.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

To assess awareness and coverage of HIV testing services, ZDHS respondents were asked whether they had ever been tested for HIV. If they had been tested, they were asked whether they had received the result of their last test. If they had never been tested, they were asked whether they knew a place where they could go to be tested.

Over 9 in 10 respondents know where they can go to get tested for HIV (**Tables 13.9.1** and **13.9.2**). Eighty percent of women and 62 percent of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV and received the result of their last HIV test. Less than 2 percent of women and men said they had been tested but did not receive the test result. Almost half of women (49 percent) and more than one-third of men (36 percent) were tested for HIV and received the test result in the past 12 months.

***Figure 13.5* Trends in HIV testing**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have been tested for HIV and received the test result



Trends: Coverage of HIV testing has increased dramatically in Zimbabwe over the past 10 years. As shown in **Figure 13.5**, the percentage of women who have ever been tested for HIV and received the result of their last test has increased sharply from 22 percent in the 2005-06 ZDHS to 57 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS, and further to 80 percent in the 2015 ZDHS. Although men are less likely than women to have ever been tested for HIV, percentage of men who have been tested and received the results increased from 16 percent in the 2005-06 ZDHS to 62 percent in the 2015 ZDHS. The percentage of respondents who have been tested in the past 12 months and received the test result has also increased, although the pace of increase between the 2010-11 and 2015 surveys is a little slower than between the 2005-06 and 2010-11 surveys.

Patterns by background characteristics

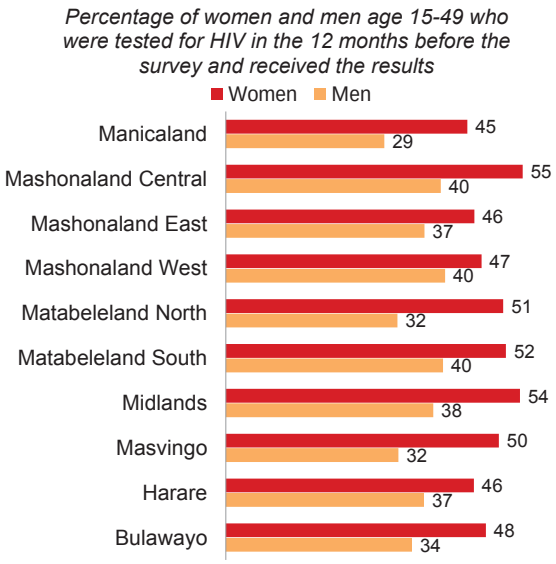
- In general, the percentage of respondents who have been tested ever and in the past 12 months and received the results follows a U-shape pattern. It increases with age through age 30-39 for ever tested and 25-29 for recently tested, and then it decreases thereafter (**Tables 13.9.1** and **13.9.2**). For example, the percentage of women who have ever been tested for HIV and received the result increases from 46 percent among women age 15-19 to 92 percent among women age 30-39, and then decreases to 86 percent among women age 40-49.

- Coverage of HIV testing is remarkably similar among women in urban and rural areas. Women in rural areas are slightly more likely than their urban counterparts to have been tested for HIV and to have received the result in the past 12 months (50 percent versus 47 percent). However, among men, coverage of HIV testing is slightly higher in urban areas (38 percent versus 35 percent).

- There is variation in testing coverage by province (**Figure 13.6**). The percentage who have ever been tested for HIV and received the result ranges from 73 percent in Manicaland to 85 percent in Matabeleland North among women, and from 55 percent in Manicaland to 67 percent in Harare among men. The percentage who were tested and received the results in the past 12 months is also lowest in

***Figure 13.6* Recent HIV testing by province**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV in the 12 months before the survey and received the results



Manicaland among both women and men. The range across provinces spans roughly 10 percentage points among both sexes.

- Coverage of HIV testing, ever-tested and tested in the past 12 months, increases with education among both women and men. HIV testing coverage also increases by wealth quintile among men. However, among women, testing coverage is fairly even across wealth quintiles (**Tables 13.9.1** and **13.9.2**).

13.6.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Testing for HIV during pregnancy is a key component of preventing mother-to-child transmission. **Table 13.10** shows that 73 percent of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received counselling on HIV during antenatal care (ANC). Overall, 90 percent of women received an HIV test during pregnancy—72 percent received the test result and post-test counselling, 17 percent received the test result but no post-test counselling, and 1 percent were tested but were not given their test result. There were a few women who were tested in labour but not during ANC, as the percentage of women tested during ANC or labour is almost exactly the same as the percentage who were tested during ANC.

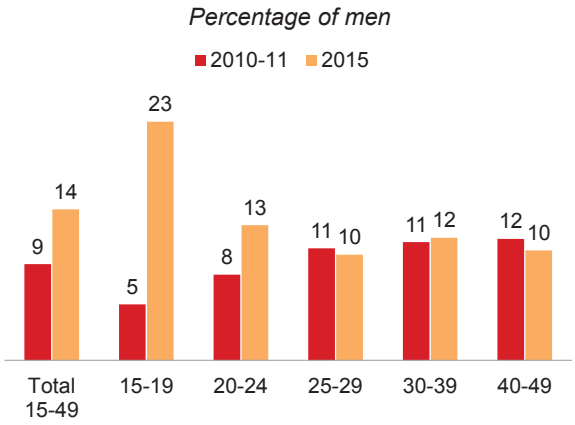
Trends: Coverage of testing and counselling of pregnant women during ANC has increased. The percentage of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were counselled about HIV, were tested for HIV, and received the result was 23 percent in the 2005-06 ZDHS survey. This figure increased to 59 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS and to 71 percent in the 2015 ZDHS.

13.7 Male Circumcision

Male circumcision has been associated with lower risk of transmission of HIV from women to men (WHO and UNAIDS 2007). In the 2015 ZDHS, male respondents were asked whether or not they were circumcised. Overall, 14 percent of men age 15-49 are circumcised (**Table 13.11**).

Trends: The percentage of men circumcised has increased from 9 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS to 14 percent in the 2015 ZDHS. Almost all of this increase is due to the increase in circumcision among men 15-24. As shown in **Figure 13.7**, the percentage of men circumcised has increased more than four-fold, from 5 percent to 23 percent, among young men age 15-19, and from 8 percent to 13 percent among young men age 20-24.

Figure 13.7 **Trends in male circumcision by age**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Male circumcision is highest in Bulawayo (33 percent) and lowest in Mashonaland Central (7 percent) (**Table 13.11**).
- By religion, male circumcision is highest among men of the Muslim faith, two-thirds of whom (67 percent) are circumcised. Circumcision in other religious groups or men with no religion ranges from 10 to 22 percent.

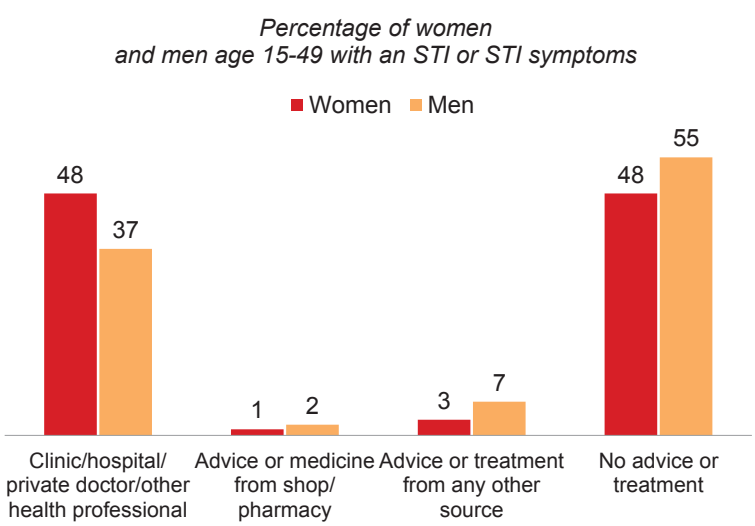
13.8 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms
Respondents who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In the 2015 ZDHS, respondents who ever had sex were asked whether they had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey. Women and men were equally likely to report an STI or symptoms ofan STI in the 12 months preceding the survey (2 percent and 3 percent, respectively) (**Table 13.12**). Four to five percent of women and men who ever had sexual intercourse reported having a bad smelling or abnormal genital discharge and a genital sore or ulcer, while 8 percent overall reported having either an STI or symptoms of an STI.

Among respondents who reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI, 48 percent of women and 55 percent of men sought no advice or treatment. Among those who did seek advice or treatment, most consulted a clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other health professional (**Figure 13.8**).

Figure 13.8 **STI advice or treatment seeking behaviour**



13.9 INJECTIONS

Overuse of injections can contribute to the transmission of blood-borne pathogens because it amplifies the effect of unsafe practices such as reuse of injection equipment. The ZDHS respondents were asked whether they had received any injections from a health worker in the 12 months before the survey, and if so, whether their last injection was administered with a syringe from a new, unopened package. It should be noted that self-administered medical injections such as insulin injections for diabetics were not included in the calculations.

Thirty percent of women and 16 percent of men received an injection from a health worker in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.13**). Ninety-eight percent of women and 97 percent of men reported that for their last injection, the syringe and needle were removed from a new, unopened package.

13.10 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which Zimbabwean young people are engaged in behaviours that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

13.10.1 Knowledge about HIV/AIDS and Source for Condoms

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial to enabling individuals to avoid HIV infection. This is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or may engage in other risky behaviours. In Zimbabwe, 46 percent of young women and 47 percent of young men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (defined as knowing that both

consistent condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner are HIV prevention methods, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission) (**Table 13.14**). Among both sexes, the proportion with comprehensive knowledge increases with age and educational attainment. Urban young people are more likely than rural young people to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS.

Although fewer than half of young people have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, knowledge of a source for condoms is relatively high. Forty-eight percent of young women and 86 percent of young men know a place where they can obtain a condom.

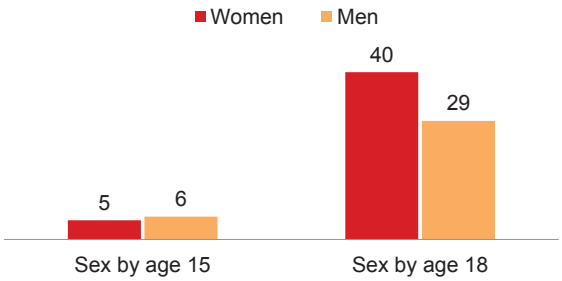
13.10.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or acquiring an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

In Zimbabwe, 5 percent women and 6 percent men age 15-24 reported having sex before age 15 (**Table 13.15** and **Figure 13.9**). Among those age 18-24, 40 percent of young women and 29 percent of young men report having sex by age 18.

***Figure 13.9* Age at first sex among young people**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who had sex by age 15 and percentage of women and men age 18-24 who had sex by age 18



Trends: The percentage of young women and men age 15-19 who had sex by age 15 has remained fairly stable across the past three ZDHS surveys, varying between 4 and 5 percent for women and 4 and 6 percent for men. The percentage of young women and men age 18-19 who had sex by age 18 has also changed very little over this time. This varied between 36 and 39 percent for women and 30 and 32 percent for men.

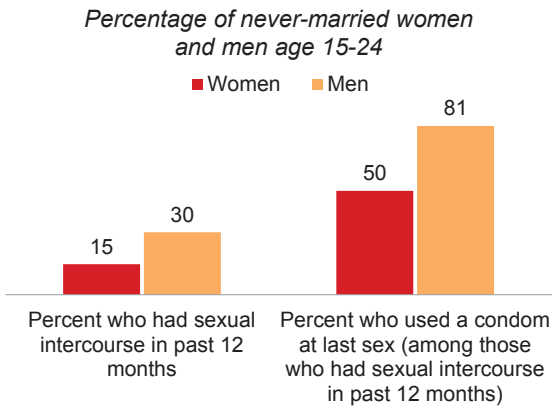
Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural young women and men are more likely than their urban counterparts to have had sex before age 15 or age 18 (**Table 13.15**).
- Variations by education level are vast among young women but not young men: 72 percent of women age 18-24 with primary education had sexual intercourse before the age of 18, compared with 6 percent of women with more than a secondary education. Among men, in contrast, the differences observed by education level are less pronounced.

13.10.3 Premarital Sex

The 2015 ZDHS also collected information on the patterns of sexual activity among never-married young people age 15-24 in Zimbabwe. Seventy-nine percent of never-married young women and 60 percent of never-married young men age 15-24 reported that they have never engaged in sexual intercourse (**Table 13.16**). Fifteen percent of never-married young women reported that they had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months compared with 30 percent of never-married young men (**Figure 13.10**).

Figure 13.10 **Premarital sex and condom use among young people**



Among never-married young people who had intercourse in the past 12 months, condom use at last sexual intercourse was much lower among young women than young men (50 percent versus 81 percent). Condom use at last sexual intercourse is more common among never-married young women and men in urban areas (57 percent and 87 percent, respectively) than among those in rural areas (43 percent and 78 percent, respectively). Condom use at last sexual intercourse generally increases with age and education.

13.10.4 Multiple Sexual Partners and Condom Use

One percent of young women and 9 percent of young men report having multiple sexual partners in the 12 months before the survey (**Tables 13.17.1** and **13.17.2**). Among respondents with multiple partners in the past 12 months, 44 percent of young women and 66 percent of young men reported that they used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse. Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 21 percent of young women and 80 percent of young men had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner. Condom use with non-marital, non-cohabitating partners is higher among young men than young women—84 percent of young men used a condom at last sex with this type of partner, compared with 57 percent of young women.

13.10.5 Age-mixing in Sexual Relationships

In many societies, young women have sexual relationships with men who are considerably older. This practice contributes to the spread of HIV and other STIs because a younger, uninfected partner having sex with an older, infected partner can introduce the virus into the younger, uninfected cohort. In Zimbabwe, 17 percent of young women age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months had sex with a man 10 or more years older than them (**Table 13.18**). None of young men age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months and who were interviewed in the 2015 ZDHS reported having a partner 10 or more years older (data not shown).

13.10.6 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services; and there are often barriers to young people obtaining services.

In Zimbabwe, among women and men who have been sexually active in the past 12 months, 63 percent of young women and 39 percent of young men have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the test (**Table 13.19**). Coverage of HIV testing is fairly even across urban and rural areas. Among both young women and men, HIV testing generally increases with age and level of education.

Trends: Coverage of HIV testing services among young people has improved dramatically over the past five years. Among young women who were sexually active in the past 12 months, the percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the result increased from 45 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS to 63 percent in the 2015 ZDHS. Among men, this figure increased from 24 percent to 39 percent.

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Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of women	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of men
Age				
15-24	98.4	3,895	98.7	3,456
15-19	97.8	2,199	98.1	2,126
20-24	99.1	1,697	99.6	1,330
25-29	99.4	1,657	99.8	1,148
30-39	99.6	2,855	99.7	2,036
40-49	99.5	1,548	99.7	1,400
Marital status				
Never married	98.3	2,511	98.7	3,624
Ever had sex	98.9	670	99.8	1,680
Never had sex	98.1	1,841	97.8	1,943
Married/living together	99.3	6,151	99.7	4,010
Divorced/separated/ widowed	99.7	1,292	99.6	407
Residence				
Urban	99.7	3,829	99.8	2,900
Rural	98.7	6,126	98.9	5,140
Province				
Manicaland	99.4	1,266	99.4	1,072
Mashonaland Central	98.4	882	99.2	806
Mashonaland East	97.7	952	99.3	807
Mashonaland West	99.3	1,160	99.7	1,004
Matabeleland North	98.1	465	99.2	366
Matabeleland South	99.2	419	99.4	335
Midlands	99.1	1,263	98.9	986
Masvingo	99.1	1,187	97.7	843
Harare	99.9	1,783	99.8	1,412
Bulawayo	99.5	577	100.0	409
Education				
No education	94.9	126	(90.3)	38
Primary	97.9	2,571	97.9	1,803
Secondary	99.5	6,527	99.7	5,349
More than secondary	100.0	731	99.8	849
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	97.7	1,704	98.5	1,212
Second	98.2	1,693	98.3	1,448
Middle	99.6	1,748	99.2	1,558
Fourth	99.7	2,307	99.9	1,852
Highest	99.7	2,503	99.9	1,970
Total 15-49	99.1	9,955	99.3	8,041
50-54	na	na	99.6	355
Total 15-54	na	na	99.3	8,396

na = Not applicable

Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of men
Age								
15-24	75.9	87.4	70.6	3,895	83.9	89.6	78.1	3,456
15-19	71.3	85.3	66.0	2,199	81.0	86.6	73.6	2,126
20-24	81.9	90.1	76.5	1,697	88.4	94.5	85.3	1,330
25-29	87.4	92.1	83.1	1,657	91.7	94.8	87.6	1,148
30-39	89.9	95.4	87.1	2,855	91.5	97.4	89.8	2,036
40-49	87.4	94.2	83.6	1,548	91.9	96.8	90.1	1,400
Marital status								
Never married	74.9	88.0	70.6	2,511	84.6	90.0	78.9	3,624
Ever had sex	79.9	91.4	76.2	670	88.7	92.6	83.5	1,680
Never had sex	73.1	86.8	68.6	1,841	81.1	87.8	74.9	1,943
Married/living together	86.1	92.7	82.1	6,151	91.5	96.6	89.3	4,010
Divorced/separated/ widowed	88.7	92.5	83.9	1,292	89.5	95.9	87.7	407
Residence								
Urban	87.4	94.4	84.2	3,829	90.6	96.0	88.1	2,900
Rural	81.2	89.7	76.5	6,126	87.0	92.2	82.4	5,140
Province								
Manicaland	78.7	88.0	73.1	1,266	89.3	95.8	87.2	1,072
Mashonaland Central	84.4	90.7	79.8	882	88.0	90.8	81.7	806
Mashonaland East	78.9	86.4	72.9	952	91.7	93.9	87.5	807
Mashonaland West	84.2	93.5	81.4	1,160	89.5	94.5	85.5	1,004
Matabeleland North	80.1	91.2	76.4	465	84.8	93.6	81.5	366
Matabeleland South	82.2	91.3	78.5	419	86.3	94.2	82.5	335
Midlands	85.0	95.1	82.6	1,263	87.9	91.9	84.0	986
Masvingo	85.0	90.6	79.9	1,187	81.4	89.7	76.3	843
Harare	87.6	95.0	84.7	1,783	90.3	95.3	87.6	1,412
Bulawayo	85.7	88.5	78.7	577	89.9	96.0	86.4	409
Education								
No education	75.8	80.2	67.6	126	(75.8)	(80.7)	(74.5)	38
Primary	77.4	86.3	72.1	2,571	80.7	87.9	74.3	1,803
Secondary	85.2	93.0	81.2	6,527	90.2	95.0	86.9	5,349
More than secondary	92.8	98.4	91.8	731	93.3	97.4	91.5	849
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	79.1	87.2	73.7	1,704	84.4	91.8	80.1	1,212
Second	80.4	88.7	75.0	1,693	85.4	91.9	81.3	1,448
Middle	81.8	92.0	78.4	1,748	87.7	91.7	82.6	1,558
Fourth	86.6	93.0	82.6	2,307	90.0	94.9	86.5	1,852
Highest	87.4	94.7	84.2	2,503	91.8	96.1	89.2	1,970
Total 15-49	83.6	91.5	79.4	9,955	88.3	93.6	84.5	8,041
50-54	na	na	na	na	88.8	92.9	85.6	355
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	88.3	93.5	84.5	8,396

na = Not applicable.
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse.
[2] Partner who has no other partners.

Table 13.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of women
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV			
Age							
15-24	78.9	79.3	91.4	89.1	60.1	46.3	3,895
15-19	74.3	78.7	89.6	87.9	56.4	41.4	2,199
20-24	84.8	80.1	93.6	90.6	64.9	52.8	1,697
25-29	86.2	81.5	92.1	90.7	66.9	57.9	1,657
30-39	90.2	79.7	93.5	93.2	69.7	62.9	2,855
40-49	90.1	75.1	91.7	89.9	64.7	56.3	1,548
Marital status							
Never married	78.2	81.8	90.8	90.4	63.0	49.1	2,511
Ever had sex	84.2	80.8	90.8	91.5	67.5	55.4	670
Never had sex	76.1	82.2	90.8	90.0	61.4	46.8	1,841
Married/living together	86.9	78.5	92.7	90.8	65.1	56.0	6,151
Divorced/separated/ widowed	90.0	77.1	92.2	90.5	66.2	58.1	1,292
Residence							
Urban	90.4	84.2	93.6	94.3	73.9	64.1	3,829
Rural	81.8	76.0	91.2	88.4	59.0	48.6	6,126
Province							
Manicaland	83.8	77.7	94.6	89.9	62.1	49.0	1,266
Mashonaland Central	77.7	83.1	91.2	92.6	62.4	53.3	882
Mashonaland East	78.7	74.4	87.5	87.9	57.6	46.3	952
Mashonaland West	89.5	77.2	91.6	89.4	65.5	56.5	1,160
Matabeleland North	81.9	71.9	89.8	85.9	53.7	43.7	465
Matabeleland South	80.8	73.5	89.6	85.5	56.0	46.3	419
Midlands	87.5	80.1	93.6	91.1	66.8	58.2	1,263
Masvingo	83.6	79.8	91.1	87.9	63.3	54.3	1,187
Harare	90.5	81.6	94.3	95.1	72.4	62.9	1,783
Bulawayo	87.5	86.8	92.9	95.0	74.0	60.0	577
Education							
No education	76.6	45.6	73.7	66.7	35.0	27.3	126
Primary	78.5	69.0	87.5	82.9	49.9	39.9	2,571
Secondary	86.4	82.1	93.9	93.4	68.3	57.7	6,527
More than secondary	97.4	94.2	95.8	97.2	89.7	82.9	731
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	79.4	70.4	88.9	83.4	51.4	41.4	1,704
Second	78.8	74.9	91.5	87.7	56.6	45.6	1,693
Middle	84.0	79.0	92.1	91.1	63.5	52.8	1,748
Fourth	88.2	80.5	93.6	93.4	68.6	59.3	2,307
Highest	91.2	86.8	93.5	94.8	76.6	66.4	2,503
Total 15-49	85.1	79.1	92.1	90.7	64.7	54.6	9,955

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has HIV

[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention.

Table 13.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who say that: A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of men
Age							
15-24	80.3	73.4	89.8	86.3	55.3	46.6	3,456
15-19	75.5	73.2	88.1	84.2	51.1	41.4	2,126
20-24	87.9	73.7	92.4	89.8	62.2	54.9	1,330
25-29	90.7	74.9	93.5	91.0	65.4	58.4	1,148
30-39	93.5	79.5	93.8	91.5	71.8	65.1	2,036
40-49	91.9	78.1	91.9	91.1	68.7	63.2	1,400
Marital status							
Never married	81.5	74.3	89.5	86.4	57.3	48.7	3,624
Ever had sex	88.1	72.4	90.4	87.9	60.8	53.3	1,680
Never had sex	75.8	76.0	88.7	85.1	54.2	44.8	1,943
Married/living together	91.7	77.7	93.8	91.5	68.4	62.0	4,010
Divorced/separated/ widowed	91.3	74.2	90.1	90.5	65.8	59.0	407
Residence							
Urban	91.8	82.8	93.2	94.1	73.8	66.5	2,900
Rural	84.5	72.1	90.8	86.4	57.3	49.9	5,140
Province							
Manicaland	85.8	80.6	96.1	89.9	65.6	59.1	1,072
Mashonaland Central	84.0	75.6	88.8	89.3	60.0	51.2	806
Mashonaland East	89.7	75.8	90.6	90.6	65.5	59.5	807
Mashonaland West	85.3	79.7	94.1	91.7	65.4	57.5	1,004
Matabeleland North	86.1	64.8	87.8	82.8	50.9	44.3	366
Matabeleland South	89.6	60.1	87.8	77.5	48.4	41.6	335
Midlands	86.2	68.0	90.0	85.2	55.2	48.9	986
Masvingo	83.5	73.1	89.9	85.6	58.7	48.7	843
Harare	91.0	82.2	93.3	94.4	73.3	66.4	1,412
Bulawayo	91.3	82.2	91.4	91.8	70.9	63.0	409
Education							
No education	(72.8)	(53.9)	(79.1)	(67.7)	(33.6)	(32.1)	38
Primary	79.3	61.5	85.8	78.0	42.6	33.4	1,803
Secondary	88.5	78.1	93.2	91.9	66.5	59.6	5,349
More than secondary	95.8	94.0	95.6	96.3	88.1	81.3	849
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	84.4	67.4	88.1	84.4	52.7	44.9	1,212
Second	81.7	69.7	91.7	84.4	53.5	46.5	1,448
Middle	84.0	73.3	91.0	86.7	58.2	51.1	1,558
Fourth	89.8	78.8	93.3	91.5	67.8	60.0	1,852
Highest	92.7	85.3	93.1	95.2	76.7	69.4	1,970
Total 15-49	87.1	76.0	91.7	89.1	63.3	55.9	8,041
50-54	92.0	69.2	91.9	84.9	59.1	52.2	355
Total 15-54	87.3	75.7	91.7	89.0	63.1	55.7	8,396

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has HIV

[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention.

Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of women	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of men
Age								
15-24	75.2	86.3	70.3	3,895	69.0	79.4	59.0	3,456
15-19	68.8	82.1	62.8	2,199	64.1	75.0	52.9	2,126
20-24	83.6	91.8	80.0	1,697	76.8	86.3	68.7	1,330
25-29	87.3	94.3	84.7	1,657	80.3	87.8	73.1	1,148
30-39	86.4	95.3	84.4	2,855	80.9	92.2	76.9	2,036
40-49	81.8	93.9	79.4	1,548	79.4	91.4	74.6	1,400
Marital status								
Never married	71.5	84.3	65.9	2,511	69.0	79.2	58.9	3,624
Ever had sex	81.9	89.2	78.2	670	75.9	83.6	65.7	1,680
Never had sex	67.8	82.5	61.4	1,841	63.0	75.3	52.9	1,943
Married/living together	84.9	93.7	82.2	6,151	80.8	91.7	76.3	4,010
Divorced/separated/ widowed	84.6	94.6	82.5	1,292	79.3	88.2	72.3	407
Currently pregnant								
Pregnant	81.5	91.6	77.4	632	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	81.5	91.4	78.2	9,323	na	na	na	na
Residence								
Urban	83.6	93.6	81.0	3,829	76.5	89.0	70.0	2,900
Rural	80.1	90.0	76.3	6,126	74.8	84.2	67.3	5,140
Province								
Manicaland	72.1	86.4	65.3	1,266	73.1	86.9	68.0	1,072
Mashonaland Central	83.8	93.2	82.0	882	75.8	88.6	72.0	806
Mashonaland East	72.5	89.8	70.2	952	77.6	88.5	70.9	807
Mashonaland West	83.1	91.5	79.6	1,160	75.7	90.0	70.7	1,004
Matabeleland North	80.7	89.2	75.6	465	79.9	78.3	65.8	366
Matabeleland South	83.2	88.0	79.8	419	69.5	81.3	59.5	335
Midlands	83.3	91.3	79.5	1,263	73.6	80.8	63.5	986
Masvingo	87.9	94.0	86.3	1,187	76.7	81.6	69.1	843
Harare	84.4	93.9	81.8	1,783	75.6	88.3	68.5	1,412
Bulawayo	82.9	93.5	80.5	577	77.4	86.5	68.5	409
Education								
No education	76.5	83.8	70.6	126	(80.4)	(74.6)	(71.5)	38
Primary	78.1	86.5	73.2	2,571	72.8	78.9	63.4	1,803
Secondary	82.0	92.7	79.1	6,527	75.5	87.2	68.5	5,349
More than secondary	88.8	98.2	88.1	731	80.1	93.3	76.6	849
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	81.6	87.0	76.2	1,704	76.8	81.7	67.4	1,212
Second	78.4	89.7	74.5	1,693	73.5	83.9	67.2	1,448
Middle	79.4	92.0	76.5	1,748	73.0	83.6	65.1	1,558
Fourth	83.4	93.4	81.1	2,307	76.1	88.2	69.4	1,852
Highest	83.1	93.4	80.4	2,503	77.2	89.7	71.1	1,970
Total 15-49	81.5	91.4	78.1	9,955	75.4	85.9	68.3	8,041
50-54	na	na	na	na	80.4	90.8	76.8	355
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	75.6	86.1	68.6	8,396

na = Not applicable

Table 13.5 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who as HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who as HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15-24	8.4	25.4	28.5	3,833	11.9	22.6	27.3	3,410
15-19	9.8	27.9	31.5	2,151	14.0	26.7	32.0	2,085
20-24	6.7	22.2	24.8	1,681	8.6	16.2	19.9	1,325
25-29	5.3	17.3	19.5	1,648	6.7	12.4	15.5	1,145
30-39	4.4	14.2	15.9	2,844	5.4	10.5	13.8	2,030
40-49	5.9	15.7	18.2	1,539	6.2	11.0	14.5	1,396
Marital status								
Never married	8.0	22.5	25.7	2,469	11.6	22.2	26.6	3,576
Ever had sex	7.7	17.0	20.0	663	10.9	18.9	23.4	1,677
Never had sex	8.1	24.5	27.8	1,806	12.2	25.0	29.5	1,900
Married/living together	5.9	18.7	20.9	6,106	5.9	10.8	14.2	3,999
Divorced/separated/ widowed	5.0	16.3	18.4	1,289	7.5	13.1	17.4	405
Residence								
Urban	4.0	15.3	17.1	3,818	4.9	10.9	13.8	2,895
Rural	7.8	21.9	24.7	6,045	10.5	18.9	23.5	5,085
Province								
Manicaland	11.0	26.4	29.8	1,258	5.9	18.6	20.4	1,065
Mashonaland Central	5.1	22.0	23.4	868	7.4	16.9	19.4	799
Mashonaland East	8.9	20.9	25.1	930	8.9	12.8	17.5	801
Mashonaland West	4.5	17.8	20.3	1,152	6.9	11.8	16.1	1,001
Matabeleland North	11.9	20.9	25.9	456	20.6	26.5	34.0	363
Matabeleland South	10.7	20.9	23.3	416	20.4	29.2	36.3	333
Midlands	4.4	16.7	18.0	1,251	11.3	15.7	21.7	976
Masvingo	4.3	18.4	20.1	1,176	10.5	20.6	25.8	824
Harare	2.4	15.7	16.4	1,782	3.6	11.0	13.0	1,409
Bulawayo	10.5	16.9	22.9	574	6.6	13.2	15.9	409
Education								
No education	18.3	28.2	34.2	119	(20.2)	(31.2)	(37.9)	35
Primary	10.7	29.4	32.5	2,516	17.0	27.0	34.2	1,766
Secondary	5.0	16.8	19.1	6,497	6.6	13.8	17.1	5,333
More than secondary	1.3	5.4	6.6	731	2.1	6.3	7.7	847
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	9.3	26.3	29.7	1,665	11.8	21.5	26.8	1,194
Second	8.3	23.8	26.5	1,662	12.0	18.1	23.6	1,424
Middle	7.4	20.0	22.8	1,742	10.1	20.1	24.0	1,546
Fourth	4.9	16.9	18.9	2,299	7.2	13.4	16.7	1,849
Highest	3.7	13.4	15.2	2,496	4.0	10.5	13.0	1,968
Total 15-49	6.3	19.3	21.8	9,864	8.5	16.0	19.9	7,981
50-54	na	na	na	na	8.5	20.7	22.2	354
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	8.5	16.2	20.0	8,335

na = Not applicable

[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.6 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Percentage who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Percentage who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15-24	64.8	81.3	3,895	66.0	78.3	3,456
15-19	64.2	77.7	2,199	66.0	75.0	2,126
20-24	65.7	85.9	1,697	65.9	83.5	1,330
25-29	58.9	89.0	1,657	67.6	88.1	1,148
30-39	62.3	91.2	2,855	70.1	91.3	2,036
40-49	62.3	90.2	1,548	76.5	91.4	1,400
Marital status						
Never married	68.8	80.3	2,511	68.2	79.2	3,624
Ever had sex	73.0	85.2	670	70.8	83.2	1,680
Never had sex	67.2	78.6	1,841	66.0	75.8	1,943
Married/living together	61.1	88.6	6,151	70.6	90.7	4,010
Divorced/separated/ widowed	58.8	90.5	1,292	61.0	85.0	407
Residence						
Urban	72.1	91.0	3,829	78.3	92.4	2,900
Rural	56.9	84.1	6,126	63.8	81.2	5,140
Province						
Manicaland	58.8	84.2	1,266	65.3	83.3	1,072
Mashonaland Central	54.8	89.8	882	56.9	80.9	806
Mashonaland East	55.3	83.8	952	70.0	84.6	807
Mashonaland West	56.5	89.4	1,160	67.8	84.1	1,004
Matabeleland North	65.3	79.1	465	71.2	82.8	366
Matabeleland South	67.3	74.1	419	77.8	84.2	335
Midlands	61.1	87.3	1,263	65.1	84.9	986
Masvingo	63.0	85.3	1,187	65.8	80.4	843
Harare	70.9	91.2	1,783	78.1	91.4	1,412
Bulawayo	80.5	91.6	577	79.9	95.8	409
Education						
No education	53.8	82.6	126	(46.4)	(72.4)	38
Primary	50.7	81.8	2,571	56.9	74.0	1,803
Secondary	65.2	87.8	6,527	70.5	87.2	5,349
More than secondary	84.7	96.0	731	86.8	97.4	849
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	52.0	80.9	1,704	60.0	77.8	1,212
Second	57.9	84.0	1,693	62.5	80.9	1,448
Middle	56.0	84.6	1,748	64.4	81.1	1,558
Fourth	64.8	90.6	2,307	71.4	88.2	1,852
Highest	76.0	90.7	2,503	81.0	93.5	1,970
Total 15-49	62.7	86.8	9,955	69.1	85.3	8,041
50-54	na	na	na	70.0	89.6	355
Total 15-54	na	na	na	69.1	85.4	8,396

na = Not applicable

Table 13.7.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner; among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	All women		Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner[1]		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[2]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner[1]	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner[1]	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age										
15-24	1.3	3,895	44.2	52	21.3	1,930	56.5	412	1.5	2,152
15-19	0.8	2,199	*	18	28.1	642	47.0	180	1.3	728
20-24	2.0	1,697	(47.3)	34	18.0	1,288	63.8	231	1.6	1,423
25-29	1.2	1,657	(52.0)	20	12.2	1,463	77.9	179	1.8	1,597
30-39	1.1	2,855	(63.8)	32	11.3	2,573	71.2	292	1.9	2,803
40-49	0.5	1,548	*	8	10.9	1,185	73.6	130	1.9	1,527
Marital status										
Never married	1.5	2,511	(57.0)	37	99.0	449	56.3	444	2.3	664
Married/living together	0.6	6,151	(9.7)	35	0.9	6,017	53.4	57	1.5	6,137
Divorced/separated/ widowed	3.1	1,292	(78.2)	40	74.4	686	77.2	510	2.8	1,278
Residence										
Urban	1.8	3,829	58.1	68	19.4	2,603	70.6	506	2.0	2,973
Rural	0.7	6,126	(36.4)	44	11.1	4,548	62.8	506	1.6	5,106
Province										
Manicaland	0.3	1,266	*	4	7.4	906	63.3	67	1.5	1,061
Mashonaland Central	0.6	882	*	5	7.1	691	60.7	49	1.5	752
Mashonaland East	0.6	952	*	6	10.3	702	73.3	72	1.7	790
Mashonaland West	1.4	1,160	*	17	10.7	870	69.9	93	1.7	952
Matabeleland North	0.9	465	*	4	20.6	352	54.4	72	2.3	393
Matabeleland South	2.0	419	*	8	33.9	319	63.1	108	2.4	359
Midlands	1.4	1,263	*	17	13.6	928	67.2	127	1.8	1,019
Masvingo	0.6	1,187	*	7	9.0	811	69.4	73	1.4	936
Harare	1.5	1,783	*	27	18.3	1,180	71.2	216	1.9	1,367
Bulawayo	2.7	577	(54.3)	16	34.1	392	65.1	134	2.4	451
Education										
No education	1.4	126	*	2	11.1	99	*	11	1.6	123
Primary	1.1	2,571	(51.3)	28	11.7	2,051	65.2	241	1.8	2,318
Secondary	1.1	6,527	47.6	72	14.4	4,463	66.6	641	1.7	5,023
More than secondary	1.4	731	*	11	22.1	538	71.5	119	1.9	614
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.4	1,704	*	7	9.7	1,316	54.7	128	1.6	1,494
Second	1.0	1,693	*	16	9.6	1,293	61.6	125	1.6	1,429
Middle	1.0	1,748	*	17	13.2	1,250	65.9	165	1.7	1,419
Fourth	1.4	2,307	(58.5)	32	17.1	1,709	67.4	292	2.0	1,891
Highest	1.6	2,503	(59.3)	39	19.1	1,583	73.6	302	1.9	1,846
Total 15-49	1.1	9,955	49.6	112	14.1	7,151	66.7	1,011	1.8	8,079

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] A person who was not her husband and did not live with her
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.7.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner; among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	All men		Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner[1]		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[2]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner[1]	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner[1]	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age										
15-24	9.3	3,456	65.7	322	79.6	1,287	84.1	1,024	4.0	1,599
15-19	3.9	2,126	71.1	82	96.6	415	78.8	401	2.7	575
20-24	18.0	1,330	63.8	240	71.5	872	87.5	623	4.7	1,023
25-29	20.0	1,148	35.2	230	42.1	1,009	86.5	424	6.3	1,072
30-39	19.0	2,036	23.9	387	23.0	1,928	86.6	444	7.2	1,949
40-49	14.7	1,400	20.3	205	12.7	1,301	87.0	165	6.8	1,344
Marital status										
Never married	9.4	3,624	80.7	340	100.0	1,264	84.8	1,264	4.5	1,660
Married/living together	17.9	4,010	12.4	719	14.1	3,984	85.7	563	6.3	3,915
Divorced/separated/ widowed	21.1	407	73.8	86	83.5	276	87.4	231	10.4	389
Residence										
Urban	16.6	2,900	46.4	482	41.7	2,139	89.3	891	7.2	2,238
Rural	12.9	5,140	30.6	663	34.5	3,386	82.3	1,167	5.4	3,726
Province										
Manicaland	11.0	1,072	44.9	117	33.2	672	86.4	223	4.9	755
Mashonaland Central	13.3	806	16.9	107	25.9	554	89.0	143	4.6	617
Mashonaland East	13.3	807	35.7	107	33.4	550	87.1	184	5.3	589
Mashonaland West	15.0	1,004	32.4	151	33.9	688	85.8	234	6.1	758
Matabeleland North	15.4	366	36.1	57	47.1	267	78.2	126	5.8	286
Matabeleland South	17.0	335	44.9	57	57.5	250	76.8	143	7.9	261
Midlands	15.1	986	29.2	149	35.3	679	86.0	240	6.9	735
Masvingo	11.9	843	34.7	101	33.5	530	79.7	178	5.4	576
Harare	17.1	1,412	44.3	242	42.5	1,043	89.6	443	7.4	1,068
Bulawayo	13.7	409	65.8	56	49.5	292	84.7	144	6.6	318
Education										
No education	(0.5)	38	*	0	(27.9)	26	*	7	(5.3)	31
Primary	13.3	1,803	31.3	240	36.4	1,208	80.1	440	5.0	1,330
Secondary	14.4	5,349	38.2	772	38.4	3,565	86.8	1,368	6.3	3,853
More than secondary	15.6	849	43.0	133	33.4	726	87.1	243	7.0	750
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	12.3	1,212	18.7	149	25.1	865	75.3	217	5.0	941
Second	12.1	1,448	31.6	175	33.2	955	82.4	317	5.3	1,061
Middle	13.4	1,558	31.9	208	39.7	966	84.2	384	5.5	1,073
Fourth	15.4	1,852	43.4	285	41.0	1,334	86.5	547	6.7	1,414
Highest	16.6	1,970	46.8	327	42.2	1,404	90.3	592	7.2	1,476
Total 15-49	14.2	8,041	37.3	1,144	37.3	5,524	85.3	2,058	6.1	5,964
50-54	15.6	355	33.0	56	16.1	331	85.0	53	10.7	331
Total 15-54	14.3	8,396	37.1	1,200	36.1	5,855	85.3	2,111	6.3	6,295

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] A person who was not his wife and did not live with him
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.8 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, the percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Among all men:			Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age					
15-24	6.1	2.6	3,456	91.0	90
15-19	1.6	1.0	2,126	*	20
20-24	13.3	5.2	1,330	94.4	69
25-29	22.1	4.7	1,148	95.2	54
30-39	29.2	5.0	2,036	83.9	103
40-49	29.9	2.9	1,400	(94.8)	40
Marital status					
Never married	7.8	3.7	3,624	87.8	134
Married/living together	25.7	2.5	4,010	90.2	102
Divorced/separated/ widowed	40.3	12.2	407	(94.4)	49
Residence					
Urban	22.9	4.1	2,900	90.4	118
Rural	15.8	3.3	5,140	89.4	168
Province					
Manicaland	19.6	4.3	1,072	(94.0)	46
Mashonaland Central	16.2	2.9	806	(93.9)	24
Mashonaland East	17.8	3.1	807	*	25
Mashonaland West	20.0	3.6	1,004	(94.7)	37
Matabeleland North	9.6	2.3	366	*	9
Matabeleland South	15.7	3.4	335	(89.2)	11
Midlands	15.6	3.2	986	(87.7)	32
Masvingo	14.1	3.2	843	*	27
Harare	26.5	4.1	1,412	(100.0)	58
Bulawayo	14.1	4.3	409	(65.8)	18
Education					
No education	(21.5)	(6.5)	38	*	2
Primary	15.7	4.3	1,803	86.0	77
Secondary	19.0	3.6	5,349	91.8	192
More than secondary	20.3	1.7	849	*	14
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	15.7	2.9	1,212	(73.9)	35
Second	16.5	4.5	1,448	87.0	65
Middle	14.9	2.4	1,558	(100.0)	37
Fourth	22.6	3.9	1,852	95.6	73
Highest	20.3	3.9	1,970	89.1	76
Total 15-49	18.4	3.6	8,041	89.8	286
50-54	44.1	2.9	355	*	10
Total 15-54	19.5	3.5	8,396	90.2	296

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.9.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	90.2	62.7	1.2	36.1	100.0	63.9	42.0	3,895
15-19	87.0	46.3	1.6	52.1	100.0	47.9	29.8	2,199
20-24	94.3	84.0	0.7	15.2	100.0	84.8	57.8	1,697
25-29	95.1	91.2	0.8	7.9	100.0	92.1	60.7	1,657
30-39	96.7	92.4	1.0	6.6	100.0	93.4	54.1	2,855
40-49	97.8	85.8	1.0	13.2	100.0	86.8	43.4	1,548
Marital status								
Never married	88.9	47.8	1.2	51.0	100.0	49.0	27.0	2,511
Ever had sex	95.5	80.5	1.2	18.3	100.0	81.7	53.8	670
Never had sex	86.5	35.9	1.2	62.9	100.0	37.1	17.2	1,841
Married/living together	95.3	90.0	1.0	9.0	100.0	91.0	56.5	6,151
Divorced/separated/ widowed	98.0	91.4	1.0	7.5	100.0	92.5	54.3	1,292
Residence								
Urban	96.0	80.1	0.9	19.0	100.0	81.0	46.8	3,829
Rural	92.9	79.2	1.1	19.6	100.0	80.4	50.0	6,126
Province								
Manicaland	89.9	72.8	1.4	25.8	100.0	74.2	44.5	1,266
Mashonaland Central	93.5	78.8	1.3	19.9	100.0	80.1	54.7	882
Mashonaland East	91.4	77.8	2.1	20.1	100.0	79.9	45.8	952
Mashonaland West	95.1	82.1	0.2	17.7	100.0	82.3	47.1	1,160
Matabeleland North	95.8	84.8	0.8	14.4	100.0	85.6	51.1	465
Matabeleland South	94.5	81.4	0.6	18.0	100.0	82.0	51.6	419
Midlands	95.8	83.5	0.4	16.1	100.0	83.9	54.2	1,263
Masvingo	94.6	79.0	1.6	19.4	100.0	80.6	50.3	1,187
Harare	94.8	79.8	1.2	19.0	100.0	81.0	45.7	1,783
Bulawayo	97.4	79.3	0.6	20.1	100.0	79.9	47.9	577
Education								
No education	90.2	76.4	0.0	23.6	100.0	76.4	38.8	126
Primary	89.8	77.6	1.5	20.8	100.0	79.2	46.6	2,571
Secondary	95.2	79.2	0.9	19.9	100.0	80.1	49.5	6,527
More than secondary	99.4	90.1	1.0	8.9	100.0	91.1	51.5	731
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	90.3	79.0	1.2	19.8	100.0	80.2	48.3	1,704
Second	92.4	78.9	1.4	19.8	100.0	80.2	49.2	1,693
Middle	94.0	79.2	1.3	19.5	100.0	80.5	50.3	1,748
Fourth	95.2	81.5	0.7	17.8	100.0	82.2	52.1	2,307
Highest	96.7	78.8	0.9	20.2	100.0	79.8	44.7	2,503
Total 15-49	94.1	79.6	1.1	19.4	100.0	80.6	48.8	9,955

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 13.9.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	90.6	45.3	2.1	52.5	100.0	47.5	26.4	3,456
15-19	86.8	35.0	2.7	62.4	100.0	37.6	19.4	2,126
20-24	96.8	61.9	1.3	36.8	100.0	63.2	37.7	1,330
25-29	98.2	74.3	1.1	24.6	100.0	75.4	50.1	1,148
30-39	98.6	77.1	1.2	21.7	100.0	78.3	42.7	2,036
40-49	98.8	73.4	1.7	24.9	100.0	75.1	37.7	1,400
Marital status								
Never married	90.7	45.2	1.9	52.9	100.0	47.1	25.3	3,624
Ever had sex	96.8	58.9	1.4	39.7	100.0	60.3	34.1	1,680
Never had sex	85.5	33.4	2.3	64.3	100.0	35.7	17.7	1,943
Married/living together	98.7	76.9	1.4	21.7	100.0	78.3	44.7	4,010
Divorced/separated/ widowed	98.7	72.6	2.4	25.0	100.0	75.0	42.9	407
Residence								
Urban	98.1	68.6	1.0	30.5	100.0	69.5	37.9	2,900
Rural	93.5	58.9	2.1	39.0	100.0	61.0	34.7	5,140
Province								
Manicaland	96.0	55.4	1.7	42.9	100.0	57.1	29.2	1,072
Mashonaland Central	93.8	60.3	2.8	36.9	100.0	63.1	39.6	806
Mashonaland East	95.3	64.3	0.7	35.1	100.0	64.9	36.6	807
Mashonaland West	96.6	67.1	1.5	31.4	100.0	68.6	40.4	1,004
Matabeleland North	94.8	58.4	2.6	38.9	100.0	61.1	31.6	366
Matabeleland South	92.5	62.0	2.1	35.9	100.0	64.1	40.0	335
Midlands	92.7	60.9	1.7	37.5	100.0	62.5	38.2	986
Masvingo	90.4	56.7	2.2	41.1	100.0	58.9	31.8	843
Harare	98.4	67.4	1.1	31.5	100.0	68.5	36.5	1,412
Bulawayo	98.5	72.0	1.8	26.2	100.0	73.8	34.3	409
Education								
No education	(78.4)	(46.5)	(0.0)	(53.5)	100.0	(46.5)	(22.8)	38
Primary	88.6	48.0	3.1	48.9	100.0	51.1	28.7	1,803
Secondary	96.8	64.1	1.3	34.6	100.0	65.4	37.0	5,349
More than secondary	99.4	83.1	1.0	16.0	100.0	84.0	44.8	849
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	91.8	57.5	2.6	39.9	100.0	60.1	32.4	1,212
Second	93.4	58.0	2.2	39.8	100.0	60.2	35.1	1,448
Middle	93.6	58.3	2.0	39.7	100.0	60.3	34.7	1,558
Fourth	96.9	66.0	1.1	32.9	100.0	67.1	37.9	1,852
Highest	98.0	68.6	1.0	30.4	100.0	69.6	37.5	1,970
Total 15-49	95.1	62.4	1.7	35.9	100.0	64.1	35.9	8,041
50-54	98.2	76.0	2.2	21.8	100.0	78.2	36.4	355
Total 15-54	95.3	63.0	1.7	35.3	100.0	64.7	35.9	8,396

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 13.10 Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percentage who received HIV pretest counseling, the percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counseling, and percentage who received an HIV test at the time during ANC or labor for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who received counseling on HIV during antenatal care[1]	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counseling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and the results	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labor and who:		Number of women who gave birth in the past 2 years[2]
		Received results and received post-test counseling	Received results and did not receive post-test counseling	Did not receive results		Received results	Did not receive results	
Age								
15-24	67.9	71.4	18.2	1.0	66.7	91.3	0.9	966
15-19	62.1	69.2	19.5	2.6	59.8	90.9	2.8	310
20-24	70.6	72.4	17.6	0.3	70.0	91.5	0.0	656
25-29	72.2	69.5	18.2	0.8	71.3	89.4	0.7	651
30-39	79.3	75.5	14.1	0.6	77.5	90.7	0.5	740
40-49	69.9	69.4	12.5	0.0	69.9	83.6	0.0	96
Marital status								
Never married	70.8	76.6	16.9	0.5	70.8	95.3	0.5	130
Married or living together	72.5	71.7	16.8	0.7	71.4	89.9	0.5	2,126
Divorced/separated/ widowed	74.4	72.0	15.5	2.4	70.9	90.9	3.4	198
Residence								
Urban	79.5	73.4	18.8	0.9	78.0	94.8	1.0	689
Rural	69.9	71.5	15.9	0.8	68.7	88.6	0.6	1,765
Province								
Manicaland	71.0	68.7	12.1	0.7	70.2	82.4	0.3	396
Mashonaland Central	61.9	66.3	19.9	1.3	60.5	86.8	1.2	246
Mashonaland East	71.1	69.7	15.9	1.6	68.3	87.0	1.0	244
Mashonaland West	59.3	71.6	19.6	0.0	58.7	91.4	0.0	298
Matabeleland North	82.7	85.1	9.5	1.1	80.9	95.1	0.6	117
Matabeleland South	87.5	89.0	4.1	0.0	86.9	94.5	0.0	99
Midlands	81.7	81.8	12.4	0.0	80.7	95.6	0.0	338
Masvingo	70.4	65.5	23.6	0.8	69.8	91.3	0.8	299
Harare	77.0	66.8	22.7	1.7	74.7	93.1	2.3	324
Bulawayo	83.3	77.8	16.5	0.7	82.5	95.7	0.0	92
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32
Primary	62.3	64.2	17.1	1.5	60.3	83.1	1.3	787
Secondary	76.7	75.9	16.1	0.5	75.7	93.5	0.4	1,534
More than secondary	89.8	75.3	23.4	0.3	88.8	99.2	0.0	101
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	66.3	68.3	15.2	1.2	64.7	85.3	0.9	610
Second	70.2	72.1	15.7	0.5	68.9	88.2	0.2	504
Middle	70.9	72.2	17.2	0.8	70.0	90.2	0.8	441
Fourth	77.0	71.8	18.7	1.0	75.7	93.5	1.4	550
Highest	82.0	78.7	17.2	0.3	80.9	97.3	0.0	349
Total 15-49	72.6	72.0	16.7	0.8	71.3	90.3	0.7	2,454

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] In this context, “pretest counseling” means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother, 2) preventing the virus, and 3) getting tested for the virus
[2] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past 2 years

Table 13.11 Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 who report having been circumcised, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage circumcised	Number of men
Age		
15-24	18.8	3,456
15-19	22.6	2,126
20-24	12.8	1,330
25-29	10.0	1,148
30-39	11.6	2,036
40-49	10.4	1,400
Residence		
Urban	18.0	2,900
Rural	12.2	5,140
Province		
Manicaland	10.4	1,072
Mashonaland Central	6.8	806
Mashonaland East	9.5	807
Mashonaland West	10.5	1,004
Matabeleland North	18.2	366
Matabeleland South	26.4	335
Midlands	14.5	986
Masvingo	17.3	843
Harare	15.5	1,412
Bulawayo	33.4	409
Religion		
Traditional	10.3	208
Roman Catholic	13.8	645
Protestant	14.9	1,237
Pentecostal	17.6	1,413
Apostolic sect	11.2	2,585
Other Christian	21.8	487
Muslim	66.5	59
None	12.2	1,397
Other Christian	21.8	487
Total 15-49	14.3	8,041
50-54	14.3	355
Total 15-54	14.3	8,396

Table 13.12 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	1.9	5.4	4.4	9.2	2,154	2.1	6.6	5.7	11.1	1,606
15-19	1.5	6.5	4.5	10.3	728	0.7	6.7	5.1	10.3	576
20-24	2.2	4.8	4.3	8.7	1,426	2.8	6.5	6.0	11.5	1,030
25-29	2.5	5.5	4.3	9.3	1,610	3.2	3.9	5.9	9.0	1,092
30-39	2.2	4.5	3.7	7.3	2,819	3.0	2.9	3.9	7.5	2,007
40-49	2.3	3.8	3.8	7.1	1,532	1.8	2.2	4.4	6.1	1,392
Marital status										
Never married	2.2	5.6	3.8	8.9	670	2.2	5.7	5.2	9.9	1,680
Married/living together	2.0	4.6	3.8	7.8	6,151	2.3	2.7	4.4	7.1	4,010
Divorced/separated/ widowed	3.2	5.3	5.1	9.5	1,292	5.5	8.3	7.7	15.5	407
Male circumcision										
Circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	3.1	4.5	7.9	777
Not circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	4.0	4.9	8.5	5,313
Residence										
Urban	2.2	4.6	3.5	7.6	2,995	2.1	3.5	5.2	8.5	2,315
Rural	2.2	4.9	4.3	8.5	5,119	2.7	4.2	4.7	8.4	3,782
Province										
Manicaland	2.9	5.2	3.0	7.1	1,065	3.7	3.4	3.8	7.1	766
Mashonaland Central	1.5	5.8	5.0	10.0	752	2.5	4.0	8.4	10.5	629
Mashonaland East	2.0	4.3	5.1	9.4	791	2.2	2.4	3.6	5.6	610
Mashonaland West	1.6	5.7	6.3	11.2	954	2.7	3.1	3.3	6.5	760
Matabeleland North	4.0	4.6	4.3	9.8	396	2.6	4.1	2.7	7.3	291
Matabeleland South	2.3	3.8	3.4	6.5	359	4.6	4.5	6.0	9.7	267
Midlands	2.7	4.5	3.5	7.1	1,027	2.9	6.2	3.3	9.3	738
Masvingo	2.6	4.0	2.5	6.2	937	1.3	3.4	5.1	8.5	587
Harare	1.4	4.7	3.7	7.1	1,381	1.1	3.6	5.4	8.5	1,128
Bulawayo	2.5	4.9	3.6	9.1	452	4.4	5.5	8.9	14.2	321
Education										
No education	1.0	4.3	1.0	4.3	125	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	31
Primary	2.4	5.2	4.9	9.6	2,324	2.4	4.5	6.0	9.5	1,348
Secondary	2.2	4.9	3.9	8.1	5,044	2.8	4.1	4.8	8.7	3,939
More than secondary	1.8	2.4	2.5	4.8	621	1.3	1.6	3.2	5.2	779
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.4	5.5	4.4	10.0	1,495	1.9	3.6	4.5	7.7	949
Second	2.4	5.0	4.6	8.5	1,429	3.8	5.4	4.6	9.5	1,073
Middle	2.0	4.1	4.1	7.7	1,423	2.8	4.6	5.6	9.3	1,091
Fourth	2.4	5.6	4.6	8.8	1,915	2.4	3.8	4.9	8.2	1,458
Highest	1.8	3.8	2.6	6.2	1,852	1.9	2.6	4.6	7.6	1,527
Total 15-49	2.2	4.8	4.0	8.2	8,114	2.5	3.9	4.9	8.4	6,097
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	2.2	1.8	2.7	5.0	354
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	3.8	4.7	8.2	6,451

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes 7 men for whom information on circumcision is missing.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.13 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who received at least one medical injection in the past 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Percentage who received a medical injection in the past 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months	Number of women	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of women receiving medical injections in the past 12 months	Percentage who received a medical injection in the past 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months	Number of men	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of men receiving medical injections in the past 12 months
Age										
15-24	27.5	0.5	3,895	97.8	1,070	16.6	0.4	3,456	95.2	574
15-19	24.0	0.4	2,199	97.7	529	18.7	0.4	2,126	95.9	397
20-24	31.9	0.6	1,697	98.0	542	13.2	0.3	1,330	93.7	176
25-29	34.9	0.8	1,657	98.6	579	13.2	0.4	1,148	98.0	151
30-39	30.8	0.7	2,855	98.5	880	16.4	0.5	2,036	98.7	335
40-49	26.4	0.7	1,548	97.8	409	13.9	0.5	1,400	97.1	195
Marital status										
Never married	21.1	0.4	2,511	97.7	529	16.4	0.4	3,624	95.4	595
Ever had sex	30.3	0.6	670	99.0	203	16.0	0.3	1,680	93.9	269
Never had sex	17.7	0.3	1,841	96.9	326	16.8	0.4	1,943	96.6	326
Married/living together	33.1	0.7	6,151	98.2	2,033	15.2	0.5	4,010	98.0	611
Divorced/separated/ widowed	29.1	0.7	1,292	98.8	376	12.0	0.3	407	98.0	49
Residence										
Urban	27.3	0.6	3,829	98.4	1,046	16.4	0.5	2,900	97.8	476
Rural	30.9	0.6	6,126	98.1	1,892	15.1	0.4	5,140	96.2	778
Province										
Manicaland	28.4	0.6	1,266	98.2	360	13.8	0.3	1,072	96.0	148
Mashonaland Central	28.6	0.7	882	98.1	252	14.2	0.4	806	95.2	114
Mashonaland East	39.1	0.8	952	96.9	372	20.0	0.4	807	99.6	161
Mashonaland West	29.5	0.6	1,160	97.9	342	11.6	0.2	1,004	97.9	116
Matabeleland North	39.3	0.7	465	99.5	183	18.4	0.5	366	94.3	67
Matabeleland South	31.2	0.5	419	99.5	131	34.0	1.0	335	93.2	114
Midlands	28.3	0.7	1,263	98.3	358	11.4	0.3	986	100.0	113
Masvingo	27.1	0.6	1,187	96.9	321	13.8	0.2	843	96.3	116
Harare	26.6	0.6	1,783	99.3	474	17.1	0.6	1,412	97.0	242
Bulawayo	25.2	0.5	577	98.6	145	15.1	0.4	409	95.3	62
Education										
No education	21.8	0.4	126	*	27	(9.6)	(0.9)	38	*	4
Primary	28.3	0.5	2,571	97.8	728	15.2	0.4	1,803	93.8	275
Secondary	29.9	0.7	6,527	98.3	1,949	15.0	0.4	5,349	98.0	803
More than secondary	32.0	0.9	731	98.3	234	20.4	0.6	849	96.0	173
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	29.8	0.5	1,704	97.7	508	12.6	0.3	1,212	96.7	152
Second	29.9	0.6	1,693	98.3	505	13.9	0.3	1,448	97.6	201
Middle	32.2	0.7	1,748	98.1	563	15.8	0.4	1,558	94.3	247
Fourth	28.8	0.6	2,307	97.6	665	16.1	0.6	1,852	97.6	298
Highest	27.9	0.7	2,503	99.1	697	18.1	0.4	1,970	97.4	356
Total 15-49	29.5	0.6	9,955	98.2	2,938	15.6	0.4	8,041	96.8	1,254
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	14.8	0.4	355	98.8	53
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	15.6	0.4	8,396	96.9	1,307

Notes: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.14 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and of a source of condoms among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of men
Age						
15-19	41.4	26.4	2,199	41.4	80.6	2,126
15-17	37.1	14.8	1,394	38.5	75.8	1,352
18-19	48.7	46.6	805	46.5	89.0	774
20-24	52.8	76.3	1,697	54.9	95.6	1,330
20-22	50.6	72.5	1,034	54.3	94.9	889
23-24	56.1	82.2	663	56.2	97.0	442
Marital status						
Never married	47.1	18.0	2,192	46.7	85.2	3,085
Ever had sex	50.3	87.6	451	50.2	96.3	1,235
Never had sex	46.3	0.0	1,741	44.4	77.8	1,850
Ever married	45.3	87.0	1,703	45.7	95.9	371
Residence						
Urban	55.7	42.6	1,452	60.0	92.9	1,070
Rural	40.8	51.5	2,443	40.6	83.4	2,387
Education						
No education	*	*	11	*	*	12
Primary	28.7	60.0	851	26.4	77.4	831
Secondary	49.9	44.7	2,891	51.7	88.8	2,485
More than secondary	80.9	47.7	142	80.1	99.5	128
Total	46.3	48.2	3,895	46.6	86.4	3,456

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention of HIV. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.2, 13.3.1 and 13.3.2.
[2] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

Table 13.15 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Age								
15-19	4.7	2,199	na	na	5.8	2,126	na	na
15-17	4.6	1,394	na	na	5.8	1,352	na	na
18-19	4.8	805	38.8	805	5.9	774	32.3	774
20-24	4.4	1,697	40.9	1,697	5.0	1,330	26.4	1,330
20-22	4.4	1,034	39.5	1,034	4.7	889	24.3	889
23-24	4.5	663	43.1	663	5.7	442	30.4	442
Marital status								
Never married	1.7	2,192	13.3	974	5.3	3,085	26.5	1,734
Ever married	8.3	1,703	57.3	1,528	7.0	371	38.3	370
Knows condom source[1]								
Yes	7.4	1,876	52.4	1,670	6.1	2,985	29.4	1,960
No	2.0	2,019	15.7	832	1.7	472	17.0	144
Residence								
Urban	2.0	1,452	26.6	1,034	4.5	1,070	26.4	749
Rural	6.1	2,443	49.8	1,467	6.0	2,387	29.7	1,355
Education								
No education	*	11	*	9	*	12	*	6
Primary	13.6	851	72.4	521	8.6	831	36.2	423
Secondary	2.0	2,891	33.3	1,834	4.4	2,485	27.0	1,549
More than secondary	0.0	142	6.1	139	6.4	128	21.8	127
Total	4.6	3,895	40.2	2,502	5.5	3,456	28.5	2,104

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not available
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

Table 13.16 Premarital sexual intercourse and condom use during premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and, among those who had premarital sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at the last sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Never-married women age 15-24					Never-married men age 15-24				
				Women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months					Men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age										
15-19	86.6	9.6	1,698	47.0	163	73.6	18.7	2,104	75.6	393
15-17	91.4	6.3	1,219	48.6	77	82.9	11.4	1,351	71.7	154
18-19	74.2	18.0	480	45.6	86	57.0	31.7	753	78.2	239
20-24	54.9	31.8	494	52.7	157	30.6	54.2	981	85.1	532
20-22	57.8	29.3	356	51.4	104	33.4	50.1	722	84.9	361
23-24	47.2	38.2	138	55.3	53	22.8	65.8	259	85.4	171
Knows condom source[1]										
Yes	0.0	74.2	395	51.6	293	54.7	34.1	2,629	81.2	896
No	96.9	1.5	1,797	(30.2)	27	90.0	6.5	456	(75.1)	30
Residence										
Urban	77.9	15.9	973	57.4	154	55.0	35.1	993	86.9	349
Rural	80.7	13.6	1,220	42.7	166	62.3	27.6	2,092	77.5	577
Education										
No education	*	*	3	*	3	*	*	12	*	4
Primary	73.1	19.3	314	37.7	61	61.1	29.5	718	72.1	212
Secondary	81.7	12.7	1,761	51.2	223	61.1	28.6	2,233	83.7	639
More than secondary	63.5	29.1	114	(60.4)	33	33.2	57.7	122	85.3	70
Total	79.4	14.6	2,192	49.8	320	60.0	30.0	3,085	81.0	925

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

Table 13.17.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner; and among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women age 15-24		Women age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Women age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner[1]	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner[1]	Number of women
Age								
15-19	0.8	2,199	*	18	28.1	642	47.0	180
15-17	0.8	1,394	*	12	33.7	246	54.0	83
18-19	0.7	805	*	6	24.6	396	41.1	97
20-24	2.0	1,697	(47.3)	34	18.0	1,288	63.8	231
20-22	2.2	1,034	(39.2)	22	19.9	739	61.7	147
23-24	1.8	663	*	12	15.3	549	67.5	84
Marital status								
Never married	1.2	2,192	(44.6)	25	99.4	320	52.9	318
Ever married	1.6	1,703	(43.8)	27	5.8	1,610	68.5	93
Residence								
Urban	2.2	1,452	(52.2)	32	32.3	613	64.6	198
Rural	0.8	2,443	*	20	16.2	1,318	48.9	214
Education								
No education	*	11	*	0	*	11	*	4
Primary	1.4	851	*	12	16.2	557	51.3	90
Secondary	1.2	2,891	(43.9)	35	21.7	1,303	56.3	283
More than secondary	3.1	142	*	4	58.4	60	(70.6)	35
Total 15-24	1.3	3,895	44.2	52	21.3	1,930	56.5	412

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] A person who was not her husband and did not live with her

Table 13.17.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner; and among young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Men age 15-24		Men age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner[1]	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner[1]	Number of men
Age								
15-19	3.9	2,126	71.1	82	96.6	415	78.8	401
15-17	1.4	1,352	*	19	99.3	156	73.7	154
18-19	8.2	774	76.1	63	95.0	260	82.0	246
20-24	18.0	1,330	63.8	240	71.5	872	87.5	623
20-22	15.1	889	69.1	134	77.0	524	87.3	403
23-24	24.0	442	57.2	106	63.2	348	87.8	220
Marital status								
Never married	7.7	3,085	79.6	239	100.0	925	83.8	925
Ever married	22.5	371	25.8	83	27.2	362	86.6	99
Residence								
Urban	11.9	1,070	75.2	127	88.1	423	90.5	373
Rural	8.2	2,387	59.4	195	75.4	864	80.4	651
Education								
No education	*	12	*	0	*	4	*	4
Primary	8.4	831	48.8	70	76.0	321	76.9	244
Secondary	9.1	2,485	69.7	227	79.4	887	86.2	704
More than secondary	19.3	128	(77.1)	25	95.1	75	89.1	71
Total 15-24	9.3	3,456	65.7	322	79.6	1,287	84.1	1,024

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] A person who was not his wife and did not live with him

Table 13.18 Age-mixing in sexual relationships among women age 15-19

Among women age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had sexual intercourse with a partner who was 10 or more years older than themselves, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who had sexual intercourse with a man 10+ years older	Number of women age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months
Age		
15-17	17.0	246
18-19	17.0	396
Marital status		
Never married	6.8	163
Ever married	20.5	479
Knows condom source[1]		
Yes	15.2	520
No	24.7	122
Residence		
Urban	22.0	132
Rural	15.7	510
Education		
No education	*	4
Primary	20.2	230
Secondary	15.3	402
More than secondary	*	6
Total	17.0	642

Note: Among men age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, none reported having a partner who was 10 or more years older than himself. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home.

Table 13.19 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15-19	59.6	642	27.8	415
15-17	49.5	246	22.0	156
18-19	65.9	396	31.2	260
20-24	64.7	1,288	44.9	872
20-22	66.1	739	42.2	524
23-24	62.8	549	49.0	348
Marital status				
Never married	54.7	320	34.0	925
Ever married	64.7	1,610	53.1	362
Knows condom source[1]				
Yes	66.4	1,696	39.8	1,242
No	38.6	235	(28.0)	45
Residence				
Urban	64.1	613	40.9	423
Rural	62.6	1,318	38.6	864
Education				
No education	*	11	*	4
Primary	54.7	557	32.5	321
Secondary	66.7	1,303	40.7	887
More than secondary	71.6	60	52.8	75
Total	63.0	1,930	39.4	1,287

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

HIV PREVALENCE 14

Key Findings

- ***HIV prevalence:*** HIV prevalence is 13.8 percent among women and men age 15-49, 16.7 percent among women and 10.5 among men.
- ***HIV prevalence among young people:*** HIV prevalence is 6.7 percent among young women and 2.9 percent among young men age 15-24.
- ***HIV prevalence among children:*** HIV prevalence among children age 0-14 years is 1.8 percent. Prevalence increases from 1.1 percent among children age 0-4 years to 2.7 percent among children age 10-14 years.
- ***HIV prevalence by province:*** HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-49 ranges from 10.5 percent in Manicaland to 21.5 percent in Matabeleland South.
- ***HIV testing by current HIV status:*** 93 percent of women who are living with HIV and 83 percent of men who are living with HIV have ever been tested for HIV and received the test result.

The 2015 ZDHS included HIV prevalence testing for females age 0-49 and males age 0-54. This is the first Zimbabwe DHS to include HIV testing of children under the age of 15. The specimen collection and HIV testing procedures are described in Appendix B.

14.1 COVERAGE RATES FOR HIV TESTING

Among the household population age 15-49, 85 percent were interviewed, consented to be tested for HIV, and had a blood specimen collected and tested for HIV (**Table 14.1.1**). Among those not tested for HIV, 6 percent were not interviewed, 6 percent agreed to the interview but refused the HIV test, 2 percent were absent after repeated attempts to contact them, and 2 percent could not be tested or no final test result could be obtained for technical or logistical reasons. Participation is higher among women than men (88 percent versus 81 percent).

HIV testing response rate

Percentage of women and men who are tested for HIV as part of the DHS survey

Sample: Women and men who are in households selected for HIV testing and are within the eligible age range for HIV testing based on information collected in the household questionnaire.

The HIV testing response rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were interviewed and whose blood sample underwent the complete HIV testing algorithm with a final result of positive, negative, or indeterminate}}{\text{All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in households selected for HIV testing}}$$

Among children age 0-14, the overall coverage of HIV testing was 86 percent (**Table 14.1.2**). For 8 percent of children, the HIV test was refused, and 4 percent of children were absent despite repeated visits. Coverage of HIV testing was similar among boys and girls (86 percent and 87 percent, respectively).

Trends: Participation in the survey HIV test is higher in the 2015 ZHDS than in the 2010-11 ZDHS, with coverage increasing from 75 percent to 85 percent overall. Participation increased from 80 percent to 88 percent among women and, notably, from 69 percent to 81 percent among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Participation in the survey HIV test is higher in rural than urban areas (89 percent versus 79 percent). By province, participation in HIV testing ranges from 78 percent in Harare to 89 percent in Matabeleland North (**Table 14.1.1**). Patterns in participation in HIV testing among children under age 15 were similar to those of adults.
- By age, women and men age 15-34 were somewhat more likely to participate in the survey HIV test than those age 35-49 (**Table 14.2.1**).
- Patterns in participation by education and wealth were similar for women and men (**Table 14.2.1**). Those in the middle education categories were more likely to participate in the ZDHS HIV test than those in the lowest and highest categories. Those in the lowest three wealth quintiles were somewhat more likely to participate than those in the highest two.
- Participation of children in the survey HIV test is lowest among children in the 0-5 month age group. Only 70 percent of girls and 68 percent of boys age 0-5 months participated in the HIV test. Participation is also slightly below average in the 6-11 month age group (80 percent for girls and boys) (**Table 14.2.2**).

14.2 HIV Prevalence

14.2.1 HIV Prevalence among Women and Men

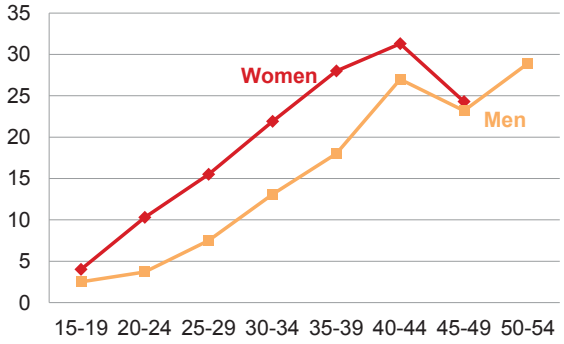
HIV prevalence

Percentage of women and men testing positive for HIV as part of the DHS survey. See testing methodology in Appendix B.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who are tested for HIV as part of the survey

HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-49 is 13.8 percent (**Table 14.3.1**). Prevalence is higher among women (16.7 percent) than men (10.5 percent). During adolescence, HIV prevalence increases more rapidly among young women than young men. From the 15-19 year age group to the 20-24 age group, HIV prevalence increases from 4.0 percent to 10.3 percent among women, and from 2.5 percent to 3.7 percent among men (**Figure 14.1**). HIV prevalence reaches a peak in the 40-44 age group among women (31.3 percent) and in the 50-54 age group among men (28.9 percent).

Figure 14.1 **HIV prevalence by age**



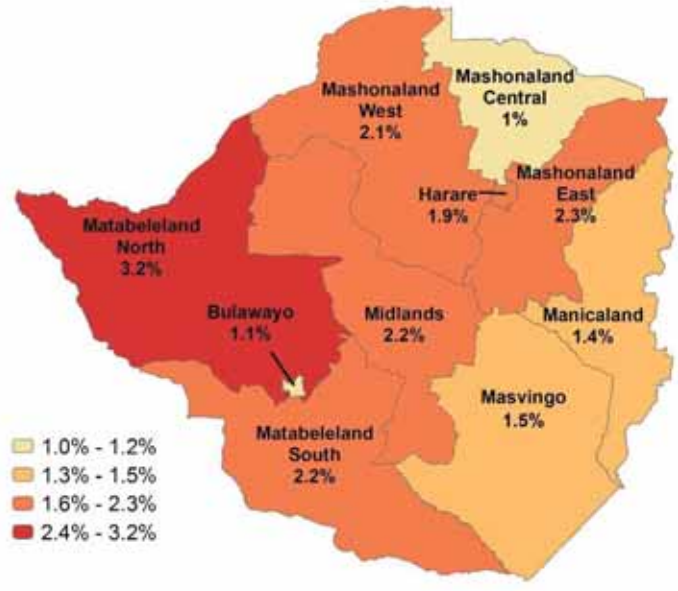
Trends: HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-49 has decreased from 18.1 percent in the 2005-06 ZDHS, to 15.2 percent the 2010-11 ZDHS, and to 13.8 percent the 2015 ZDHS. Most of this decrease appears to reflect change in the population over time. However, it should be noted that some of the decrease between the 2010-11 ZDHS and the 2015 ZDHS can be attributed to a change in the HIV testing algorithm between these two surveys. See Appendix B for further details.

Further, this finding should be interpreted with caution given that the HIV epidemic is aging, and these figures do not account for a potential increase in HIV prevalence among the population age 50 and older. For example, the HIV prevalence among men age 50-54 increased from 19.5 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS to 28.9 percent in the 2015 ZDHS.

14.2.2 HIV Prevalence among Children

Overall HIV prevalence among children age 0-14 is 1.8 percent (**Table 14.3.2**). HIV prevalence is similar among girls and boys (2.0 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively). HIV prevalence is generally less than 1 percent among children age 0-11 months, and varies between 1 and 2 percent among children age 1-9 years. HIV prevalence starts gradually increasing around age 10-14 years. **Figure 14.2** shows provincial data for the total HIV prevalence for children age 0-14.

Figure 14.2 **HIV prevalence among children, by province**



Patterns by socioeconomic characteristics

- There is little variation in the prevalence of HIV among children age 0-14 by urban/rural residence or wealth (**Table 14.4**).
- Matabeleland North has the highest HIV prevalence among children. In this province, 3.3 percent of girls age 0-14 and 3.2 percent of boys age 0-14 are living with HIV.

Patterns by orphanhood and HIV serostatus of the mother

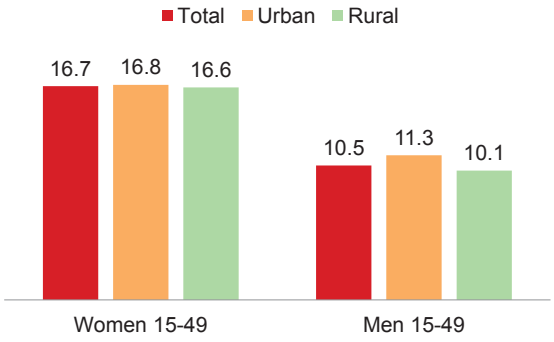
- **Table 14.5** shows differentials in HIV prevalence among children by orphanhood status and HIV serostatus of the mother, according to age group.
- Among all three age groups, children with at least one deceased parent are more likely than children with both parents living to have HIV. The percentage of children with at least one dead parent who are HIV positive increases steadily from 1.5 percent among children age 0-4, to 4.5 percent among children age 5-9, and 7.0 percent among children age 10-14.
- Not surprisingly, children whose mothers have HIV are more likely to be HIV positive themselves than are children whose mother is HIV negative. In **Table 14.5**, HIV status of both mother and child is based on the 2015 ZDHS blood test. Among children of HIV positive mothers, 6.4 percent of children age 0-4, 10.7 percent of children age 5-9, and 8.8 percent of children age 10-14 years are HIV positive themselves.

14.2.3 HIV Prevalence among Women and Men by Background Characteristics

Patterns by socioeconomic characteristics

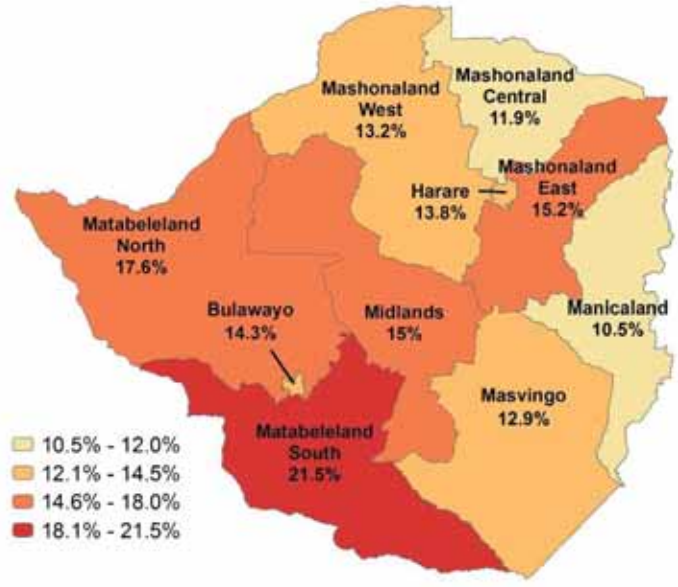
- HIV prevalence is slightly higher in urban than in rural areas, though the difference is small. Among women and men age 15-49, HIV prevalence is 14.3 percent in urban areas compared with 13.5 percent in rural areas (**Table 14.6**). There is very little difference between the urban and rural prevalence among women (**Figure 14.3**).

Figure 14.3 **HIV prevalence by residence and sex**



- By province, among women and men age 15-49, HIV prevalence ranges from 10.5 percent in Manicaland to 21.5 percent in Matabeleland South. Among men, HIV prevalence ranges from 7.9 percent in Manicaland to 14.7 percent in Matabeleland South. Among women, HIV prevalence ranges from 12.9 percent in Manicaland to 27.3 percent in Matabeleland South. In fact, the HIV prevalence among women in Matabeleland South is almost 6 percentage points higher than in the next-highest province (Matabeleland North, 21.6 percent) (**Figure 14.4**).

Figure 14.4 **HIV prevalence among adults, by province**



- By education, HIV prevalence is higher among women with primary education than among those with no education or with higher educational attainment. HIV prevalence among men varies little by education.

Patterns by other sociodemographic and health characteristics

- HIV prevalence varies notably by marital status (**Table 14.7**). Over half (58.0 percent) of women and men who are widowed are living with HIV, followed by 28.0 percent of those who are divorced or separated. HIV prevalence is 15.8 percent among respondents who are married or living with someone, and 3.1 percent among those who report they have never had sex. Fifteen percent of women who have never married but have ever had sex are living with HIV.

- HIV prevalence is slightly lower among women who report they are currently pregnant (14.7 percent) compared with those who say that they are not pregnant or not sure (16.8 percent).

14.2.4 HIV Prevalence by Sexual Risk Behaviour

HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour characteristics among respondents who have ever had sexual intercourse are presented in **Table 14.8**. These findings have a number of limitations—for example, respondents may not accurately report their risk behaviours, recent behaviours may not accurately reflect lifetime risk, and it is not possible to know the sequence of these behaviours with reference to exposure to HIV infection.

- Among women there is a clear association between younger age at first sex and having HIV. Twenty-two percent of women who first had sex before the age of 16 are living with HIV compared with 18.6 percent of women who first had sex at the age of 20 or older. By contrast, men who first had sex before age 16 are less likely to be HIV positive than their counterparts who initiated sexual activity at older ages.

- HIV prevalence increases with number of lifetime sexual partners among men from 4.3 percent among men with 1 lifetime sexual partner to 18.6 percent among those with 10 or more. Among women, the relationship is less linear; however, women with 3 or more lifetime sexual partners are much more likely to have HIV than those with 1 or 2 lifetime partners.

- Women and men who used a condom during last sexual intercourse in the past 12 months are more likely to be HIV positive (29.3 percent) than those who did not use a condom (11.6 percent).

- Men who paid for sex in the past 12 months are more likely than those who did not to have HIV (15.8 percent versus 12.7 percent).

14.2.5 HIV Prevalence among Young People

Tables 14.9 and **14.10** show HIV prevalence among young people age 15-24 according to background characteristics and sexual risk behaviours.

Patterns by background characteristics and sexual risk behaviour

- Among young women, HIV prevalence increases steadily with age, from 2.7 percent of women age 15-17 to 13.9 percent of women age 23-24. Among young men, HIV prevalence holds steady at around 2.5 percent until the age of 23-24 when it increases to 6.0 percent (**Table 14.9**).

- Young women and men who are divorced, separated, or widowed are more likely than their currently married and never-married counterparts to have HIV. By marital status, the group with the next highest HIV prevalence differs for women and men. For women, those who have never been married but have ever had sex have the next-highest HIV prevalence (10.9 percent), whereas among young men, the next-highest group is those who are married or living together (5.5 percent).

- Young women who are pregnant (10.1 percent) are more likely than those who are not pregnant or not sure (6.5 percent) to be living with HIV.

- As observed for the 15-49 age group, HIV prevalence is highest among young women and men in Matabeleland South. Ten percent of young women and men in Matabeleland South are living with HIV, compared with 3.7 to 6.1 percent of young people in other provinces. Among young women, the HIV prevalence in Matabeleland South (16.1 percent) is roughly twice as high as in the next highest provinces, Bulawayo (8.2 percent) and Midlands (8.0 percent).

- Among young people, HIV prevalence is lower among those with more years of schooling, and is fairly consistent across wealth quintiles. The difference by education is particularly stark among young women—9.2 percent of young women with primary education are living with HIV compared with 2.8 percent of those with more than secondary.

- When looking at women and men separately, those with two or more partners in the past 12 months are more likely to be HIV positive than their counterparts with fewer sexual partners. Young women who used a condom at last sex are much more likely to have HIV than those who did not (18.0 percent versus 8.2 percent), though HIV status does not appear to have a strong association with condom use among men (**Table 14.10**).

14.2.6 HIV Prevalence by Other Characteristics Related to HIV Risk

This chapter also examines the associations between HIV prevalence and history of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), prior history of HIV testing, and male circumcision.

- As shown in **Table 14.11**, women and men who had an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months are more likely to be HIV positive than those who did not—29.6 percent compared with 18.9 percent among women, and 18.1 percent compared with 12.4 percent among men.

- Respondents who have ever been tested for HIV are more likely to be HIV positive than those who have never been tested. For example, 20.2 percent of women who have ever been tested for HIV and received the test result are HIV positive compared with 14.2 percent of women who have never been tested for HIV.

- **Table 14.12** examines prior HIV testing history according to current HIV status. Among women who are HIV positive, 93 percent have ever been tested for HIV and received the result of their most recent test, including 48 percent of HIV positive women who were tested for HIV and received the result in the past 12 months and 45 percent of HIV positive women who were tested more than 12 months ago. Only 1 percent of HIV positive women said they had been tested for HIV but did not receive the result of their most recent test, and 6 percent of HIV positive women have never been tested for HIV. Eighty-three percent of HIV positive men have ever been tested for HIV and received the result of their most recent test, including 42 percent who were tested in the past 12 months and 41 percent who were tested more than 12 months ago. Fifteen percent of HIV positive men have never been tested for HIV. Using the percentage of HIV positive respondents who were tested and received the result in the past 12 months as a lower bound and the percentage who have ever been tested for HIV and received the result as an upper bound, between 46 percent and 89 percent of people living with HIV in Zimbabwe are likely to have been diagnosed.

- Results on HIV prevalence by male circumcision are shown in **Table 14.13**. Overall, HIV prevalence is 7.6 percent among men age 15-49 who have been circumcised and 11.0 percent among men who have not been circumcised. In looking at the source of circumcision, a stronger association between medical male circumcision and lower HIV prevalence emerges. HIV prevalence is only 4.9 percent among men who say that they were circumcised by a health worker or health professional, compared with 21.5 percent among circumcised men who say that their circumcision was performed by a traditional practitioner, family member, or friend.

14.2.7 HIV Prevalence among Couples

Among the women and men interviewed in the 2015 ZDHS there are 3,151 cohabitating couples. Twenty percent of couples are HIV affected, that is, one or both members are HIV positive. Specifically, in 10.9 percent of couples, both members are HIV positive; in 5.0 percent of couples, the man is HIV positive and the woman is HIV negative; and in 3.8 percent of couples, the woman is HIV positive and the man is HIV negative (**Table 14.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The likelihood that both members of a couple have HIV increases with the age of both the female and male partners.
- In looking at the age difference between the man and woman, couples in which the woman is older than the man or in which the man is 15 or more years older than the woman are more likely than other couples to be affected by HIV.
- Couples in Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South are most likely to be affected by HIV. The percentage of couples in which both members are HIV positive is highest in these two provinces (16.2 percent and 17.8 percent of couples, respectively). These two provinces also have the highest percentage of couples in which the women is positive and the man is negative. The province with the highest percentage of couples in which with man is positive and the woman is negative is Bulawayo (11.9 percent of couples).

List of Tables

For detailed information on HIV prevalence, see the following tables:

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- **Table 14.1.2 Coverage of HIV testing by residence and province: Children age 0-14**
- **Table 14.2.1 Coverage of HIV testing by selected background characteristics: Women and men age 15-49**
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- **Table 14.14 HIV prevalence among couples**

Table 14.1.1 Coverage of HIV testing by residence and province: Women and men age 15-49

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 and eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to residence and region (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

	Testing status								
	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood		Absent at the time of blood collection		Other/missing[2]			
Residence and province	Inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Total	Number
WOMEN AGE 15-49									
Residence									
Urban	83.7	7.2	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.1	0.5	100.0	4,753
Rural	90.6	4.5	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.5	100.0	5,598
Province									
Manicaland	86.3	9.0	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	1,058
Mashonaland Central	90.9	3.4	1.6	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	1,030
Mashonaland East	82.6	9.6	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.9	0.4	100.0	949
Mashonaland West	88.7	5.9	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	100.0	1,089
Matabeleland North	90.8	2.6	1.0	1.0	2.6	1.6	0.3	100.0	884
Matabeleland South	90.4	4.1	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.4	100.0	851
Midlands	86.7	4.9	0.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	0.5	100.0	1,102
Masvingo	89.7	4.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	1,077
Harare	82.5	8.8	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.2	0.5	100.0	1,302
Bulawayo	87.9	3.5	1.5	1.4	2.9	2.2	0.7	100.0	1,009
Total 15-49	87.5	5.7	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.7	0.5	100.0	10,351
MEN AGE 15-49									
Residence									
Urban	73.8	8.5	2.8	4.2	8.6	1.5	0.6	100.0	3,744
Rural	86.7	5.5	0.9	1.2	3.8	1.3	0.5	100.0	4,980
Province									
Manicaland	79.8	10.0	1.4	2.2	5.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	924
Mashonaland Central	86.8	4.7	0.7	1.9	3.9	1.3	0.6	100.0	996
Mashonaland East	74.8	12.8	1.7	3.0	5.1	2.0	0.6	100.0	820
Mashonaland West	84.1	5.8	0.6	1.5	6.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	956
Matabeleland North	87.8	5.0	1.0	1.2	3.7	0.8	0.5	100.0	736
Matabeleland South	81.5	3.3	2.3	4.7	6.2	1.4	0.6	100.0	697
Midlands	79.8	5.7	1.9	4.6	5.9	1.4	0.5	100.0	928
Masvingo	84.4	6.3	1.1	1.6	4.3	1.8	0.5	100.0	794
Harare	72.5	9.3	4.7	2.5	8.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	1,108
Bulawayo	83.0	4.1	1.2	1.8	7.8	1.6	0.5	100.0	765
Total 15-49	81.2	6.8	1.7	2.5	5.9	1.4	0.5	100.0	8,724
Total 15-54	81.3	6.8	1.8	2.5	5.8	1.4	0.5	100.0	9,132
TOTAL (WOMEN AND MEN AGE 15-49)									
Residence									
Urban	79.4	7.8	2.2	3.0	5.2	1.8	0.5	100.0	8,497
Rural	88.8	5.0	0.9	0.9	2.7	1.3	0.5	100.0	10,578
Province									
Manicaland	83.2	9.4	1.4	1.3	3.7	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,982
Mashonaland Central	88.9	4.0	1.1	1.3	2.6	1.4	0.6	100.0	2,026
Mashonaland East	79.0	11.1	1.5	2.4	3.6	1.9	0.5	100.0	1,769
Mashonaland West	86.6	5.8	0.8	1.0	3.7	1.6	0.5	100.0	2,045
Matabeleland North	89.4	3.7	1.0	1.1	3.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	1,620
Matabeleland South	86.4	3.7	1.4	3.0	3.6	1.4	0.5	100.0	1,548
Midlands	83.5	5.3	1.3	3.6	3.9	1.8	0.5	100.0	2,030
Masvingo	87.4	5.3	0.9	1.3	2.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	1,871
Harare	77.9	9.0	3.2	2.0	5.5	2.0	0.5	100.0	2,410
Bulawayo	85.8	3.7	1.4	1.6	5.0	1.9	0.6	100.0	1,774
Total 15-49	84.6	6.2	1.5	1.9	3.8	1.5	0.5	100.0	19,075

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) non corresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table 14.1.2 Coverage of HIV testing by residence and province: Children age 0-14

Percent distribution of children aged 0-14 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to residence and region (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

Residence and province	Testing status				Total	Number
	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing[2]		
FEMALES 0-14 YEARS						
Residence						
Urban	78.5	13.1	6.2	2.3	100.0	2,933
Rural	89.1	6.3	3.2	1.4	100.0	5,940
Province						
Manicaland	82.7	13.9	2.3	1.1	100.0	1,035
Mashonaland Central	89.1	5.7	4.3	1.0	100.0	934
Mashonaland East	80.8	12.0	5.5	1.7	100.0	839
Mashonaland West	85.5	8.5	3.8	2.3	100.0	976
Matabeleland North	93.0	3.1	3.3	0.6	100.0	859
Matabeleland South	90.4	4.6	3.6	1.3	100.0	822
Midlands	81.6	7.4	8.0	3.1	100.0	1,003
Masvingo	88.4	6.7	2.4	2.6	100.0	962
Harare	77.8	16.5	4.7	1.0	100.0	834
Bulawayo	88.0	5.6	4.4	2.0	100.0	609
Total 0-14	85.6	8.5	4.2	1.7	100.0	8,873
MALES 0-14 YEARS						
Residence						
Urban	80.7	11.1	5.5	2.7	100.0	2,835
Rural	89.7	5.9	2.8	1.6	100.0	6,114
Province						
Manicaland	85.6	11.3	1.8	1.3	100.0	1,089
Mashonaland Central	89.0	6.3	3.4	1.3	100.0	972
Mashonaland East	80.7	11.5	5.9	1.8	100.0	814
Mashonaland West	86.5	7.4	4.0	2.1	100.0	979
Matabeleland North	93.4	2.4	2.8	1.4	100.0	861
Matabeleland South	92.4	4.2	2.6	0.8	100.0	857
Midlands	82.8	7.9	6.1	3.1	100.0	995
Masvingo	89.4	5.4	2.7	2.5	100.0	1,014
Harare	80.2	13.0	4.1	2.7	100.0	754
Bulawayo	88.3	5.7	3.7	2.3	100.0	614
Total 0-14	86.9	7.5	3.7	1.9	100.0	8,949
TOTAL 0-14 YEARS						
Residence						
Urban	79.6	12.1	5.8	2.5	100.0	5,768
Rural	89.4	6.1	3.0	1.5	100.0	12,054
Province						
Manicaland	84.2	12.6	2.1	1.2	100.0	2,124
Mashonaland Central	89.0	6.0	3.8	1.2	100.0	1,906
Mashonaland East	80.8	11.8	5.7	1.8	100.0	1,653
Mashonaland West	86.0	7.9	3.9	2.2	100.0	1,955
Matabeleland North	93.2	2.8	3.0	1.0	100.0	1,720
Matabeleland South	91.4	4.4	3.1	1.1	100.0	1,679
Midlands	82.2	7.7	7.1	3.1	100.0	1,998
Masvingo	88.9	6.0	2.5	2.5	100.0	1,976
Harare	79.0	14.9	4.4	1.8	100.0	1,588
Bulawayo	88.1	5.6	4.1	2.1	100.0	1,223
Total 0-14	86.2	8.0	3.9	1.8	100.0	17,822

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.

[2] Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) non corresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table 14.2.1 Coverage of HIV testing by selected background characteristics: Women and men age 15-49

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to selected background characteristics (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Testing status: DBS Tested[1] Interviewed	Refused to provide blood: Interviewed	Refused to provide blood: Not interviewed	Absent at the time of blood collection: Interviewed	Absent at the time of blood collection: Not interviewed	Other/missing[2]: Interviewed	Other/missing[2]: Not interviewed	Total	Number
WOMEN 15-49									
Age									
15-19	88.2	4.6	0.5	1.2	2.6	2.1	0.8	100.0	2,242
20-24	87.6	4.9	1.4	1.3	2.4	1.7	0.6	100.0	1,863
25-29	88.5	5.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	0.3	100.0	1,711
30-34	87.6	6.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,644
35-39	85.0	7.2	2.0	1.3	2.7	1.3	0.4	100.0	1,276
40-44	88.4	6.7	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	100.0	997
45-49	84.8	6.1	1.1	2.8	2.4	2.4	0.3	100.0	618
Education									
No education	67.9	5.0	11.4	1.4	5.7	1.4	7.1	100.0	140
Primary	89.9	5.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.7	100.0	2,451
Secondary	88.1	5.4	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.7	0.3	100.0	6,873
More than secondary	79.8	8.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.5	0.3	100.0	877
Missing	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	10
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	90.1	4.7	0.8	0.4	2.4	1.2	0.4	100.0	1,556
Second	90.1	4.6	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.8	100.0	1,501
Middle	92.0	3.7	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	1,583
Fourth	88.1	5.4	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	2,639
Highest	81.9	8.2	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.1	0.6	100.0	3,072
Total 15-49	87.5	5.7	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.7	0.5	100.0	10,351
MEN 15-49									
Age									
15-19	87.9	5.3	1.0	1.7	2.4	1.2	0.6	100.0	2,148
20-24	82.4	6.4	1.1	2.1	6.4	1.2	0.4	100.0	1,496
25-29	78.1	7.5	1.9	2.8	7.7	1.9	0.2	100.0	1,293
30-34	79.1	6.1	2.1	2.7	8.2	1.4	0.6	100.0	1,239
35-39	77.6	7.9	2.4	3.6	6.6	1.3	0.7	100.0	1,030
40-44	76.5	8.3	2.8	3.4	7.1	1.2	0.8	100.0	893
45-49	78.2	9.4	2.1	2.4	5.3	2.2	0.3	100.0	625
Education									
No education	59.6	3.5	12.3	0.0	10.5	3.5	10.5	100.0	57
Primary	86.2	5.1	1.1	1.4	4.1	1.5	0.5	100.0	1,832
Secondary	81.3	6.8	1.5	2.5	6.1	1.4	0.4	100.0	5,826
More than secondary	73.5	10.4	3.1	4.9	6.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	994
Missing	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	60.0	0.0	6.7	100.0	15
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	87.8	4.2	1.0	1.0	4.8	1.1	0.2	100.0	1,192
Second	85.8	5.8	0.8	1.7	3.3	1.8	0.7	100.0	1,360
Middle	87.1	5.8	0.9	0.9	3.6	1.2	0.4	100.0	1,492
Fourth	78.2	6.4	1.9	3.2	8.2	1.6	0.6	100.0	2,231
Highest	74.5	9.7	2.9	4.0	7.1	1.3	0.5	100.0	2,449
Total 15-49	81.2	6.8	1.7	2.5	5.9	1.4	0.5	100.0	8,724

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) non corresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table 14.2.2 Coverage of HIV testing by age : Children age 0-14

Percent distribution of children aged 0-14 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to selected background characteristics (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

	Testing status					
Age	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing[2]	Total	Number
			FEMALES 0-14 YEARS			
0-4 years	83.8	10.6	3.1	2.6	100.0	3,273
0-5 months	69.8	21.9	1.6	6.7	100.0	315
6-11 months	79.7	12.8	2.7	4.7	100.0	296
12-17 months	82.5	11.2	2.6	3.6	100.0	303
18-23 months	87.5	8.3	2.0	2.3	100.0	303
2-4 years	86.1	8.8	3.6	1.6	100.0	2,056
5-9 years	87.2	7.5	4.4	1.0	100.0	2,892
10-14 years	86.1	7.2	5.5	1.3	100.0	2,708
Total 0-14	85.6	8.5	4.2	1.7	100.0	8,873
			MALES 0-14 YEARS			
0-4 years	85.6	9.4	2.4	2.7	100.0	3,235
0-5 months	67.9	19.5	3.6	9.1	100.0	308
6-11 months	80.4	13.9	1.1	4.6	100.0	280
12-17 months	84.2	8.7	2.9	4.2	100.0	310
18-23 months	87.4	8.9	2.0	1.7	100.0	302
2-4 years	88.9	7.4	2.4	1.3	100.0	2,035
5-9 years	88.0	6.6	3.8	1.6	100.0	2,951
10-14 years	87.2	6.4	5.1	1.4	100.0	2,763
Total 0-14	86.9	7.5	3.7	1.9	100.0	8,949

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) non corresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table 14.3.1 HIV prevalence among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54, by age

Among the de facto women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were interviewed and tested, the percentage HIV positive, according to age, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women		Men		Total	
Age	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
15-19	4.0	1,917	2.5	2,018	3.2	3,935
20-24	10.3	1,489	3.7	1,257	7.3	2,745
25-29	15.5	1,453	7.5	1,052	12.1	2,505
30-34	21.9	1,408	13.1	1,049	18.2	2,457
35-39	28.0	1,064	18.0	831	23.6	1,895
40-44	31.3	847	27.0	737	29.3	1,585
45-49	24.3	489	23.2	532	23.7	1,021
50-54	na	na	28.9	333	na	na
Total 15-49	16.7	8,667	10.5	7,475	13.8	16,142
Total 15-54	na	na	11.3	7,808	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 14.3.2 HIV prevalence among children age 0-14 years, by age

Among the de facto children age 0-14 years who were tested, the percentage HIV positive, according to age, Zimbabwe 2015

	Females		Males		Total	
Age	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
0-5 months	0.3	213	1.5	204	0.9	417
6-11 months	0.7	217	0.0	233	0.3	450
12-23 months	1.2	547	1.7	548	1.4	1,095
24-35 months	1.3	576	1.5	611	1.4	1,187
36-47 months	1.0	633	0.4	599	0.7	1,232
48-59 months	1.6	648	1.2	635	1.4	1,283
5-9 years	2.0	2,579	1.7	2,670	1.8	5,250
10-14 years	2.9	2,407	2.5	2,516	2.7	4,924
Total 0-4 years	1.1	2,833	1.1	2,831	1.1	5,664
Total 0-14 years	2.0	7,820	1.7	8,018	1.8	15,837

Table 14.4 HIV prevalence among children age 0-14 by socioeconomic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among children aged 0-14 who were tested, according to socioeconomic characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Females 0-14 years		Males 0-14 years		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Residence						
Urban	2.1	1,905	1.8	1,826	2.0	3,732
Rural	1.9	5,914	1.7	6,191	1.8	12,106
Province						
Manicaland	1.8	1,172	1.0	1,300	1.4	2,471
Mashonaland Central	0.9	788	1.1	816	1.0	1,603
Mashonaland East	2.1	766	2.5	760	2.3	1,527
Mashonaland West	2.7	949	1.5	952	2.1	1,901
Matabeleland North	3.3	470	3.2	464	3.2	935
Matabeleland South	2.1	430	2.4	462	2.2	892
Midlands	2.0	1,004	2.5	1,008	2.2	2,012
Masvingo	1.5	1,059	1.6	1,137	1.5	2,196
Harare	2.4	866	1.2	799	1.9	1,666
Bulawayo	0.6	316	1.7	319	1.1	634
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.0	1,812	1.9	1,948	2.0	3,760
Second	1.2	1,732	1.5	1,821	1.4	3,552
Middle	2.8	1,638	1.6	1,768	2.2	3,406
Fourth	1.9	1,528	1.9	1,328	1.9	2,856
Highest	1.8	1,110	1.7	1,153	1.8	2,263
Total	2.0	7,820	1.7	8,018	1.8	15,837

na = Not applicable

Table 14.5 HIV prevalence among children age 0-14, by orphanhood and serological status of the mother

Among children age 0-14 years who were tested, percentage HIV positive by orphanhood status and HIV serostatus of the mother, according to 5-year age groups, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	0-4 years		5-9 years		10-14 years	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Orphanhood						
Mother or father dead	1.5	222	4.5	619	7.0	1,196
Mother and father alive	1.1	5,361	1.5	4,478	1.3	3,571
Survival status of either parent missing	0.8	80	1.0	153	1.9	157
HIV serostatus of the mother[1]						
Mother HIV+	6.4	659	10.7	500	8.8	460
Mother HIV-	0.1	3,851	0.2	2,744	0.4	1,887
Missing[2]	1.4	1,154	1.8	2,005	3.3	2,576
Total	1.1	5,664	1.8	5,250	2.7	4,924

[1] Based on the survey blood test
[2] Includes children whose mothers were not tested for HIV because the mother is deceased, does not live in the household, was absent at the time of blood collection, or refused the survey HIV test

Table 14.6 HIV prevalence by socioeconomic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested, according to socioeconomic characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Religion						
Traditional	10.1	61	16.8	193	15.2	254
Roman Catholic	17.0	576	11.5	611	14.2	1,187
Protestant	14.6	1,365	8.2	1,184	11.6	2,549
Pentecostal	17.4	2,247	8.4	1,352	14.0	3,599
Apostolic sect	16.4	3,548	10.2	2,306	14.0	5,854
Other Christian	14.7	404	10.0	453	12.2	857
Muslim	*	29	(22.0)	56	25.2	85
None	22.2	433	13.4	1,310	15.6	1,743
Other	*	6	*	9	*	15
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	13.7	4,258	6.9	1,984	11.5	6,243
Employed	19.5	4,409	11.8	5,490	15.2	9,900
Residence						
Urban	16.8	3,334	11.3	2,698	14.3	6,031
Rural	16.6	5,334	10.1	4,777	13.5	10,111
Province						
Manicaland	12.9	1,102	7.9	996	10.5	2,099
Mashonaland Central	13.7	768	10.0	748	11.9	1,517
Mashonaland East	18.0	829	12.0	750	15.2	1,579
Mashonaland West	16.3	1,010	9.8	933	13.2	1,943
Matabeleland North	21.6	405	12.8	340	17.6	745
Matabeleland South	27.3	365	14.7	313	21.5	678
Midlands	17.8	1,100	11.6	919	15.0	2,018
Masvingo	16.2	1,033	8.4	784	12.9	1,818
Harare	16.5	1,553	10.5	1,312	13.8	2,865
Bulawayo	15.1	502	13.3	379	14.3	881
Education						
No education	16.4	107	(9.0)	36	14.5	143
Primary	20.5	2,217	11.7	1,679	16.7	3,896
Secondary	15.7	5,737	10.2	4,998	13.1	10,735
More than secondary	11.5	607	9.9	762	10.6	1,368
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.9	1,472	11.8	1,135	15.2	2,606
Second	15.3	1,467	11.2	1,320	13.4	2,787
Middle	17.7	1,540	9.6	1,457	13.8	2,997
Fourth	19.5	2,046	11.5	1,753	15.8	3,798
Highest	13.2	2,143	9.0	1,810	11.3	3,953
Total 15-49	16.7	8,667	10.5	7,475	13.8	16,142
50-54	na	na	28.9	333	na	na
Total 15-54	na	na	11.3	7,808	na	na

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 14.7 HIV prevalence by demographic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested, according to demographic characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Demographic characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Marital status						
Never married	6.3	2,205	3.4	3,407	4.6	5,612
Ever had sexual intercourse	15.2	598	3.8	1,583	6.9	2,182
Never had sexual intercourse	3.0	1,607	3.1	1,824	3.1	3,431
Married/living together	15.9	5,326	15.6	3,687	15.8	9,013
Divorced or separated	31.9	764	19.0	332	28.0	1,096
Widowed	57.5	373	(61.7)	48	58.0	421
Type of union						
In polygynous union	17.9	500	13.8	156	16.9	656
In non-polygynous union	15.6	4,755	15.7	3,532	15.6	8,286
Not currently in union	17.9	3,342	5.5	3,787	11.3	7,129
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None	16.6	3,659	10.1	3,102	13.6	6,761
1-2	16.9	2,583	10.5	1,797	14.2	4,380
3-4	15.3	952	11.3	905	13.4	1,856
5+	17.2	1,473	10.9	1,671	13.9	3,145
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than 1 month	15.7	1,329	10.3	1,058	13.3	2,386
Away for less than 1 month	17.0	3,680	10.9	3,315	14.2	6,994
Not away	16.6	3,659	10.1	3,102	13.6	6,761
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	14.7	539	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	16.8	8,129	na	na	na	na
ANC for last birth in the last 3 years						
ANC provided by the public sector	14.8	2,711	na	na	na	na
ANC provided by other than the public sector	11.7	185	na	na	na	na
No ANC/No birth in past 3 years	17.7	5,770	na	na	na	na
Missing	*	2	na	na	na	na
Total 15-49	16.7	8,667	10.5	7,475	13.8	16,142
50-54	na	na	28.9	333	na	na
Total 15-54	na	na	11.3	7,808	na	na

Notes: Total includes 71 women missing information on type of union. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 14.8 HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to sexual behaviour characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	21.5	1,221	10.6	750	17.3	1,971
16-17	20.1	1,982	13.1	1,074	17.6	3,056
18-19	19.2	1,925	12.8	1,286	16.6	3,210
20+	18.6	1,886	13.5	2,424	15.7	4,310
Missing	(30.5)	47	14.8	117	19.3	164
Number of lifetime partners						
1	10.7	4,309	4.3	1,039	9.5	5,347
2	28.0	1,647	9.9	959	21.3	2,606
3-4	43.5	853	13.1	1,519	24.0	2,372
5-9	39.5	175	17.2	1,177	20.1	1,352
10+	46.7	55	18.6	841	20.3	896
Missing	(27.2)	22	26.3	116	26.5	138
Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months						
0	31.4	803	11.5	535	23.4	1,339
1	18.0	6,117	13.3	4,085	16.1	10,202
2+	31.0	102	12.1	1,030	13.8	1,133
Non-marital, non-cohabitating partners in the past 12 months[1]						
0	39.0	1,928	15.1	3,705	23.3	5,634
1	12.3	5,066	8.7	1,503	11.4	6,569
2+	(31.1)	28	9.1	442	10.4	470
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	44.2	1,141	18.6	1,588	29.3	2,729
Did not use condom	12.3	5,078	10.5	3,527	11.6	8,605
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	31.4	842	11.5	535	23.7	1,377
Condom use at last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in past in past 12 months[1]						
Used condom	37.1	578	8.7	1,607	16.2	2,185
Did not use condom	21.4	323	9.0	337	15.1	660
No sexual intercourse with any non-marital, non-cohabitating partners in past 12 months	18.0	6,160	15.0	3,707	16.9	9,866
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Yes	na	na	15.8	264	na	na
Used condom	na	na	15.9	236	na	na
Did not use condom	na	na	(15.4)	28	na	na
No (No paid sexual intercourse/ no sexual intercourse in last 12 months)	na	na	12.7	5,387	na	na
Total 15-49	19.8	7,061	12.9	5,651	16.7	12,711
50-54	na	na	29.1	332	na	na
Total 15-54	na	na	13.8	5,982	na	na

Notes: Total includes 38 cases with information missing on number of sexual partners in the past 12 months and 38 cases with information missing on number of non-marital, non-cohabitating partners in the past 12 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Any partner who was not a spouse and did not live with the respondent

Table 14.9 HIV prevalence among young people by background characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-24 who were tested for HIV, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age						
15-19	4.0	1,917	2.5	2,018	3.2	3,935
15-17	2.7	1,211	2.5	1,286	2.6	2,497
18-19	6.1	706	2.5	732	4.2	1,439
20-24	10.3	1,489	3.7	1,257	7.3	2,745
20-22	8.0	908	2.5	845	5.4	1,752
23-24	13.9	581	6.0	412	10.6	993
Marital status						
Never married	4.6	1,929	2.6	2,925	3.4	4,855
Ever had sex	10.9	409	1.8	1,184	4.1	1,593
Never had sex	2.9	1,521	3.1	1,741	3.0	3,262
Married/living together	8.9	1,272	5.5	292	8.3	1,564
Divorced/separated/ widowed	13.2	204	8.1	57	12.0	261
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	10.1	234	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	6.5	3,172	na	na	na	na
Residence						
Urban	6.6	1,287	2.8	1,031	4.9	2,318
Rural	6.8	2,119	3.0	2,243	4.8	4,362
Province						
Manicaland	5.4	427	2.9	482	4.1	909
Mashonaland Central	5.0	288	2.4	300	3.7	587
Mashonaland East	5.1	315	3.3	312	4.2	627
Mashonaland West	5.3	371	2.8	403	4.0	774
Matabeleland North	7.4	162	3.6	169	5.5	331
Matabeleland South	16.1	172	4.4	163	10.4	335
Midlands	8.0	473	2.6	406	5.5	879
Masvingo	6.4	396	2.0	375	4.3	770
Harare	6.0	584	3.4	497	4.8	1,081
Bulawayo	8.2	218	3.3	168	6.1	387
Education						
No education	*	9	*	12	*	21
Primary	9.2	721	3.2	787	6.1	1,509
Secondary	6.2	2,556	2.9	2,364	4.6	4,920
More than secondary	2.8	120	2.0	111	2.4	231
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	7.0	537	2.3	441	4.9	978
Second	5.6	602	3.9	592	4.8	1,194
Middle	7.8	635	3.3	793	5.3	1,427
Fourth	8.2	768	2.6	725	5.5	1,492
Highest	5.3	865	2.6	724	4.0	1,589
Total 15-24	6.7	3,406	2.9	3,275	4.9	6,680

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 14.10 HIV prevalence among young people by sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to sexual behaviour, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women		Men		Total	
Sexual behaviour characteristic	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months						
0	10.2	197	2.6	303	5.6	501
1	9.7	1,637	2.5	929	7.1	2,566
2+	14.4	46	3.5	301	5.0	346
Non-marital, non-cohabitating partners in the past 12 months[1]						
0	14.9	474	3.5	552	8.8	1,025
1	8.2	1,395	2.4	732	6.2	2,127
2+	*	12	2.0	250	2.0	261
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	18.0	281	2.4	780	6.5	1,060
Did not use condom	8.2	1,402	3.4	450	7.0	1,852
No sexual intercourse in past 12 months	10.0	202	2.6	303	5.6	506
Total 15-24	9.8	1,885	2.7	1,533	6.7	3,418

Notes: Total includes 5 cases with missing information on number of sexual partners in the past 12 months, and 5 cases with information missing on number of non-marital, non-cohabitating partners in the past 12 months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Any partner who was not a spouse and did not live with the respondent

Table 14.11 HIV prevalence by other characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to whether they had an STI in the past 12 months and prior testing for HIV, Zimbabwe 2015

	Women		Men		Total	
Characteristic	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Sexually transmitted infection in past 12 months						
Had STI or STI symptoms	29.6	583	18.1	481	24.4	1,064
No STI, no symptoms	18.9	6,453	12.4	5,163	16.0	11,616
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	20.3	6,555	14.9	4,207	18.2	10,762
Received results	20.2	6,491	15.0	4,116	18.2	10,607
Did not received results	23.1	64	11.2	91	16.1	155
Never tested	13.1	506	7.1	1,444	8.6	1,950
Total 15-49	19.8	7,061	12.9	5,651	16.7	12,711

Note: Total includes 31 cases with information missing on history of STI or STI symptoms and 153 cases with information missing on prior HIV testing.

Table 14.12 Prior HIV testing by current HIV status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 who tested HIV positive and who tested HIV negative according to HIV testing status prior to the survey, Zimbabwe 2016

	Women		Men		Total	
HIV testing prior to the survey	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative
Ever tested for HIV and received the result of the most recent test	92.8	79.3	83.1	61.0	89.4	70.5
Tested in the past 12 months and received the result[1]	47.6	50.5	42.1	35.8	45.7	43.4
Tested 12 or more months ago and received the result[1]	45.2	28.8	41.0	25.2	43.7	27.1
Ever tested for HIV and did not receive the result of the most recent test	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4
Not previously tested	5.8	19.6	15.0	37.2	9.1	28.1
Missing[2]	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,444	7,223	785	6,690	2,229	13,913

[1] Of the most recent HIV test
[2] There were 153 women with missing information on prior HIV testing.

Table 14.13 HIV prevalence by male circumcision

Among men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV, the percentage HIV positive according to whether circumcised, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Circumcised by health worker/ professional		Circumcised by traditional practitioner/family/friend		All circumcised[1]		Uncircumcised	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age								
15-19	1.5	438	*	22	1.7	465	2.7	1,553
20-24	6.4	154	*	9	6.8	165	3.2	1,092
25-29	2.9	72	*	26	6.5	105	7.7	947
30-34	2.9	82	(13.7)	31	5.3	124	14.2	925
35-39	12.6	60	(40.7)	24	20.6	95	17.7	736
40-44	(16.5)	55	*	22	16.2	80	28.2	658
45-49	(27.1)	22	(30.9)	36	28.5	65	22.5	467
Religion								
Traditional	*	18	*	2	*	20	18.6	173
Roman Catholic	2.5	69	*	18	7.0	90	12.3	521
Protestant	3.6	162	*	19	4.3	183	8.9	1,001
Pentecostal	5.3	207	(21.8)	24	6.9	244	8.7	1,107
Apostolic sect	4.1	207	(21.9)	41	7.1	260	10.6	2,046
Other Christian	7.9	86	*	17	8.6	104	10.5	349
Muslim	*	15	*	20	(20.9)	38	*	18
None	6.2	119	(30.7)	28	10.5	157	13.8	1,153
Other	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	9
Residence								
Urban	6.0	401	22.4	77	8.9	504	11.8	2,194
Rural	4.0	482	20.7	92	6.5	594	10.6	4,183
Province								
Manicaland	4.7	89	*	18	6.8	107	8.1	889
Mashonaland Central	1.5	47	*	3	1.4	51	10.6	697
Mashonaland East	4.4	62	*	8	7.3	74	12.5	675
Mashonaland West	0.0	87	*	12	4.5	103	10.4	830
Matabeleland North	10.1	55	*	6	10.1	63	13.4	276
Matabeleland South	1.2	74	*	7	5.2	83	18.1	230
Midlands	6.5	90	(24.8)	34	11.7	137	11.6	781
Masvingo	4.0	98	(10.9)	31	5.3	136	9.1	648
Harare	7.9	168	*	37	9.8	213	10.6	1,099
Bulawayo	5.7	114	*	14	8.1	129	16.0	250
Education								
No education	*	0	*	3	*	3	(9.8)	33
Primary	8.8	121	(21.2)	46	11.5	178	11.7	1,501
Secondary	4.6	635	21.1	96	6.8	761	10.8	4,238
More than secondary	3.0	128	*	24	7.1	156	10.7	605
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.4	80	(20.8)	34	9.2	124	12.1	1,011
Second	2.0	132	*	22	4.6	158	12.2	1,162
Middle	5.0	160	*	24	6.5	188	10.1	1,269
Fourth	3.9	217	(25.0)	48	7.6	276	12.2	1,477
Highest	6.8	295	(20.6)	41	9.0	352	8.9	1,458
Total 15-49	4.9	883	21.5	169	7.6	1,098	11.0	6,377
50-54	*	20	*	22	23.0	47	29.9	286
Total 15-54	5.3	904	22.0	191	8.2	1,144	11.8	6,663

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised, including men circumcised by medical or traditional practitioners. Also includes those circumcised by other practitioners, those who don't know what practitioner performed their circumcision, and those who did not report a practitioner of circumcision, not shown separately.

Table 14.14 HIV prevalence among couples

Percent distribution of couples living in the same household, both of whom were tested for HIV, by HIV status, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Both HIV positive	Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative	Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative	Both HIV negative	Total	Number of couples
Woman's age						
15-19	3.3	6.1	1.3	89.3	100.0	223
20-29	8.0	3.4	3.1	85.4	100.0	1,288
30-39	13.7	6.0	4.9	75.4	100.0	1,172
40-49	15.2	6.4	4.3	74.0	100.0	469
Man's age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
20-29	4.7	2.8	3.1	89.3	100.0	722
30-39	9.2	5.2	3.8	81.7	100.0	1,340
40-49	16.2	6.8	4.3	72.6	100.0	878
50-54	20.3	4.2	4.5	71.1	100.0	198
Age difference between partners						
Woman older	15.0	11.2	11.5	62.3	100.0	165
Same age/man older by 0-4 years	8.6	5.1	3.7	82.6	100.0	1,293
Man older by 5-9 years	10.3	3.7	2.5	83.4	100.0	1,185
Man older by 10-14 years	12.9	5.6	3.2	78.3	100.0	372
Man older by 15+ years	26.7	7.1	8.5	57.8	100.0	137
Type of union						
Non-polygynous	11.1	5.0	3.6	80.3	100.0	2,919
Polygynous	7.6	4.9	6.5	81.1	100.0	199
Multiple partners in past 12 months[1]						
Both no	11.2	4.8	3.7	80.3	100.0	2,620
Man yes, woman no	9.4	5.3	4.1	81.2	100.0	509
Woman yes, man no	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Both yes	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Residence						
Urban	10.7	5.5	3.8	80.0	100.0	1,079
Rural	10.9	4.8	3.8	80.4	100.0	2,072
Province						
Manicaland	10.3	2.8	2.1	84.8	100.0	401
Mashonaland Central	9.1	4.0	3.5	83.4	100.0	396
Mashonaland East	10.6	5.8	4.2	79.3	100.0	324
Mashonaland West	10.3	3.9	2.3	83.6	100.0	438
Matabeleland North	16.2	6.4	7.8	69.6	100.0	140
Matabeleland South	17.8	6.5	8.4	67.3	100.0	83
Midlands	14.5	5.4	4.7	75.4	100.0	407
Masvingo	8.9	5.4	4.1	81.6	100.0	327
Harare	9.4	5.3	3.5	81.8	100.0	519
Bulawayo	9.6	11.9	5.6	72.8	100.0	116
Woman's education						
No education	(1.8)	(4.5)	(1.4)	(92.4)	100.0	42
Primary	13.0	5.7	3.5	77.8	100.0	938
Secondary	10.7	4.8	4.1	80.4	100.0	1,964
More than secondary	4.9	4.1	3.0	88.0	100.0	207
Man's education						
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
Primary	11.8	5.4	3.9	78.9	100.0	743
Secondary	11.2	4.9	3.7	80.2	100.0	1,987
More than secondary	7.4	5.0	4.0	83.6	100.0	398
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.1	5.6	4.7	79.6	100.0	610
Second	11.5	4.3	3.2	80.9	100.0	607
Middle	12.5	5.4	4.2	77.9	100.0	539
Fourth	12.0	5.7	3.4	78.9	100.0	723
Highest	8.4	4.2	3.7	83.7	100.0	673
Total	10.9	5.0	3.8	80.3	100.0	3,151

Notes: The table is based on couples for which a valid test result (positive or negative) is available for both partners. Total includes 32 couples with missing information on type of union, and 6 couples with missing information for number of sexual partners in the past 12 months. Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] A respondent is considered to have had multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months if he or she had sexual intercourse with two or more people during this time period. (Respondents with multiple partners include polygynous men who had sexual intercourse with two or more wives.)

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 15

Key Findings

- ***Employment and control over earnings:*** More than half of currently married women age 15-49 (55 percent) are employed compared with 9 in 10 (90 percent) of currently married men. Almost one-third of currently married women who receive cash earnings decide for themselves how their earnings will be used; 62 percent decide jointly with their husbands.
- ***Ownership of assets:*** About 4 in 10 women and men (37 percent each) own a house. Among women, 3 in 10 (30 percent) own land, and among men one-third (34 percent) own land.
- ***Participation in decision making:*** Seventy-two percent of currently married women make decisions, either alone or jointly with their husbands, about their own health care, family visits, and major household purchases.
- ***Attitudes toward wife beating:*** Thirty-nine percent of women and 33 percent of men age 15-49 believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified circumstances.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. In addition, this chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define two different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making and women's attitudes towards wife beating. The extent to which women's empowerment influences maternal health, contraceptive use, and child mortality is also examined.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Men are more likely to be employed than women. More than half of married women age 15-49 (55 percent) reported being employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey compared with 9 in 10 (90 percent) of currently married men age 15-49 (**Table 15.1**).

Not all women and men receive earnings for the work they do. However, among those who do receive earnings, cash only is the most common form of payment (75 percent of employed women and 77 percent of employed men paid in cash only for their work). Five percent of women and 11 percent of men do not receive any form of earnings for their work.

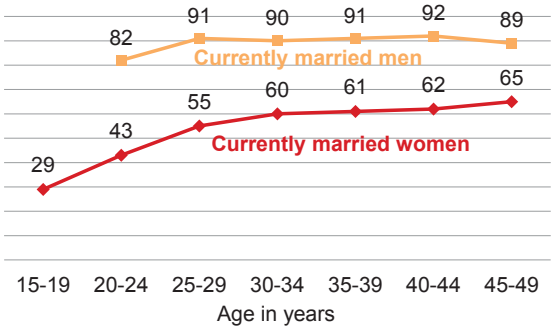
Trends: Among married women, employment increased from 45 percent in 2005 to 55 percent in 2015. The proportion of women receiving only cash earnings increased steadily from 60 percent in 2005 to 68 percent in 2010-11 and 75 percent in 2015, while the proportion who did not receive any earnings for their work decreased from 27 percent in 2005 to 5 percent in 2015. Among currently married men, the percentage employed fluctuated from 90 percent in 2005 to 85 percent in 2010-11 and back to 90 percent in 2015. The proportion of men who receive cash earnings alone increased from 69 percent in 2005 to 76 percent in 2010-11 and 77 percent in 2015. The proportion who did not receive any earnings for their work decreased from 20 percent in 2005 to 11 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment increases with age among currently married women, peaking at 65 percent in the 45-49 age group. Variation of employment among currently married men does not follow a clear pattern by age. However, it ranges between 82 and 92 percent across the age groups (**Figure 15.1**).
- Among women, the percentage not paid for work generally increases with age. For men, the youngest (20-24) and oldest (45-49) age groups are the most likely to not be paid (15 percent and 13 percent, respectively).

Figure 15.1 Women's and men's employment by age

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the past 12 months



15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

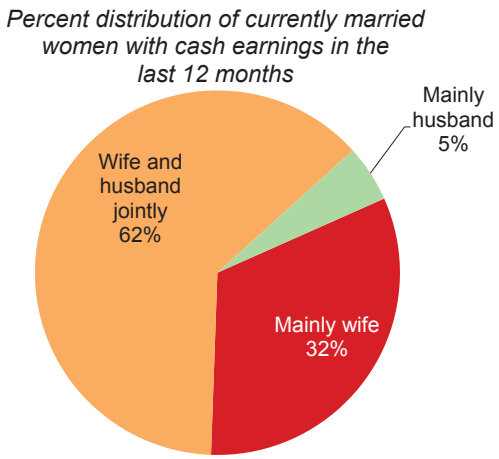
Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their husband about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

To assess women's autonomy, currently married women who earned cash for their work in the 12 months before the survey were asked who the main decision maker was with regard to the use of their earnings. Women gain direct access to economic resources when they are paid for work in cash and have autonomy to make decisions about how to spend this earned cash.

Figure 15.2 Control over women's earnings



About one-third (32 percent) of currently married women who receive cash earnings report deciding for themselves how their earnings are used, while 62 percent indicate that the decision is made jointly with their husband (**Table 15.2.1**, **Figure 15.2**). Only 5 percent of women report that mainly their husband decides how their earnings are used. Sixty-eight percent of women earn less than their husbands and 13 percent earn more.

Trends: Since 2005, women's ability to make independent decisions about the use of their earnings has been constant at about 32 percent, as has their ability to make decisions either independently or jointly with their husbands on the use of their earnings (about 94 percent).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Percentage of women who make independent decisions about how to use their earnings increases with number of living children (**Table 15.2.1**).
- Married women's decision-making about the use of their earnings differs across provinces. The proportion of women whose husbands mainly make decisions on the use of their own cash earnings ranges from 2 percent in Matabeleland North to 10 percent in Matabeleland South.
- Women with no education or with primary education are more likely to independently control their cash earnings (35 percent) than women with more than a secondary education (24 percent).

15.3 Control over Men's Earnings

Among married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings, 83 percent report that they decide jointly with their wives how to spend those earnings (**Table 15.2.2**). Only 9 percent of men indicated that they decide alone how to spend their earnings. Married women were also asked who decides how their husband's earnings are used; 71 percent report that this is a joint decision, while 15 percent report that it was mainly the husband who makes the decision.

For information on women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands' by women's earnings relative to their husband's earnings, see **Table 15.3**.

15.4 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets

Ownership of a house or land

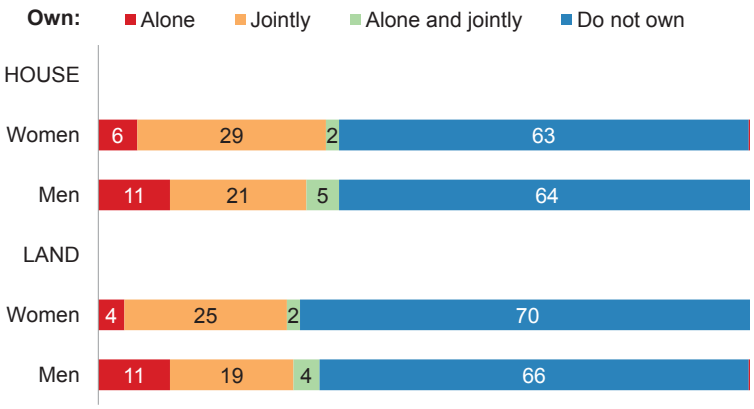
Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Thirty-seven percent of women own a house, either alone, jointly with someone, or both alone and jointly. Similarly, 30 percent of women own land, either alone, jointly, or both alone and jointly (**Table 15.4.1**, **Figure 15.3**). Joint ownership of these assets is more common among women than is sole ownership: 29 percent and 25 percent of women, respectively, own a house or land jointly with someone.

***Figure 15.3* House and land ownership**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by house and land ownership



The proportion of men age 15-49 who own a house is the same as for women (37 percent). However, a slightly higher proportion of men than women own land (34 percent versus 30 percent) (**Table 15.4.2**). Similar to women, joint ownership of either asset is more common among men than sole ownership.

Patterns by background characteristics

- House and land ownership, either alone or jointly, increases with age for both women and men. Eight percent of women age 15-19 own a house and 6 percent own land compared with 67 percent and 59 percent, respectively, of women age 45-49. A similar pattern is observed among men (**Tables 15.4.1** and **15.4.2**).
- Women's and men's ownership of a house, either alone or jointly, is more common in rural areas than in urban areas. For example, 46 percent of rural women own a house compared with 23 percent of urban women. Similarly, 40 percent of rural women own land compared with 15 percent of urban women. A similar pattern is observed among men, whereby
- Women and men in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to own a house or land compared with respondents in other wealth quintiles.

15.5 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

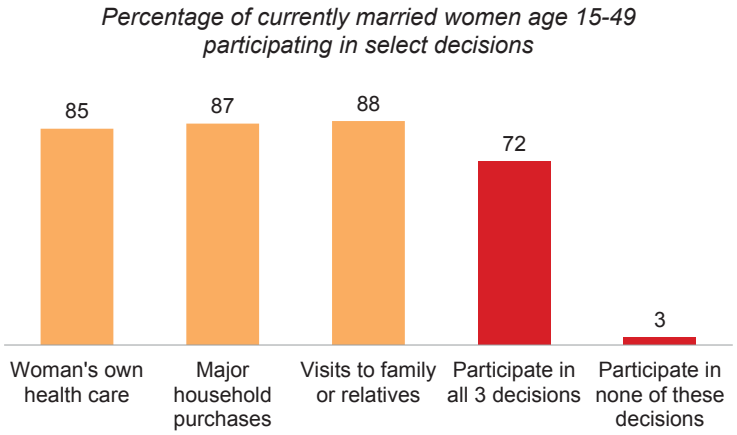
Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) the woman's own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

The 2015 ZDHS sought information from currently married women on their participation in three types of household decisions: the respondent's own health care, major household purchases, and visits to family or relatives (**Table 15.5**). More than 8 in 10 women participate in each individual decision. Seventy-two percent of women participate in all three decisions, while only 3 percent participate in none of the three decisions (**Table 15.6.1**, **Figure 15.4**).

Figure 15.4 **Women's participation in decision making**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's participation in all three decisions, either solely or jointly with their husbands, increases with age from 60 percent of women age 15-19 to a peak of 77 percent of women age 35-39, then it declines somewhat thereafter (**Table 15.6.1**).
- Urban women are more likely than rural women to participate in all three decisions, either alone or jointly with their husbands (80 percent and 68 percent, respectively).
- Women's participation in decision making, either alone or jointly with their husbands, increases with education and wealth; 63 percent of women with no education participate in all three decisions compared with 88 percent of women with more than a secondary education. Women in the wealthiest households are more likely to participate in all three decisions than women in the poorest households (82 percent versus 64 percent).

The 2015 ZDHS also collected information from married men about their participation in two types of household decisions: their own health care and making major household purchases. Information on men's participation in decision making is shown in **Table 15.5** and **Table 15.6.2**.

15.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

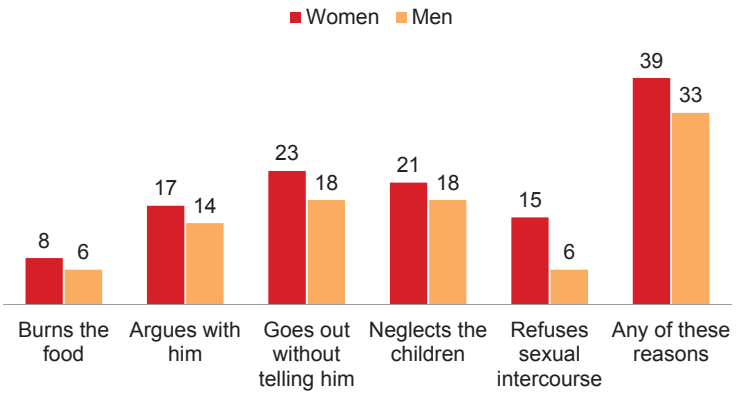
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer 'yes' in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes that justify wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In Zimbabwe, 39 percent of women believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of five specified circumstances (**Table 15.7.1**). The comparable figure among men is 33 percent (**Table 15.7.2**, **Figure 15.5**). In addition, for each of the specified circumstances, men were less likely as women to agree that wife beating was justified.

***Figure 15.5* Attitude towards wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Trends: Tolerance of wife beating appears to have declined over time among women and men. The proportion of women who agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of five specified circumstances has decreased from 48 percent in 2005 to 39 percent in 2015. Among men, the proportion has decreased from 37 percent in 2005 to 33 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Tolerance for wife beating is higher among never-married women than among ever-married women; 45 percent of never-married women agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances compared with 37 percent of currently married women and 33 percent of formerly married women (**Table 15.7.1**).
- Wife beating is more acceptable in rural areas than urban areas; 45 percent of women and 37 percent of men in rural areas agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances compared with 29 percent of women and 25 percent of men in urban areas (**Tables 15.7.1** and **15.7.2**).
- Respondents' tolerance of wife beating decreases steadily with education. For example, 55 percent of women with no education agree with wife beating in at least one of five specified circumstances compared with only 10 percent of women with more than a secondary education.
- For both women and men, tolerance of wife beating decreases steadily with wealth. For instance, more than half (51 percent) of women in the lowest wealth quintile agree with wife beating in at least one of five specified circumstances, compared with about one-fourth (26 percent) of women in the highest wealth quintile do so.

For additional information on indicators of women's empowerment and variation of selected health indicators by women's empowerment, see **Tables 15.8**, **15.9**, **15.10**, and **15.11**.

List of Tables

For detailed information on women's empowerment and demographic and health outcomes, see the following tables:

Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and the percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Zimbabwe 2015

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings					
Age	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
				WOMEN				
15-19	29.4	432	81.9	12.2	2.8	3.0	100.0	127
20-24	42.7	1,045	75.7	16.5	3.0	4.8	100.0	447
25-29	55.4	1,278	72.6	20.3	2.2	4.9	100.0	708
30-34	60.0	1,333	77.8	16.3	1.5	4.4	100.0	799
35-39	60.9	975	75.8	16.0	2.4	5.8	100.0	593
40-44	62.1	707	74.0	19.4	1.1	5.6	100.0	439
45-49	65.4	381	70.2	21.6	2.0	6.2	100.0	249
Total	54.7	6,151	75.2	17.8	2.0	5.0	100.0	3,363
				MEN				
15-19	*	18	*	*	*	*	*	11
20-24	81.9	293	73.6	9.2	2.0	15.1	100.0	240
25-29	90.8	713	75.8	12.9	0.6	10.7	100.0	647
30-34	89.9	926	76.0	14.8	0.2	9.0	100.0	833
35-39	91.4	815	79.6	11.3	0.1	8.9	100.0	745
40-44	91.5	723	75.5	13.6	0.2	10.7	100.0	662
45-49	88.9	523	76.5	10.8	0.1	12.5	100.0	464
Total 15-49	89.8	4,010	76.6	12.6	0.4	10.5	100.0	3,601
50-54	90.6	318	74.2	13.9	1.0	10.9	100.0	288
Total 15-54	89.9	4,328	76.4	12.7	0.4	10.5	100.0	3,889

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	28.6	60.5	9.1	1.8	100.0	11.8	68.9	10.1	5.9	3.3	100.0	119
20-24	33.3	59.9	5.3	1.4	100.0	6.0	77.1	12.8	2.7	1.4	100.0	412
25-29	33.1	59.9	6.6	0.3	100.0	11.2	71.4	13.6	3.1	0.7	100.0	658
30-34	28.2	66.4	5.3	0.2	100.0	12.9	64.6	17.9	3.2	1.4	100.0	752
35-39	34.1	63.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	15.9	65.3	15.3	3.1	0.5	100.0	544
40-44	33.9	62.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	14.7	64.1	15.3	4.3	1.6	100.0	410
45-49	38.4	53.5	7.5	0.1	100.0	15.7	63.1	13.2	5.9	2.1	100.0	229
Number of living children												
0	29.7	64.5	4.0	1.5	100.0	9.1	68.5	14.5	4.0	4.0	100.0	177
1-2	30.9	63.4	5.1	0.6	100.0	11.1	71.0	13.7	3.4	0.9	100.0	1,358
3-4	32.8	61.9	5.2	0.1	100.0	14.8	64.7	16.8	2.6	1.1	100.0	1,212
5+	38.0	56.4	5.3	0.0	100.0	12.4	66.0	13.2	6.8	1.6	100.0	378
Residence												
Urban	32.4	63.9	3.4	0.3	100.0	14.4	70.3	12.4	2.3	0.7	100.0	1,361
Rural	32.5	60.5	6.5	0.4	100.0	11.2	65.9	16.8	4.5	1.7	100.0	1,764
Province												
Manicaland	45.2	48.9	4.7	1.3	100.0	11.0	71.6	8.5	4.7	4.2	100.0	389
Mashonaland Central	22.6	73.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	8.7	65.0	22.9	2.7	0.6	100.0	295
Mashonaland East	31.6	64.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	15.3	57.4	22.6	2.5	2.2	100.0	358
Mashonaland West	32.5	61.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	13.5	65.8	17.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	463
Matabeleland North	40.0	57.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	17.9	63.5	10.9	6.8	0.9	100.0	75
Matabeleland South	28.8	59.3	10.4	0.0	100.0	7.6	69.4	13.3	8.1	1.5	100.0	67
Midlands	29.9	62.7	6.4	0.9	100.0	14.3	63.6	18.2	2.7	1.3	100.0	372
Masvingo	26.6	67.2	6.2	0.0	100.0	9.9	68.4	14.2	6.3	1.1	100.0	290
Harare	32.7	62.6	4.1	0.5	100.0	12.8	77.1	8.0	1.7	0.5	100.0	658
Bulawayo	34.8	61.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	14.1	64.3	14.5	7.1	0.0	100.0	157
Education												
No education	(35.1)	(54.1)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(3.4)	(69.4)	(18.6)	(8.6)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Primary	34.9	58.3	6.6	0.0	100.0	11.4	66.7	15.1	5.2	1.7	100.0	761
Secondary	33.2	61.2	5.0	0.6	100.0	12.5	70.2	12.7	3.2	1.3	100.0	1,953
More than secondary	23.5	74.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	15.9	57.4	25.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	376
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	38.1	52.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	7.7	69.4	14.6	7.1	1.2	100.0	379
Second	33.4	60.9	5.1	0.4	100.0	13.9	63.2	17.1	3.2	2.6	100.0	491
Middle	30.9	61.0	7.2	0.9	100.0	13.7	63.0	16.6	4.9	1.8	100.0	530
Fourth	33.2	62.1	4.1	0.6	100.0	12.6	73.4	10.7	2.4	0.8	100.0	831
Highest	29.7	67.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	13.2	67.2	16.6	2.3	0.6	100.0	893
Total	32.4	62.0	5.1	0.4	100.0	12.6	67.8	14.9	3.5	1.3	100.0	3,125

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

	Men					Women						
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	*	*	*	100.0	9	13.0	68.6	17.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	405
20-24	7.0	78.7	14.3	100.0	199	16.4	69.5	14.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	999
25-29	10.9	79.6	9.3	100.0	574	12.7	73.3	13.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,219
30-34	5.4	86.8	7.8	100.0	756	12.0	74.4	13.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,278
35-39	8.3	84.3	7.3	100.0	677	12.5	71.6	15.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	919
40-44	9.4	83.4	7.3	100.0	589	13.4	68.6	17.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	657
45-49	8.9	82.1	9.0	100.0	406	14.4	66.3	18.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	349
Number of living children												
0	9.2	78.1	12.7	100.0	225	15.7	67.5	16.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	409
1-2	8.4	83.4	8.1	100.0	1,389	13.1	73.9	12.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,567
3-4	7.6	85.0	7.3	100.0	1,179	12.6	71.4	15.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,120
5+	9.1	80.2	10.7	100.0	417	14.9	64.4	19.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	730
Residence												
Urban	8.0	83.5	8.5	100.0	1,399	13.9	74.3	11.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,063
Rural	8.5	83.1	8.4	100.0	1,811	13.0	69.7	16.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,763
Province												
Manicaland	5.9	85.2	8.9	100.0	432	12.8	65.5	20.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	812
Mashonaland Central	5.6	84.4	9.7	100.0	301	7.9	77.8	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	613
Mashonaland East	11.3	79.2	9.5	100.0	328	12.2	69.0	18.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	602
Mashonaland West	4.4	91.4	4.2	100.0	448	10.8	73.2	15.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	748
Matabeleland North	5.7	89.6	4.7	100.0	125	18.6	66.2	14.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	243
Matabeleland South	18.3	71.4	10.3	100.0	116	24.1	61.3	13.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	199
Midlands	9.5	80.4	10.2	100.0	352	16.4	68.7	14.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	715
Masvingo	12.9	78.6	8.5	100.0	268	10.1	78.5	11.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	686
Harare	8.0	81.8	10.2	100.0	686	14.6	72.9	12.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	964
Bulawayo	9.3	85.1	5.7	100.0	156	19.9	69.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	244
Education												
No education	*	*	*	100.0	11	22.8	64.4	10.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	76
Primary	9.3	80.2	10.4	100.0	627	15.3	63.9	20.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,680
Secondary	8.8	82.6	8.6	100.0	2,046	12.9	73.5	13.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,651
More than secondary	4.9	89.5	5.6	100.0	526	8.0	84.0	7.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	419
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	8.7	82.3	8.8	100.0	434	13.3	66.1	20.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,067
Second	8.9	84.0	7.1	100.0	487	12.8	68.7	18.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,112
Middle	7.4	85.2	7.4	100.0	516	12.3	72.2	14.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,002
Fourth	8.8	81.1	10.1	100.0	857	15.5	72.0	12.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,374
Highest	7.7	84.2	8.1	100.0	916	12.3	76.7	10.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,270
Total 15-49	8.3	83.2	8.5	100.0	3,210	13.3	71.4	14.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	5,825
50-54	9.9	83.5	6.7	100.0	254	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-54	8.4	83.3	8.3	100.0	3,464	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 15.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used; and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Zimbabwe 2015

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
More than husband[1]	34.3	61.3	3.8	0.6	100.0	392	16.0	67.1	16.1	0.8	100.0	392
Less than husband	35.6	58.5	5.6	0.3	100.0	2,118	13.2	68.7	17.9	0.3	100.0	2,118
Same as husband	13.3	82.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	465	8.4	84.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	465
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	32.1	64.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	110	na	na	na	na	na	
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na		11.5	72.5	15.3	0.7	100.0	196
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na		14.1	72.2	13.3	0.4	100.0	2,615
Total[1]	32.4	62.0	5.1	0.4	100.0	3,125	13.3	71.4	14.9	0.4	100.0	5,825

Note: Total includes 36 cases for whom information on women's earnings relative to husband's earnings is missing.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes cases in which a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 15.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own land:			Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			
Age											
15-19	0.9	6.2	0.4	92.6	100.0	0.4	5.2	0.3	94.0	100.0	2,199
20-24	2.3	20.8	0.7	76.1	100.0	1.1	17.7	1.1	80.1	100.0	1,697
25-29	4.2	34.3	1.7	59.8	100.0	2.5	29.0	1.2	67.3	100.0	1,657
30-34	4.3	40.5	2.7	52.6	100.0	3.1	34.5	2.5	59.9	100.0	1,619
35-39	9.2	41.9	3.7	45.3	100.0	5.4	36.2	3.8	54.5	100.0	1,236
40-44	13.4	44.6	3.0	39.0	100.0	10.0	35.6	1.8	52.6	100.0	965
45-49	20.6	43.4	2.7	33.2	100.0	17.1	40.3	1.5	41.1	100.0	582
Residence											
Urban	4.0	15.7	2.7	77.5	100.0	1.7	11.0	1.9	85.4	100.0	3,829
Rural	6.6	37.7	1.3	54.4	100.0	5.2	33.6	1.4	59.8	100.0	6,126
Province											
Manicaland	10.9	30.8	1.1	57.2	100.0	8.3	25.9	0.7	65.1	100.0	1,266
Mashonaland Central	4.4	43.4	1.9	50.2	100.0	3.7	40.7	1.4	54.2	100.0	882
Mashonaland East	3.7	31.5	0.4	64.4	100.0	3.1	26.3	0.4	70.1	100.0	952
Mashonaland West	7.4	34.8	0.7	57.1	100.0	5.0	28.3	0.9	65.8	100.0	1,160
Matabeleland North	6.2	35.3	3.0	55.5	100.0	5.9	29.5	2.7	61.9	100.0	465
Matabeleland South	5.2	23.9	1.6	69.3	100.0	3.4	16.7	1.4	78.5	100.0	419
Midlands	4.8	31.4	2.0	61.7	100.0	2.8	27.8	2.4	66.9	100.0	1,263
Masvingo	5.3	37.2	2.2	55.4	100.0	4.1	36.3	1.9	57.7	100.0	1,187
Harare	4.0	16.2	2.3	77.5	100.0	1.6	10.8	1.7	86.0	100.0	1,783
Bulawayo	2.9	7.6	4.6	84.9	100.0	0.9	5.4	3.9	89.8	100.0	577
Education											
No education	16.3	41.6	1.8	40.3	100.0	17.5	36.0	0.0	46.5	100.0	126
Primary	8.0	38.5	1.6	51.8	100.0	6.1	34.5	1.7	57.7	100.0	2,571
Secondary	4.3	25.8	1.6	68.3	100.0	2.8	22.1	1.6	73.5	100.0	6,527
More than secondary	7.6	25.1	4.9	62.5	100.0	3.1	14.8	1.4	80.7	100.0	731
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	8.9	45.7	1.6	43.8	100.0	7.7	39.5	1.7	51.1	100.0	1,704
Second	5.6	40.9	1.2	52.3	100.0	4.1	37.9	1.4	56.7	100.0	1,693
Middle	6.3	31.7	1.3	60.8	100.0	4.9	28.8	1.4	64.9	100.0	1,748
Fourth	4.2	18.0	1.2	76.6	100.0	2.3	14.5	1.2	82.0	100.0	2,307
Highest	4.3	18.8	3.4	73.5	100.0	1.8	13.1	2.2	82.9	100.0	2,503
Total	5.6	29.3	1.8	63.3	100.0	3.9	24.9	1.6	69.6	100.0	9,955

Table 15.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own land: Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men
Age											
15-19	2.5	2.9	0.0	94.5	100.0	2.5	2.6	0.2	94.6	100.0	2,126
20-24	9.9	8.0	1.2	81.0	100.0	7.7	6.7	1.1	84.5	100.0	1,330
25-29	13.4	19.6	3.8	63.1	100.0	13.5	19.6	3.4	63.6	100.0	1,148
30-34	12.9	31.1	7.6	48.5	100.0	14.6	28.1	5.9	51.4	100.0	1,120
35-39	16.2	36.5	9.7	37.6	100.0	16.9	33.2	7.9	42.0	100.0	917
40-44	16.0	41.9	10.7	31.4	100.0	16.7	37.3	8.9	37.0	100.0	809
45-49	19.9	41.7	13.1	25.3	100.0	21.5	36.8	8.8	32.9	100.0	591
Residence											
Urban	7.1	12.4	4.7	75.7	100.0	8.2	11.8	3.0	76.9	100.0	2,900
Rural	13.1	25.3	5.1	56.5	100.0	12.7	22.7	4.5	60.1	100.0	5,140
Province											
Manicaland	14.9	24.0	1.8	59.3	100.0	13.3	21.8	1.5	63.4	100.0	1,072
Mashonaland Central	13.4	32.8	2.3	51.5	100.0	13.7	29.4	1.9	55.0	100.0	806
Mashonaland East	8.5	23.5	9.9	58.2	100.0	9.6	20.2	8.8	61.5	100.0	807
Mashonaland West	10.9	20.4	11.1	57.7	100.0	10.9	17.4	9.5	62.2	100.0	1,004
Matabeleland North	14.1	38.5	2.0	45.5	100.0	8.4	35.5	1.1	55.0	100.0	366
Matabeleland South	13.9	13.2	1.2	71.7	100.0	9.5	14.3	0.8	75.4	100.0	335
Midlands	11.2	23.2	4.8	60.7	100.0	11.0	20.8	3.2	65.1	100.0	986
Masvingo	13.9	16.5	2.0	67.6	100.0	17.1	13.5	2.1	67.3	100.0	843
Harare	5.4	11.9	6.3	76.4	100.0	7.3	13.0	4.6	75.0	100.0	1,412
Bulawayo	7.9	5.7	1.0	85.4	100.0	7.9	4.8	0.5	86.9	100.0	409
Education											
No education	(17.1)	(22.3)	(4.8)	(55.8)	100.0	(13.0)	(20.8)	(7.9)	(58.3)	100.0	38
Primary	13.2	25.4	4.2	57.3	100.0	11.9	22.4	4.6	61.1	100.0	1,803
Secondary	10.0	18.9	4.8	66.3	100.0	10.9	17.9	3.8	67.5	100.0	5,349
More than secondary	12.0	21.5	7.4	59.1	100.0	10.5	16.6	3.6	69.2	100.0	849
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	17.1	35.2	5.8	41.9	100.0	15.1	32.1	5.2	47.7	100.0	1,212
Second	13.8	27.1	5.7	53.4	100.0	12.4	23.9	5.7	58.0	100.0	1,448
Middle	10.7	20.6	4.5	64.2	100.0	11.9	18.5	3.6	65.9	100.0	1,558
Fourth	7.9	13.7	3.9	74.6	100.0	8.5	11.7	3.3	76.5	100.0	1,852
Highest	8.2	13.5	5.2	73.0	100.0	9.3	13.7	2.9	74.1	100.0	1,970
Total 15-49	10.9	20.7	4.9	63.5	100.0	11.1	18.8	4.0	66.2	100.0	8,041
50-54	22.2	47.6	9.7	20.5	100.0	23.2	38.9	9.9	28.0	100.0	355
Total 15-54	11.4	21.8	5.1	61.6	100.0	11.6	19.6	4.2	64.6	100.0	8,396

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.5 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Zimbabwe 2015

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of women
			WOMEN				
Own health care	34.2	50.5	14.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	6,151
Major household purchases	27.5	59.3	12.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	6,151
Visits to her family or relatives	26.9	61.2	11.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	6,151
			MEN				
Own health care	8.6	74.8	15.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	4,010
Major household purchases	20.1	70.4	9.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,010

Table 15.6.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	72.7	81.5	78.0	59.7	8.2	432
20-24	83.0	85.8	87.2	69.1	2.9	1,045
25-29	84.2	85.5	87.7	70.9	4.0	1,278
30-34	86.6	88.3	89.2	74.2	2.4	1,333
35-39	88.9	88.6	90.3	77.2	2.5	975
40-44	87.0	86.9	90.3	74.4	2.8	707
45-49	83.4	89.2	90.2	73.2	3.1	381
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	84.8	85.5	86.5	71.3	4.0	2,788
Employed for cash	84.3	88.1	89.7	72.5	2.7	3,125
Employed not for cash	90.1	84.5	86.1	74.8	4.0	238
Number of living children						
0	75.7	86.1	81.9	64.9	7.0	426
1-2	84.8	87.4	88.8	72.5	2.9	2,688
3-4	86.8	87.8	90.2	75.2	2.7	2,234
5+	83.8	82.2	83.5	65.7	4.6	803
Residence						
Urban	88.6	91.9	93.1	79.9	1.6	2,100
Rural	82.8	84.1	85.5	68.0	4.2	4,051
Province						
Manicaland	73.3	79.8	83.9	60.9	7.8	857
Mashonaland Central	88.1	88.9	88.4	73.3	1.4	638
Mashonaland East	80.4	81.7	86.9	65.2	4.2	622
Mashonaland West	80.2	88.0	87.9	70.1	3.6	774
Matabeleland North	87.8	80.0	82.4	63.3	2.2	279
Matabeleland South	83.6	85.3	79.6	69.3	6.5	214
Midlands	87.8	90.9	89.1	77.8	2.8	794
Masvingo	91.9	86.2	90.5	77.4	1.9	740
Harare	88.8	91.6	93.0	79.5	1.5	976
Bulawayo	90.8	92.6	89.6	79.4	1.4	258
Education						
No education	77.2	83.1	82.5	63.3	7.7	88
Primary	80.9	80.4	82.8	63.7	5.5	1,826
Secondary	85.8	88.9	89.9	74.5	2.5	3,813
More than secondary	93.7	96.3	95.9	88.2	0.6	424
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	82.6	80.9	81.4	64.1	5.4	1,193
Second	81.7	83.4	84.6	66.1	4.6	1,191
Middle	82.2	85.9	88.7	70.7	3.5	1,073
Fourth	86.0	89.4	90.8	75.9	2.4	1,402
Highest	90.2	93.2	94.2	81.9	1.1	1,292
Total	84.7	86.8	88.1	72.1	3.3	6,151

Table 15.6.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
Age					
15-19	*	*	*	*	18
20-24	88.7	78.9	72.2	4.6	293
25-29	89.4	79.1	73.7	5.2	713
30-34	91.8	80.5	76.3	4.0	926
35-39	91.2	78.3	73.1	3.6	815
40-44	91.1	81.3	76.9	4.5	723
45-49	89.9	79.2	74.3	5.3	523
Employment (last 12 months)					
Not employed	89.0	80.7	75.5	5.8	409
Employed for cash	91.2	79.5	74.8	4.1	3,210
Employed not for cash	87.6	79.7	72.7	5.3	391
Number of living children					
0	87.5	79.4	72.7	5.7	311
1-2	90.3	78.5	73.6	4.8	1,676
3-4	91.7	80.7	75.9	3.6	1,447
5+	90.8	80.4	76.1	4.8	575
Residence					
Urban	91.3	77.6	73.4	4.5	1,485
Rural	90.3	80.8	75.4	4.4	2,525
Province					
Manicaland	92.1	73.2	68.4	3.1	493
Mashonaland Central	89.3	78.5	72.5	4.6	462
Mashonaland East	88.9	83.1	75.7	3.7	418
Mashonaland West	96.1	89.8	87.6	1.7	533
Matabeleland North	89.7	84.2	80.8	6.9	169
Matabeleland South	81.2	76.4	66.5	8.9	128
Midlands	88.0	80.5	73.9	5.4	519
Masvingo	90.1	78.3	74.8	6.3	410
Harare	91.5	75.0	70.8	4.3	712
Bulawayo	91.6	77.7	74.7	5.3	168
Education					
No education	*	*	*	*	19
Primary	89.2	80.6	75.4	5.6	887
Secondary	90.6	78.7	73.5	4.2	2,545
More than secondary	93.4	82.8	79.5	3.3	560
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	90.7	79.0	74.5	4.7	715
Second	89.7	82.0	76.1	4.4	715
Middle	90.1	82.4	76.6	4.1	674
Fourth	91.4	76.7	72.3	4.2	943
Highest	91.0	79.2	74.8	4.6	964
Total 15-49	90.7	79.6	74.7	4.4	4,010
50-54	90.7	77.4	72.8	4.8	318
Total 15-54	90.7	79.4	74.6	4.4	4,328

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.7.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	13.7	23.1	31.2	29.9	15.2	53.5	2,199
20-24	7.6	19.3	24.5	24.2	16.1	42.1	1,697
25-29	6.6	16.7	23.5	20.4	14.6	38.0	1,657
30-34	6.9	12.8	19.7	17.2	13.4	31.7	1,619
35-39	5.3	11.1	15.7	15.6	13.0	28.6	1,236
40-44	5.5	12.6	16.7	15.7	14.6	30.0	965
45-49	5.8	14.3	18.7	17.2	13.2	30.0	582
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	9.9	18.6	25.4	23.6	15.6	42.8	4,864
Employed for cash	6.2	14.7	20.1	18.8	13.2	34.5	4,746
Employed not for cash	8.9	18.1	24.3	24.8	17.2	39.0	346
Number of living children							
0	10.6	18.4	25.9	26.0	12.7	45.7	2,710
1-2	7.2	16.9	21.9	19.9	14.5	36.4	3,668
3-4	6.4	13.4	20.2	17.9	14.3	33.4	2,664
5+	9.4	20.8	25.3	23.7	20.4	42.3	912
Marital status							
Never married	10.6	17.6	24.8	25.2	11.6	44.6	2,511
Married or living together	7.6	17.0	22.8	20.1	15.8	37.4	6,151
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.8	13.5	19.5	19.8	13.9	33.2	1,292
Residence							
Urban	4.2	10.7	14.2	16.7	8.6	28.8	3,829
Rural	10.5	20.4	28.3	24.3	18.2	44.9	6,126
Province							
Manicaland	8.4	18.0	26.8	20.1	14.2	39.6	1,266
Mashonaland Central	13.9	23.7	29.6	31.5	22.3	50.0	882
Mashonaland East	7.9	14.5	26.7	22.8	18.5	42.4	952
Mashonaland West	8.4	17.8	27.8	22.5	13.3	43.5	1,160
Matabeleland North	7.3	25.5	22.1	27.2	10.6	43.3	465
Matabeleland South	6.8	22.1	16.5	22.6	9.9	33.7	419
Midlands	7.2	18.5	19.5	17.7	13.3	36.1	1,263
Masvingo	12.5	17.4	29.7	25.2	22.7	46.8	1,187
Harare	4.5	8.8	15.0	15.3	9.5	27.3	1,783
Bulawayo	3.4	12.7	10.2	17.8	7.0	27.4	577
Education							
No education	17.0	26.4	35.0	33.3	28.5	55.2	126
Primary	12.1	25.5	31.2	26.3	22.1	48.9	2,571
Secondary	7.1	14.7	21.6	21.1	12.4	37.6	6,527
More than secondary	1.1	2.4	2.9	4.6	3.9	10.0	731
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	13.5	26.9	31.5	29.4	22.4	50.6	1,704
Second	9.8	20.8	29.8	22.9	18.6	46.9	1,693
Middle	9.2	17.8	26.5	23.0	15.6	41.4	1,748
Fourth	7.0	14.3	20.1	20.4	12.1	35.2	2,307
Highest	3.5	8.4	12.2	14.6	7.9	26.3	2,503
Total	8.1	16.7	22.8	21.4	14.5	38.7	9,955

Table 15.7.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	12.0	21.9	24.6	28.0	9.7	48.9	2,126
20-24	5.8	14.2	21.2	19.1	5.4	37.3	1,330
25-29	5.1	12.3	15.4	14.9	5.3	28.9	1,148
30-34	3.2	10.2	14.7	16.7	4.0	25.8	1,120
35-39	2.2	11.6	14.1	13.2	4.7	23.4	917
40-44	2.2	7.0	11.8	11.7	3.7	19.8	809
45-49	1.6	8.2	9.3	7.9	3.5	17.6	591
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	8.6	15.5	18.3	22.0	7.0	38.5	2,128
Employed for cash	4.3	12.6	16.5	16.1	5.2	29.0	5,013
Employed not for cash	8.2	17.5	23.4	21.7	7.5	40.3	900
Number of living children							
0	9.1	17.7	21.7	22.9	7.7	41.6	3,969
1-2	3.5	11.6	15.2	15.2	4.1	26.8	1,957
3-4	1.8	8.8	12.5	12.2	4.0	21.9	1,523
5+	2.5	9.5	13.2	12.5	5.2	21.8	591
Marital status							
Never married	9.3	18.2	21.8	23.2	7.8	42.4	3,624
Married or living together	3.1	10.2	14.2	13.8	4.4	24.6	4,010
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.3	12.4	16.3	18.3	4.7	28.8	407
Residence							
Urban	2.3	8.8	11.8	15.0	3.7	25.0	2,900
Rural	7.9	16.8	21.0	20.1	7.2	37.2	5,140
Province							
Manicaland	7.7	12.3	21.7	18.3	7.1	32.3	1,072
Mashonaland Central	8.7	15.8	19.1	22.6	8.3	37.6	806
Mashonaland East	6.9	12.5	18.9	14.9	6.0	32.0	807
Mashonaland West	6.9	15.2	19.9	20.7	5.8	35.7	1,004
Matabeleland North	4.2	28.3	18.4	23.6	4.8	41.0	366
Matabeleland South	4.1	16.9	14.7	13.8	4.1	28.9	335
Midlands	5.8	14.4	16.6	18.8	4.2	34.6	986
Masvingo	8.0	18.1	22.0	19.9	8.8	39.2	843
Harare	1.5	7.9	12.5	15.8	4.5	24.9	1,412
Bulawayo	5.0	10.5	10.9	13.1	4.1	24.4	409
Education							
No education	(9.4)	(22.0)	(37.8)	(30.5)	(16.2)	(45.4)	38
Primary	8.9	19.8	23.2	23.6	8.6	40.1	1,803
Secondary	5.6	13.5	17.8	18.0	5.5	33.3	5,349
More than secondary	1.3	4.3	4.7	8.2	2.9	13.7	849
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	9.1	21.0	23.2	24.2	8.2	42.1	1,212
Second	8.0	16.7	20.8	18.4	7.2	36.4	1,448
Middle	8.8	16.4	22.0	21.3	7.4	37.6	1,558
Fourth	4.1	11.6	16.9	17.7	4.5	31.0	1,852
Highest	1.7	7.8	9.5	12.6	3.7	22.3	1,970
Total 15-49	5.9	13.9	17.7	18.3	5.9	32.8	8,041
50-54	2.0	9.7	13.1	10.9	5.5	22.0	355
Total 15-54	5.7	13.8	17.5	17.9	5.9	32.3	8,396

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.8 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and the percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife-beating, according to value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Zimbabwe 2015

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife-beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	na	56.2	205
1-2	na	53.9	1,513
3	na	65.8	4,433
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[2]			
0	75.8	na	3,850
1-2	67.5	na	1,494
3-4	63.2	na	631
5	60.5	na	176

na = Not applicable
[1] See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.9 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Zimbabwe 2015

			Modern methods							
Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-sation	Male sterili-sation	Temporary modern female methods[1]	Male condom	Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[2]										
0	48.1	45.6	0.8	0.0	42.7	2.0	2.5	51.9	100.0	205
1-2	62.3	61.1	0.7	0.0	57.4	2.9	1.1	37.7	100.0	1,513
3	69.2	68.3	0.8	0.0	63.3	4.2	0.9	30.8	100.0	4,433
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[3]										
0	68.9	67.9	1.1	0.1	62.1	4.6	1.0	31.1	100.0	3,850
1-2	64.1	63.0	0.2	0.0	60.3	2.5	1.1	35.9	100.0	1,494
3-4	62.6	61.8	0.2	0.0	59.5	2.1	0.8	37.4	100.0	631
5	57.0	57.0	0.0	0.0	54.1	2.9	0.0	43.0	100.0	176
Total	66.8	65.8	0.8	0.0	61.1	3.8	1.0	33.2	100.0	6,151

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, and lactational amenorrhea method
[2] See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[3] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.10 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Zimbabwe 2015

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children[1]	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[2]			Number of currently married women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	4.8	202	11.3	4.7	16.0	205
1-2	4.5	1,508	7.3	3.9	11.1	1,513
3	4.2	4,421	5.4	4.6	9.9	4,433
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]						
0	3.9	6,076	5.0	4.5	9.5	3,850
1-2	3.9	2,583	7.0	4.3	11.3	1,494
3-4	4.3	1,010	9.1	3.7	12.8	631
5	4.3	252	10.1	4.4	14.5	176
Total	3.9	9,920	6.0	4.4	10.4	6,151

[1] Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses
[2] See Table 7.12.1 for the definition of unmet need for family planning.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.11 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Zimbabwe 2015

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women with a child born in the last 5 years	Received postnatal care from health personnel within the first 2 days since delivery[2]	Number of women with a child born in the last 5 years
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]					
0	77.5	64.2	138	60.2	84
1-2	89.3	74.3	1,073	69.6	573
3	95.1	83.6	3,007	76.8	1,469
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]					
0	94.4	83.8	3,033	75.9	1,422
1-2	91.9	77.1	1,252	72.1	677
3-4	92.7	75.2	545	68.3	269
5	85.6	63.9	157	58.8	85
Total	93.3	80.6	4,988	73.4	2,454

[1] 'Skilled provider' includes doctor, nurse, or nurse midwife.
[2] Includes women who received a postnatal check from a doctor, nurse, midwife, community health worker or traditional birth attendant (TBA) in the first two days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 16

Key Findings

- ***Physical violence:*** Thirty-five percent of women age 15-49 experienced physical violence since age 15; 15 percent of women have experienced physical violence within the past 12 months.
- ***Sexual violence:*** Fourteen percent of women age 15-49 experienced sexual violence at least once in their lifetime, and 8 percent experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months.
- ***Emotional violence:*** Thirty-two percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal emotional violence; 24 percent experienced spousal emotional violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Violence during pregnancy:*** Six percent of women who have ever been pregnant experienced violence during one or more of their pregnancies.
- ***Spousal violence:*** Overall, 35 percent of ever-married women age 15-49 experienced physical or sexual violence from a spouse, and of these women, 37 percent reported experiencing physical injuries.
- ***Seeking to stop violence:*** Thirty-nine percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help.

Gender-based violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. An increasing amount of research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). The WHO defines this violence as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation" (Krug et al. 2002). This chapter focuses on domestic violence, a form of gender-based violence, which is defined here as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, and men, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

In Zimbabwe, domestic violence is widely acknowledged as a great concern, not only from a human rights perspective but also from an economic and health perspective. In 2006, Zimbabwe enacted the Domestic Violence Act "to make provision for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence" (Domestic Violence Act [*Chapter 5:16*] *Act 14/2006*). Despite the new legislation and ongoing efforts to protect women and vulnerable populations against violence, there is widespread recognition in Zimbabwe that much remains to be done to protect victims. In addition, reliable data are needed to further inform and educate the population about the problem.

To collect such data, the 2015 ZDHS questionnaire included the domestic violence module, which was also included in the 2005-06 and 2010-11 ZDHS surveys. The series of questions focuses on specific aspects of domestic and interpersonal violence. The module addresses women's experiences of acts of physical and sexual violence. Information is collected on both domestic violence (also known as spousal violence or intimate partner violence) and violence by other family members or unrelated individuals. This chapter presents the findings for women age 15-49 who have experienced interpersonal physical or sexual violence, and describes from whom they sought help. The chapter also provides detailed information from ever-married women on their experience of spousal emotional, physical, and sexual violence, at any time in their lives and in the past 12 months, the physical consequences of the violence, and when the violence first began in the relationship. Information is also included on women's perpetration of spousal violence.

16.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

Collecting valid, reliable, and ethical data on intimate partner violence poses particular challenges, because (1) what constitutes violence or abuse varies across cultures and individuals, and (2) a "culture of silence" can create sensitivity and affect reporting. Assuring the respondents' and interviewers' safety when asking questions about domestic violence in a familial setting and protecting those women who disclose violence raise ethical concerns. One woman age 15-49 in each household was randomly selected to be administered the domestic violence module. All female interviewers were trained to obtain complete privacy before asking questions in the domestic violence module. If the interviewer could not obtain complete privacy with the respondent, this fact was noted in the questionnaire and the interviewer did not proceed with administering the domestic violence module.

16.1.1 The Use of Valid Measures of Violence

The 2015 ZDHS measured violence committed by spouses and by other household members. Accordingly, information was obtained from ever-married women on violence by spouses and others, and from never-married women on violence by anyone, including boyfriends.

International research on violence shows that intimate partner violence is one of the most common forms of violence against women. Spousal or partner violence was measured in more detail than violence by other perpetrators through the use of a shortened, modified Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) (Straus 1990). Specifically, spousal violence by the husband or partner for currently married women, and the most recent husband or partner for formerly married women was measured by asking all ever-married women the following set of questions:

Did your (last) husband/partner ever:

a) *Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?*
b) *Threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?*
c) *Insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?*

Did your (last) husband/partner ever do any of the following things to you:

d) *Push you, shake you, or throw something at you?*
e) *Slap you?*
f) *Twist your arm or pull your hair?*
g) *Punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?*
h) *Kick you, drag you, or beat you up?*
i) *Try to choke you or burn you on purpose?*
j) *Threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon?*
k) *Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to?*
l) *Physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?*
m) *Force you with threats or in any other way to perform any sexual acts you did not want to?*

When the answer to any of these questions was "yes," women were asked about the frequency of the act in the 12 months preceding the survey. A "yes" answer to one or more of items (a) to (c) above constitutes evidence of emotional violence, a "yes" answer to one or more of items (d) to (j) constitutes evidence of physical violence, and a "yes" answer to items (k) to (m) constitutes evidence of sexual violence.

This approach of asking about specific acts to measure different forms of violence has the advantage of not being affected by different understandings of what constitutes a summary term like violence. By including a wide range of acts, the approach also has the advantage of giving the respondent multiple opportunities to disclose any experience of violence.

In addition to these questions asked only of ever-married women, *all* women were asked about physical violence perpetrated by others with the question: *From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone [other than your current (last) husband/partner] hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically?* Respondents who answered this question in the affirmative were asked who had done this to them. A similar question asked women who had ever been pregnant about violence during pregnancy. Women were also asked about sexual violence by anyone other than the current husband/partner with the following question: *At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?*

Although this approach to questioning is generally considered optimal, the possibility of underreporting of violence exists in any survey.

16.1.2 Ethical Considerations

Three specific protections were built into the questionnaire in accordance with the WHO's ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence (WHO 2001).

Only one eligible woman in each household was administered the questions on violence. The DHS Program protocol specifies that the domestic violence module can only be administered to one randomly selected woman per household. Therefore, in households with more than one eligible woman, the respondent for the module was selected with a CSPro random generation function. Interviewing only one woman in each household for the domestic violence module provides assurance to the selected respondent that other respondents in the household will not know about the questions the selected respondent was asked.

Informed consent for the survey was obtained from the respondent at the beginning of the individual interview. In addition, at the beginning of the domestic violence section, respondents were read an additional statement informing them that the subsequent questions could be sensitive and reassuring them of the confidentiality of their responses.

The domestic violence module was implemented only if privacy could be obtained. If privacy could not be obtained, the interviewer was instructed to skip the module, thank the respondent, and end the interview.

Complete privacy is also essential for ensuring the security of the respondent and the interviewer. Asking about or reporting violence, especially in households where the perpetrator may be present at the time of interview, carries the risk of further violence. In addition, collection of such sensitive information requires the establishment of rapport between the interviewer and the respondent. Accordingly, interviewers were provided with specific training for implementing the domestic violence module to enable the field staff to collect violence data in a secure, confidential, and ethical manner.

16.1.3 Subsample for the Violence Module

In accordance with the ethical requirements, only one woman per household was selected for the module. In total 7,233 women were selected and interviewed with the module. Less than one percent of eligible

women who were selected for the module were not interviewed because complete privacy could not be obtained. Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

16.2 Experience of Physical Violence

Physical violence by anyone
Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

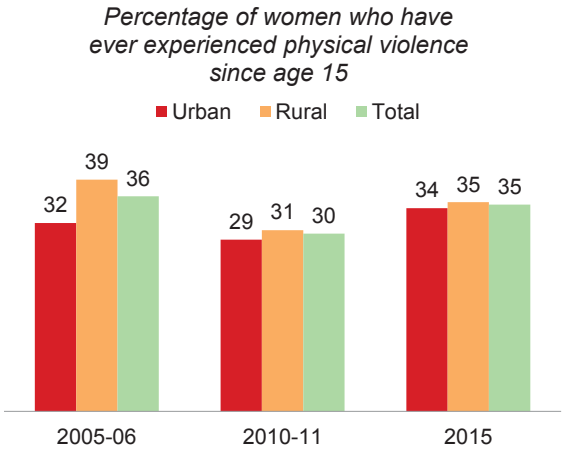
Sample: Women age 15-49

This section provides information on women's experience of physical violence since age 15, and describes the perpetrators of the violence. In Zimbabwe, women from all socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds are subject to violence. **Table 16.1** shows the percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced any form of physical violence since age 15, by background characteristics. The table also presents data on women who experienced physical violence 12 months preceding the survey.

Thirty-five percent of women in Zimbabwe have experience physical violence since age 15, and 15 percent have experienced physical violence within the past 12 months. Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, 54 percent report their current husband/partner was a perpetrator, 23 percent report a former husband/partner, and 7 percent report other relatives (**Table 16.2**). Among every-married women who experienced violence since age 15, 64 percent report their current husband/partner committed acts of physical violence and 27 percent report former husbands or partners. Among never-married women, 22 percent report that the persons who committed acts of physical violence against them are other relatives, 19 percent report teachers, and 24 percent report other persons.

Trends: Women's experience with physical violence has changed little over the past decade: 36 percent of women age 15-49 reported having ever experienced physical violence since age 15 in the 2005-06 ZDHS, 30 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS, and 35 percent in the 2015 ZDHS (**Figure 16.1**). In all three surveys, women most commonly reported that the person committing the physical violence is a current husband/partner, followed by a former husband/partner.

Figure 16.1 **Trends in physical violence**

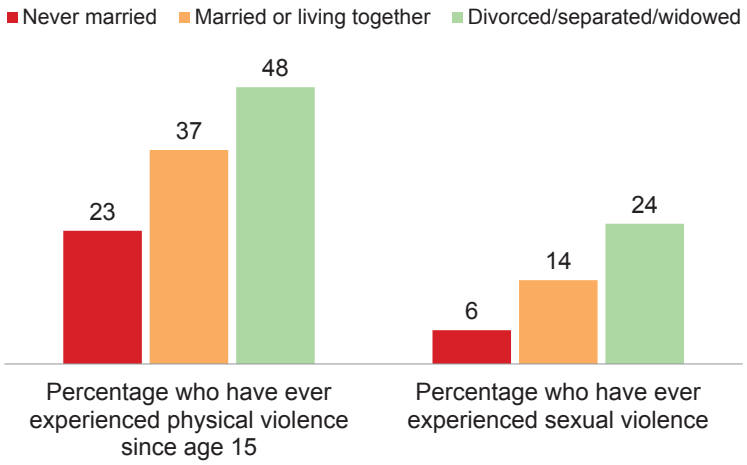


Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's experience of physical violence since age 15 varies by age, ranging from a low of 28 percent among women age 15-19 to a peak of 42 percent among women age 25-29, and then decreasing among women age 30 and older (**Table 16.1**).
- There is little variation in women's experience of physical violence by urban-rural residence; however, the prevalence of physical violence since age 15 varies greatly by province, ranging from 23 percent in Matabeleland South to 45 percent in Mashonaland East.

- Women who have never married are much less likely than currently married women to have experienced physical violence (23 percent versus 37 percent, respectively). Almost half of divorced, separated, or widowed women (48 percent) report that they have experienced physical violence (**Figure 16.2**).

Figure 16.2 **Women's experience of physical or sexual violence by marital status**



- Currently employed women, whether employed for cash or not, have experienced higher rates of violence than women who are not employed (40 percent compared with 30 percent).
- Women's experience of violence declines sharply with education, from 38 percent with no education or primary education only to 22 percent among women with more than secondary education).
- Approximately one-third of all women have experienced physical violence, regardless of wealth quintile, although the proportion is lowest among women in the highest wealth quintile (29 percent).

16.3 Experience of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Table 16.3 shows that 14 percent of women age 15-49 reported that they have experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives, and 8 percent experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months. The variation in women's experience of sexual violence by most background characteristics is similar to the variation in their experience of physical violence, with a few notable exceptions. Unlike physical violence, the percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence varies little by education.

Among women age 15-49 who ever experienced sexual violence, 55 percent reported that the perpetrator was their current husband/partner and 30 reported their former husband/partner (**Table 16.4**). Among all women age 15-49, 5 percent first experienced sexual violence by age 18, and 8 percent experienced sexual violence by age 22 (**Table 16.5**).

16.4 Experience of Different Forms of Violence

Table 16.6 presents data by current age on the percentage of women age 15-49 who report having experienced physical violence, sexual violence, or both. Thirty-nine percent of women report that they have experienced either physical or sexual violence at some point in their lives; 26 percent experienced physical violence only, 5 percent experienced sexual violence only, and 9 experienced both physical and

sexual violence. Experience of physical or sexual violence is highest among women age 25-29 (48 percent).

16.5 Violence during Pregnancy

Experiencing violence during pregnancy not only affects the health of the woman, but also can have serious consequences for the unborn child. In the 2015 ZDHS, women who had ever been pregnant were asked whether they had experienced any type of physical violence during any of their pregnancies and who was the perpetrator of the violence. **Table 16.7** presents findings on violence during pregnancy according to background characteristics. Overall, 6 percent of women report that they have experienced violence during pregnancy.

Trends: Violence against women during pregnancy decreased from 8 percent in 2005-06 to 5 percent in 2010-11, and was 6 percent in 2015.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By age, violence during pregnancy is highest among women age 15-19 (11 percent).
- The prevalence of violence during pregnancy varies little by urban-rural residence but shows greater variation by province. Prevalence of violence during pregnancy was highest among women in Mashonaland East (8 percent) and lowest among women in Matabeleland South (2 percent).
- By marital status, the category of women who have the highest prevalence of violence during pregnancy is divorced, separated, or widowed women (11 percent).

16.6 Marital Control

Marital control

Percentage of women whose current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following sets of controlling behaviors: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; does not permit her to meet her female friends; tries to limit her contact with her family; and insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Attempts by husbands or partners to closely control and monitor their wives' behaviour are important early warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. A series of questions were included in the 2015 ZDHS to elicit the degree of marital control exercised by the husband/partner over the respondent. Controlling behaviours most often manifest themselves as extreme possessiveness, jealousy, and attempts to isolate the woman from her family and friends. Because the concentration of such behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the proportion of women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviours is highlighted.

To examine the degree of marital control by husbands of their wives, ever-married women were asked whether they experienced any of the following five controlling behaviours by their husbands: (1) he is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; (2) he frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; (3) he does not permit her to meet her female friends; (4) he tries to limit contact with her family; and (5) he insists on knowing where she is at all times. **Table 16.8** presents the percentage of ever-married women whose husbands or partners display each of the listed behaviours, by background characteristics.

Fifty-one percent of ever-married women report that their husband/partner is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, and 50 percent report that he insists on knowing where she is at all times. Twenty-three percent report that their husbands frequently accuse them of being unfaithful, 16 percent say that he does not permit her to meet her female friends, and 12 percent report that their husbands try to limit their contact with their families. Twenty-four percent of ever-married women report that their current or past husband/partner has displayed three or more of the behaviours described above.

16.7 SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Spousal violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Emotional violence

A woman experiences emotional violence when someone says or does something to humiliate her in front of others, or when someone threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cares about, or when someone insulted her or made her feel bad about herself.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

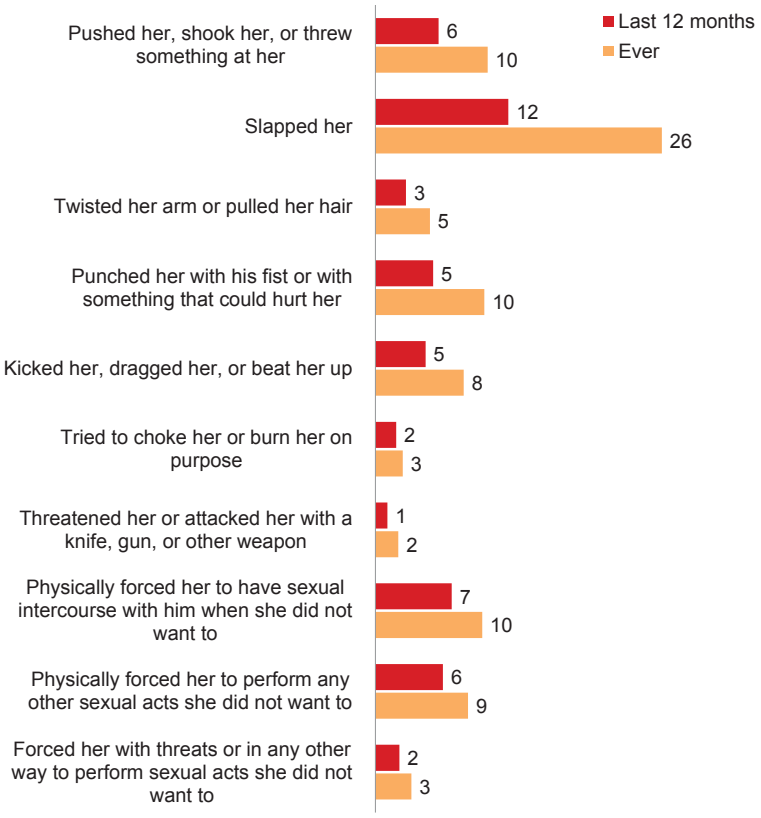
16.7.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

Table 16.9 shows the percentage of ever-married women by their experience with spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). It should be noted that different types of violence are not mutually exclusive, and women may report multiple forms of violence. Overall, 45 percent of ever-married women reported ever experiencing physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent partner. Thirty percent reported experiencing spousal violence in the past 12 months either sometimes (21 percent) or often (9 percent).

Thirty-one percent of ever-married women experienced physical violence by their current of most recent partner. Slapping was the most common act of physical violence, reported by 26% of women. Ten percent of women have been pushed, shaken, or had something thrown at them and 10 percent have been punched (**Figure 16.3**).

***Figure 16.3* Types of spousal violence**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specfic acts of violence by their husband/partner



Thirteen percent of ever-married women have experienced one or more acts of sexual violence by their current or most recent partner, the most common being physically forced to have sexual intercourse by their spouse when they did not want to (10 percent). Thirty-two percent of women reported ever experiencing emotional violence; 27 percent reported that their husband/partner had insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves.

Among women who have been married more than once, spousal violence could have been perpetrated by an earlier husband/partner. To capture the totality of women's experience of spousal physical or sexual violence, ever-married women were also asked about physical and sexual violence committed by their former husband/partner. Overall, 38 percent of ever-married women have experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner, and 20 percent experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

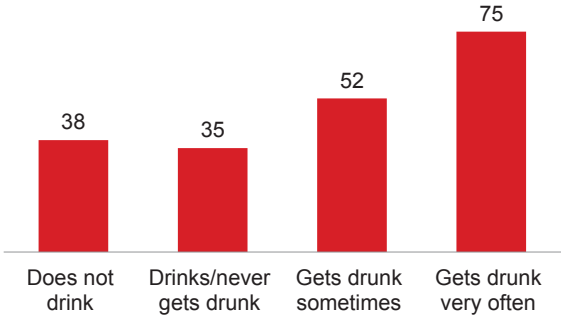
- Experience of spousal violence does not differ by urban-rural residence (45 percent each). However, does vary by province, ranging from a low of 30 percent in Matebeleland North to a high of 53 percent in Mashonaland West (**Table 16.10)**.
- Spousal violence is higher among women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (51 percent) than among currently married women (44 percent).
- Spousal violence decreases with education. Fifty percent of women with no education have experienced spousal violence compared with 30 percent with more than secondary education.

Patterns by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

- Women whose husbands/partners have more than a secondary education are less likely than women with less educated husbands to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional spousal violence (33 percent compared with 43-49 percent) (**Table 16.11**).
- Three-quarters of women (75 percent) whose husbands become drunk very frequently report have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional spousal violence (**Figure 16.4**).
- The likelihood of spousal violence increases substantially with the number of marital control behaviours the husband/partner displays; experience of spousal violence is more than two times as common among women whose husband/partner displays five controlling behaviours (95 percent) as among women whose husband/partner displays one or two controlling behaviours (43 percent).

Figure 16.4 **Spousal violence by husband's alcohol consumption**

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal (physical, sexual, or emotional) violence



- Spousal violence is also substantially more common among women who are afraid of their husband/partner. Differences in the experience of spousal violence according to women's decision-making capacity and attitudes toward wife beating are less striking.

16.7.2 Recent Spousal Violence

Table 16.12 shows that 20 percent of ever-married women have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their spouse in the past 12 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience with the spousal violence in the past 12 months varies inversely with age—the older the women, the less likely they are to have experienced recent spousal violence.
- Women who are employed but do not receive payment in cash (25 percent) are more likely to have experienced spousal violence than women who are employed and paid in cash or not employed (20 percent each).
- Women with more than secondary education are much less likely to have experienced recent spousal violence than women with less education (10 percent versus 19-22 percent).

16.8 Duration of Marriage and Spousal Violence

To study the timing of the onset of marital violence, the 2015 ZDHS asked ever-married women who experienced physical or sexual spousal violence when the first episode of violence took place after marriage. **Table 16.13** shows the interval between marriage and the first episode of spousal physical or sexual violence among women who have been married only once.

One percent of women report that spousal physical or sexual violence started before they were married. Fifteen percent of women report that violence initiated by 2 years of marriage, while 24 percent report that it started after they were married for 5 years. Twenty-nine percent of women said that spousal violence initiated after 10 years of marriage.

16.9 Injuries due to Spousal Violence

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married)

Table 16.14 presents information on the types of injuries ever-married women have endured as a result of spousal violence. Thirty-four percent of women who have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence received cuts, bruises, or aches; 10 percent had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; and 7 percent had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injuries as a result of the violence. Overall, 37 percent of women who have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have experienced one or more of these injuries, and 41 percent of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence in the past month have experienced one or more injuries.

16.10 Violence Initiated by Women against Their Husbands/Partners

In domestic violence, either person can be the instigator of violent behaviour. In the 2015 ZDHS, ever-married women were asked about instances when they were the instigator of spousal violence. Specifically, all ever-married women were asked if they had ever tried to instigate physical violence against their husband when he was not already hitting or beating them. **Tables 16.15** presents the percentages of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their husband or partner when he was not already harming them, by background characteristics.

Four percent of ever-married women report that they have instigated physical violence against their current or most recent husband, and 2 percent report that they have done so in the past year. Women who have

themselves experienced spousal violence are more likely to report ever initiating violence against their husband/partner (7 percent) than those who have not experienced violence (2 percent).

Additional information on women's violence against their spouse by their husband's characteristics and by empowerment indicators are presented in **Table 16.16**.

16.11 Response to Violence

16.11.1 Help-Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence

Table 16.17 presents information on help-seeking behaviour among women who have ever experienced violence, by type of violence experienced and background characteristics. Less than half of women (39 percent) who have experienced physical or sexual violence from anyone have sought help from any source. Another 19 percent have not sought help but have told someone that they were victims of violence. Four in ten women (42 percent) have never sought help or told anyone.

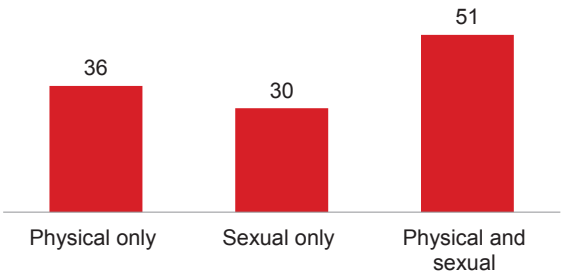
Trends: Among women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, the percentage who sought help increased from 31 percent in the 2005-06 ZDHS to 37 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS, and to 38 percent in the 2015 ZDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who experienced both physical and sexual violence were more likely to have sought help (51 percent) than women who experienced only physical violence (36 percent) or only sexual violence (30 percent) (**Figure 16.5**)
- Women living in rural areas are more likely that their counterparts in urban areas to have sought help (41 percent versus 35 percent).
- By province, help seeking is most common in Mashonaland West (52 percent) and least common in Harare (30 percent).

***Figure 16.5* Help seeking by type of violence experienced**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help



- Divorced or separated women are more likely to have sought help (44 percent) than never-married women (36 percent) or married women (38 percent).
- Help seeking for violence declines with increasing wealth, from above 44 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile to 36 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile.

16.11.2 Sources for Help

Table 16.18 presents information on the sources of help by type of violence. The majority of women who have experienced any form of violence and sought help did so from a member of their own family (54 percent), while 37 percent sought help from their husband's family. Twenty-one percent of women sought help from the police, and 8 percent from a friend.

Trends: Among women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the percentage who sought help from police increased from 10 percent in the 2005-06 ZDHS to 13 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS, and to 21 percent in the 2015 ZDHS.

List of Tables

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15-19	27.9	2.3	13.5	15.9	1,537
20-24	34.8	3.6	13.3	16.8	1,190
25-29	42.4	4.1	14.3	18.5	1,205
30-39	36.7	2.9	10.4	13.3	2,110
40-49	32.7	2.0	6.2	8.1	1,181
Religion					
Traditional	(25.9)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	41
Roman Catholic	31.8	1.6	7.6	9.2	466
Protestant	31.4	2.8	9.1	12.0	1,169
Pentecostal	32.9	2.3	11.5	13.8	1,793
Apostolic sect	36.9	3.2	12.4	15.7	3,039
Other Christian	31.5	3.9	9.5	13.5	315
Muslim	*	*	*	*	27
None	45.3	4.8	19.0	24.0	367
Other	*	*	*	*	6
Residence					
Urban	34.2	2.5	11.6	14.2	2,739
Rural	35.2	3.2	11.4	14.6	4,484
Province					
Manicaland	34.3	3.4	13.4	16.8	909
Mashonaland Central	34.5	2.7	12.3	15.0	647
Mashonaland East	45.1	2.1	14.2	16.4	691
Mashonaland West	38.6	2.4	10.4	13.0	850
Matabeleland North	27.3	1.4	9.6	11.0	335
Matabeleland South	23.3	2.9	7.8	10.7	311
Midlands	36.5	3.8	10.9	14.7	921
Masvingo	29.3	4.1	9.9	14.0	881
Harare	35.8	2.4	12.6	15.1	1,262
Bulawayo	31.4	2.9	9.2	12.2	415
Marital status					
Never married	22.9	1.3	9.2	10.5	1,729
Married or living together	36.8	3.3	13.0	16.3	4,593
Divorced/separated/widowed	47.6	4.2	8.4	12.7	902
Number of living children					
0	25.0	1.9	10.6	12.6	1,859
1-2	38.2	3.6	12.8	16.5	2,656
3-4	37.8	2.9	10.7	13.7	2,026
5+	39.9	3.1	11.1	14.2	681
Employment					
Employed for cash	39.5	3.0	11.7	14.7	3,458
Employed not for cash	39.6	4.6	15.2	19.8	253
Not employed	29.9	2.7	11.1	13.8	3,512
Education					
No education	37.8	1.7	15.0	16.6	96
Primary	37.5	3.8	12.3	16.1	1,910
Secondary	35.1	2.8	11.8	14.6	4,680
More than secondary	21.9	1.4	5.2	6.7	537
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	36.4	3.8	11.6	15.3	1,260
Second	37.5	3.6	12.4	16.1	1,239
Middle	34.9	2.9	11.4	14.4	1,270
Fourth	37.4	2.9	13.9	16.9	1,680
Highest	29.4	1.9	8.6	10.4	1,775
Total	34.8	2.9	11.5	14.5	7,223

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and who reported physical violence by a spouse, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known.

Table 16.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Zimbabwe 2015

	Marital status		
Person	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	64.0	na	53.9
Former husband/partner	26.9	na	22.6
Current boyfriend	0.3	2.9	0.7
Former boyfriend	2.9	5.1	3.3
Father/step-father	2.9	10.6	4.1
Mother/step-mother	2.5	14.0	4.3
Sister/brother	3.3	12.7	4.8
Daughter/son	0.1	0.7	0.2
Other relative	4.0	21.5	6.7
Mother-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Father-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Other in-law	0.4	na	0.4
Teacher	1.4	18.6	4.1
Employer/someone at work	0.4	0.1	0.4
Police/soldier	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	6.0	23.9	8.8
Number women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	2,120	395	2,515

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.3 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence: Ever[1]	In past 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15-19	9.5	4.7	1,537
20-24	13.7	8.0	1,190
25-29	14.9	9.0	1,205
30-39	15.9	9.4	2,110
40-49	13.0	5.8	1,181
Religion			
Traditional	(7.1)	(3.2)	41
Roman Catholic	13.9	6.6	466
Protestant	11.9	5.9	1,169
Pentecostal	12.8	6.1	1,793
Apostolic sect	15.2	9.3	3,039
Other Christian	9.3	4.0	315
Muslim	*	*	27
None	12.9	9.4	367
Other	*	*	6
Residence			
Urban	13.1	6.8	2,739
Rural	13.8	8.0	4,484
Province			
Manicaland	15.9	10.7	909
Mashonaland Central	14.8	8.9	647
Mashonaland East	15.0	7.7	691
Mashonaland West	18.2	8.8	850
Matabeleland North	8.2	3.2	335
Matabeleland South	5.1	2.7	311
Midlands	13.4	6.8	921
Masvingo	11.2	8.0	881
Harare	13.0	7.3	1,262
Bulawayo	11.6	3.9	415
Marital status			
Never married	5.8	1.1	1,729
Married or living together	14.4	9.7	4,593
Divorced/separated/widowed	24.1	8.6	902
Employment			
Employed for cash	15.9	8.5	3,458
Employed not for cash	11.9	8.1	253
Not employed	11.4	6.5	3,512
Number of living children			
0	7.6	2.7	1,859
1-2	15.9	9.3	2,656
3-4	15.2	8.8	2,026
5+	15.5	9.6	681
Education			
No education	13.7	9.2	96
Primary	15.6	9.2	1,910
Secondary	12.9	7.1	4,680
More than secondary	11.4	5.0	537
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	15.6	9.8	1,260
Second	15.0	8.9	1,239
Middle	11.9	5.8	1,270
Fourth	15.5	9.0	1,680
Highest	10.4	4.7	1,775
Total	13.5	7.5	7,223

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 16.4 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence according to the respondent's current marital status, Zimbabwe 2015

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever-married[1]	Never married	
Current husband/partner	60.8	na	54.6
Former husband/partner	29.6	na	26.5
Current/former boyfriend	4.5	43.8	8.6
Father/step-father	0.1	3.6	0.5
Brother/step-brother	0.5	1.3	0.6
Other relative	4.0	17.0	5.3
In-law	0.9	na	0.9
Own friend/acquaintance	0.6	5.4	1.1
Family friend	0.4	4.1	0.8
Teacher	0.0	0.2	0.0
Employer/someone at work	0.2	1.5	0.4
Police/soldier	0.2	0.0	0.2
Stranger	4.8	14.4	5.8
Other	1.3	7.8	2.0
Number women who have experienced sexual violence	878	100	978

[1] Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.5 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and current marital status, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Current age							
15-19	0.3	0.6	3.2	na	na	90.5	1,537
20-24	1.4	1.8	2.6	6.5	na	86.3	1,190
25-29	1.7	1.7	2.3	4.8	8.4	85.1	1,205
30-39	1.4	1.5	1.8	3.5	6.5	84.1	2,110
40-49	0.9	1.2	1.8	3.5	5.3	87.0	1,181
Marital status							
Never married	0.6	0.6	2.2	4.5	5.1	94.2	1,729
Ever married	1.3	1.6	2.3	5.4	8.9	84.0	5,494
Total	1.1	1.4	2.3	5.2	8.0	86.5	7,223

na = Not applicable

Table 16.6 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Zimbabwe 2015

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19	21.8	3.4	6.1	31.3	1,537
15-17	21.8	2.9	5.8	30.5	976
18-19	21.8	4.3	6.7	32.8	561
20-24	25.9	4.8	8.9	39.6	1,190
25-29	32.9	5.4	9.5	47.8	1,205
30-39	25.7	4.8	11.1	41.6	2,110
40-49	23.9	4.3	8.7	36.9	1,181
Total	25.8	4.5	9.0	39.4	7,223

Table 16.7 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	11.4	363
20-24	6.0	928
25-29	5.8	1,115
30-39	4.9	2,052
40-49	4.3	1,145
Religion		
Traditional	(0.0)	30
Roman Catholic	5.7	352
Protestant	4.7	800
Pentecostal	5.1	1,321
Apostolic sect	6.2	2,509
Other Christian	4.4	236
Muslim	*	20
None	5.2	327
Other	*	6
Residence		
Urban	5.2	2,010
Rural	5.7	3,593
Province		
Manicaland	5.1	723
Mashonaland Central	5.0	541
Mashonaland East	8.0	543
Mashonaland West	6.6	692
Matabeleland North	5.0	275
Matabeleland South	2.1	237
Midlands	6.9	725
Masvingo	5.0	674
Harare	4.6	923
Bulawayo	4.6	269
Marital status		
Never married	4.5	245
Married or living together	4.6	4,478
Divorced/separated/widowed	10.5	880
Number of living children		
0	7.9	239
1-2	5.5	2,656
3-4	5.0	2,026
5+	6.5	681
Education		
No education	2.9	91
Primary	6.3	1,663
Secondary	5.6	3,432
More than secondary	2.7	417
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.1	1,080
Second	7.8	997
Middle	5.2	987
Fourth	5.7	1,335
Highest	4.2	1,204
Total	5.5	5,603

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.8 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands or partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/partner: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	54.5	29.7	21.3	15.6	54.6	29.7	28.7	350
20-24	54.3	23.4	20.0	14.1	56.1	27.0	29.1	890
25-29	54.6	26.2	17.9	12.3	54.5	28.3	31.0	1,082
30-39	49.0	22.1	15.2	11.1	47.5	21.7	35.4	2,032
40-49	46.7	17.8	12.6	10.8	42.0	19.4	38.1	1,140
Religion								
Traditional	(41.2)	(12.3)	(6.4)	(6.2)	(58.7)	(2.9)	(25.8)	31
Roman Catholic	48.0	21.2	15.2	9.6	47.5	21.3	34.2	336
Protestant	50.3	21.1	15.9	10.0	45.9	23.2	37.1	776
Pentecostal	55.0	21.6	16.5	11.0	51.2	24.6	31.9	1,293
Apostolic sect	49.3	23.0	16.1	13.5	49.2	23.7	34.2	2,485
Other Christian	47.1	21.6	16.6	11.9	51.8	20.9	32.3	224
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
None	52.3	30.9	20.0	12.3	54.1	30.3	30.1	323
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Residence								
Urban	54.3	21.4	18.5	12.0	48.3	24.5	32.9	1,956
Rural	48.9	23.4	15.2	12.1	50.3	23.6	34.0	3,538
Province								
Manicaland	48.9	21.9	15.9	14.5	58.0	26.2	29.8	732
Mashonaland Central	52.8	25.3	19.0	11.5	48.8	25.2	31.7	550
Mashonaland East	52.9	24.9	16.7	15.6	48.6	26.7	34.4	547
Mashonaland West	50.5	23.9	14.0	11.5	57.9	23.6	29.3	691
Matabeleland North	37.2	17.2	12.2	7.0	43.1	19.4	46.9	249
Matabeleland South	33.2	16.9	11.2	8.3	32.8	15.0	54.0	198
Midlands	47.8	23.2	16.0	12.2	46.2	23.1	34.5	708
Masvingo	53.1	22.2	14.4	10.9	44.4	20.6	35.4	675
Harare	56.4	22.8	20.7	12.0	47.0	26.1	33.3	905
Bulawayo	58.2	20.7	16.7	10.4	57.5	24.2	23.9	240
Marital status								
Married or living together	48.8	21.3	14.6	10.5	48.1	21.9	35.5	4,593
Divorced/separated/widowed	61.2	29.9	25.3	20.0	57.1	34.4	24.3	902
Number of living children								
0	55.6	21.2	19.4	11.4	53.4	23.4	29.9	339
1-2	53.8	24.1	17.9	13.0	52.1	26.3	30.7	2,461
3-4	47.1	21.2	14.3	10.8	46.5	21.5	37.4	2,017
5+	48.7	23.0	15.4	12.6	47.3	22.6	34.7	678

(Continued…)

Table 16.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/partner: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of ever-married women
Employment								
Employed for cash	53.1	23.2	17.6	12.8	51.4	25.2	31.4	2,948
Employed not for cash	49.4	21.3	13.7	8.5	50.7	18.8	33.2	219
Not employed	48.1	22.2	15.0	11.4	47.1	22.8	36.6	2,327
Education								
No education	44.2	23.5	14.2	13.3	42.1	24.4	39.2	90
Primary	48.7	26.8	16.8	13.3	50.4	25.4	33.5	1,644
Secondary	52.3	21.7	16.2	11.7	49.7	23.8	33.1	3,359
More than secondary	48.2	14.4	16.2	9.5	46.4	18.5	37.7	401
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	47.0	26.3	15.8	11.9	46.8	23.4	35.9	1,050
Second	48.0	21.8	14.1	12.9	50.2	22.1	34.8	993
Middle	48.6	25.4	14.7	11.3	52.5	24.9	33.3	964
Fourth	55.2	22.7	20.1	14.2	53.3	28.0	30.9	1,313
Highest	53.5	18.1	16.0	9.7	44.9	20.6	34.0	1,175
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Most of the time afraid	72.8	51.9	47.2	39.8	76.3	59.7	13.3	444
Sometimes afraid	64.3	38.7	27.1	21.7	66.7	41.1	19.0	958
Never afraid	45.3	15.8	10.5	6.8	42.6	16.0	39.3	4,092
Total	50.8	22.7	16.4	12.0	49.5	23.9	33.6	5,494

Notes: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.9 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their husbands/partners, Zimbabwe 2015

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	30.7	3.3	11.9	15.2
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.3	1.6	4.2	5.8
Slapped her	26.3	2.2	10.0	12.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	5.0	1.0	1.9	2.8
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	10.0	1.5	3.8	5.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.1	1.3	3.2	4.6
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.5	0.5	1.4	1.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	2.1	0.3	0.8	1.1
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	12.7	2.4	6.9	9.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	9.8	1.9	5.2	7.0
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	8.5	1.6	4.6	6.2
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.3	0.9	1.3	2.2
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	31.5	7.2	16.3	23.5
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	12.4	3.0	5.9	9.0
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	11.8	2.1	6.0	8.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	26.7	5.6	14.6	20.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	35.4	4.8	15.1	19.8
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	45.0	9.0	21.1	30.1
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY ANY HUSBAND/PARTNER				
Physical violence	32.9	na	na	15.3
Sexual violence	13.6	na	na	9.3
Physical and/or sexual violence	37.6	na	na	19.9
Number of ever-married women	5,494	5,494	5,494	5,494

na = Not available

Table 16.10 Spousal violence according to background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	31.9	31.1	18.4	11.0	10.0	38.6	45.2	350
20-24	31.1	32.5	13.2	8.5	7.0	37.2	45.9	890
25-29	35.5	35.9	12.3	7.7	6.3	40.5	50.9	1,082
30-39	32.5	30.6	13.4	8.6	7.1	35.4	45.7	2,032
40-49	26.4	24.5	9.6	5.9	5.2	28.3	37.5	1,140
Religion								
Traditional	(15.0)	(23.4)	(9.3)	(9.3)	(5.1)	(23.4)	(30.3)	31
Roman Catholic	22.5	24.9	12.4	8.4	6.9	28.9	36.9	336
Protestant	30.6	27.5	10.7	6.8	6.0	31.5	41.5	776
Pentecostal	29.6	29.2	12.1	7.4	6.6	33.9	43.4	1,293
Apostolic sect	33.1	32.0	14.1	8.8	7.2	37.3	46.9	2,485
Other Christian	33.8	31.0	9.6	6.0	5.3	34.5	43.5	224
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
None	37.7	41.5	12.4	8.3	6.4	45.6	54.9	323
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Residence								
Urban	32.0	30.0	12.1	7.5	6.6	34.6	45.0	1,956
Rural	31.3	31.1	13.0	8.2	6.8	35.9	45.0	3,538
Province								
Manicaland	32.9	31.8	16.0	9.4	7.3	38.5	47.8	732
Mashonaland Central	30.4	26.1	13.9	8.4	7.1	31.6	41.1	550
Mashonaland East	29.1	37.6	11.7	8.4	6.6	40.8	48.7	547
Mashonaland West	33.3	37.9	18.2	10.9	8.5	45.1	52.5	691
Matabeleland North	22.5	17.3	5.5	2.8	2.5	19.9	29.9	249
Matabeleland South	26.0	23.2	5.5	4.3	3.3	24.4	32.4	198
Midlands	36.8	33.1	11.1	7.8	7.0	36.5	48.8	708
Masvingo	28.0	27.7	11.3	7.7	7.1	31.3	38.7	675
Harare	32.3	29.3	12.4	7.5	6.9	34.2	44.5	905
Bulawayo	35.9	28.8	9.1	4.8	3.9	33.1	49.7	240
Marital status								
Married or living together	29.9	29.2	11.5	6.6	5.5	34.0	43.7	4,593
Divorced/separated/widowed	39.8	38.5	18.9	14.9	13.0	42.5	51.4	902
Education								
No education	36.0	31.7	10.8	7.1	7.1	35.4	49.8	90
Primary	33.3	34.3	14.0	9.3	7.5	39.0	48.4	1,644
Secondary	31.6	30.4	12.5	7.6	6.4	35.3	45.0	3,359
More than secondary	22.5	18.2	9.6	6.0	5.9	21.8	29.9	401
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	33.1	31.6	14.2	9.9	8.2	35.9	46.3	1,050
Second	30.7	32.8	14.0	9.8	7.9	37.0	45.3	993
Middle	31.9	32.2	11.8	6.6	5.5	37.3	47.2	964
Fourth	33.8	32.8	14.0	8.4	7.6	38.5	46.7	1,313
Highest	27.9	24.7	9.5	5.5	4.4	28.7	39.8	1,175
Total	31.5	30.7	12.7	8.0	6.7	35.4	45.0	5,494

Notes: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.11 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner, by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's/partner's education[1]								
No education	27.3	31.3	18.4	12.1	8.7	37.6	42.8	71
Primary	35.7	33.6	13.3	9.0	7.5	37.8	49.2	977
Secondary	29.6	29.4	11.4	6.3	5.2	34.6	43.9	2,991
More than secondary	20.6	18.6	7.4	3.5	2.8	22.5	32.5	482
Don't know/missing	27.9	29.4	9.7	4.5	4.5	34.7	38.1	73
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	26.3	24.9	10.3	5.9	5.2	29.3	37.9	3,299
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	22.1	19.6	5.6	2.5	1.3	22.8	35.2	86
Is drunk sometimes	34.4	36.3	13.3	8.5	6.3	41.1	52.0	1,687
Is drunk very often	63.0	55.9	30.5	23.2	21.3	63.2	74.6	422
Spousal education difference								
Husband has more education	30.9	30.7	10.6	5.8	4.7	35.6	45.2	2,152
Wife has more education	32.6	30.5	13.3	9.7	8.0	34.0	44.4	960
Both have equal education	26.5	25.9	11.4	5.7	4.8	31.6	41.3	1,395
Neither has any education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Don't know/missing	38.9	37.8	18.2	14.2	12.4	41.9	50.4	975
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	31.3	30.4	13.2	6.6	5.0	37.0	45.2	148
Wife is same age	27.0	30.2	8.4	6.1	4.9	32.5	41.9	186
Wife is 1-4 years younger	30.1	32.0	12.1	7.8	6.4	36.2	45.2	1,621
Wife is 5-9 years younger	30.6	29.3	12.3	6.5	5.6	35.2	44.5	1,678
Wife is 10 or more years younger	28.6	24.0	9.3	5.0	3.8	28.3	40.2	958
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner[2]								
0	12.0	15.3	3.8	2.1	1.5	17.1	22.2	1,848
1-2	27.4	26.9	10.6	4.8	3.2	32.7	43.8	2,332
3-4	60.7	55.7	24.8	18.6	16.7	61.8	74.8	1,036
5	86.9	72.4	44.5	34.9	33.8	82.0	95.2	278
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]								
0	37.2	31.3	17.5	8.6	6.1	40.1	54.6	144
1-2	36.4	36.2	13.0	8.2	6.4	40.9	52.0	1,128
3	27.4	26.7	10.7	6.0	5.1	31.4	40.5	3,320
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]								
0	29.5	27.8	10.5	6.7	6.0	31.5	41.3	3,506
1-2	34.6	34.1	15.2	9.0	7.4	40.3	50.3	1,312
3-4	35.2	37.4	19.9	12.5	8.7	44.9	53.1	524
5	40.4	46.8	16.9	14.1	10.8	49.7	56.8	153
Woman's father beat her mother								
Yes	38.2	38.0	17.7	11.5	9.4	44.2	54.4	1,919
No	27.5	26.0	9.8	5.9	5.1	29.9	38.7	3,117
Don't know	31.2	32.7	11.4	7.7	6.1	36.3	48.6	458
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Most of the time afraid	64.3	62.9	34.7	27.4	24.9	70.2	76.0	444
Sometimes afraid	56.5	52.7	24.7	17.9	15.4	59.6	72.8	958
Never afraid	22.1	22.1	7.5	3.6	2.7	26.0	35.1	4,092
Total	31.5	30.7	12.7	8.0	6.7	35.4	45.0	5,494

Notes: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes only currently married women.

[2] According to the wife's report. See Table 16.8 for list of behaviours.

[3] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for list of decisions.

[4] According to the wife's report. See Table 15.7.1 for list of reasons.

Table 16.12 Frequency of physical or sexual violence

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months from any husband/partner	Number of ever-married women
Age		
15-19	31.5	350
20-24	25.3	890
25-29	24.7	1,082
30-39	18.2	2,032
40-49	10.7	1,140
Religion		
Traditional	(7.1)	31
Roman Catholic	12.5	336
Protestant	17.5	776
Pentecostal	19.4	1,293
Apostolic sect	21.3	2,485
Other Christian	16.6	224
Muslim	*	22
None	28.9	323
Other	*	5
Residence		
Urban	19.9	1,956
Rural	20.0	3,538
Province		
Manicaland	23.6	732
Mashonaland Central	19.3	550
Mashonaland East	20.2	547
Mashonaland West	21.7	691
Matabeleland North	12.2	249
Matabeleland South	15.6	198
Midlands	17.9	708
Masvingo	20.8	675
Harare	20.5	905
Bulawayo	18.0	240
Marital status		
Married or living together	21.0	4,593
Divorced/separated/widowed	14.4	902
Employment		
Employed for cash	19.8	2,948
Employed not for cash	25.1	219
Not employed	19.7	2,327
Number of living children		
0	21.9	339
1-2	21.6	2,461
3-4	18.0	2,017
5+	18.8	678
Education		
No education	19.4	90
Primary	21.7	1,644
Secondary	20.3	3,359
More than secondary	9.9	401
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	20.3	1,050
Second	20.9	993
Middle	19.6	964
Fourth	24.4	1,313
Highest	14.2	1,175
Woman afraid of husband/partner		
Most of the time afraid	44.5	444
Sometimes afraid	39.5	958
Never afraid	12.7	4,092
Total	19.9	5,494

Notes: Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands/partners. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.13 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner by specific exact years since marriage according to marital duration, Zimbabwe 2015

Years since marriage	Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration:				Percentage who have not experienced spousal sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
<2	1.6	na	na	na	76.2	415
2-4	0.9	21.6	na	na	66.7	495
5-9	0.3	15.7	30.7	na	62.3	969
10+	0.7	11.5	18.9	25.7	66.1	1,991
Total	0.7	14.9	24.0	29.0	66.3	3,869

na = Not applicable

Table 16.14 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from the violence, according to the type of violence and whether they experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Zimbabwe 2015

Type of violence	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of women
Experienced physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	38.2	11.4	8.5	41.4	1,688
In the past 12 months	45.4	13.1	10.9	49.2	837
Experienced sexual violence					
Ever[2]	35.8	12.8	10.0	38.5	697
In the past 12 months	35.3	11.6	8.9	37.8	511
Experienced physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	34.1	9.9	7.4	36.9	1,947
In the past 12 months	38.1	10.8	8.6	41.3	1,091

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.15 Women's violence against their spouse according to background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Woman's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever[1]	6.6	2.7	1,688
In the past 12 months	6.5	4.9	837
Never	2.2	0.9	3,806
Age			
15-19	2.1	1.2	350
20-24	3.1	1.7	890
25-29	3.3	1.7	1,082
30-39	4.1	1.6	2,032
40-49	3.7	0.9	1,140
Religion			
Traditional	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Roman Catholic	3.7	2.5	336
Protestant	4.0	1.7	776
Pentecostal	4.5	1.9	1,293
Apostolic sect	3.3	1.1	2,485
Other Christian	1.9	1.0	224
Muslim	*	*	22
None	2.2	0.8	323
Other	*	*	5
Residence			
Urban	5.2	2.2	1,956
Rural	2.7	1.0	3,538
Province			
Manicaland	2.6	1.1	732
Mashonaland Central	2.2	1.1	550
Mashonaland East	3.2	1.6	547
Mashonaland West	3.3	0.7	691
Matabeleland North	1.1	0.2	249
Matabeleland South	5.1	3.3	198
Midlands	4.5	1.2	708
Masvingo	2.5	1.9	675
Harare	5.0	2.0	905
Bulawayo	7.3	2.9	240
Marital status			
Married or living together	3.2	1.5	4,593
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.5	1.4	902
Employment			
Employed for cash	4.3	1.5	2,948
Employed not for cash	2.0	0.6	219
Not employed	2.7	1.5	2,327
Number of living children			
0	3.1	2.0	339
1-2	4.0	1.6	2,461
3-4	3.3	1.4	2,017
5+	2.8	0.7	678
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.0	0.5	1,050
Second	3.0	1.6	993
Middle	2.4	1.1	964
Fourth	4.9	2.1	1,313
Highest	4.9	1.8	1,175
Total	3.6	1.5	5,494

Notes: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.16 Women's violence against their spouse according to husband's characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months, according their husband's characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Husband's/partner's education[2]			
No education	3.0	0.8	71
Primary	1.4	0.6	977
Secondary	3.7	1.8	2,991
More than secondary	3.5	1.5	482
Don't know/missing	2.9	1.7	73
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	2.5	1.1	3,299
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	4.7	1.6	86
Is drunk sometimes	4.3	1.6	1,687
Is drunk very often	8.6	3.4	422
Spousal education difference[2]			
Husband has more education	3.0	1.5	2,152
Wife has more education	3.2	1.1	960
Both have equal education	3.5	1.7	1,395
Neither has any education	*	*	13
Don't know/missing	5.3	1.4	975
Spousal age difference[2]			
Wife older	4.8	2.2	148
Wife is same age	3.6	2.9	186
Wife is 1-4 years younger	3.3	1.7	1,621
Wife is 5-9 years younger	3.3	1.2	1,678
Wife is 10 or more years younger	2.4	1.1	958
Missing	*	*	1
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner[3]			
0	1.4	0.4	1,848
1-2	4.2	1.6	2,332
3-4	5.1	2.7	1,036
5	6.4	2.0	278
Number of decisions in which women participate[2,4]			
0	1.0	0.6	144
1-2	3.4	1.8	1,128
3	3.2	1.4	3,320
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[5]			
0	3.7	1.3	3,506
1-2	3.6	1.8	1,312
3-4	2.8	1.5	524
5	2.8	1.5	153
Woman's father beat her mother			
Yes	4.8	1.9	1,919
No	2.7	1.3	3,117
Don't know	3.7	0.8	458
Woman afraid of husband/partner			
Most of the time afraid	4.4	1.8	444
Sometimes afraid	4.4	2.3	958
Never afraid	3.3	1.2	4,092
Total	3.6	1.5	5,494

Notes: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes in the past 12 months

[2] Includes only currently married women

[3] According to the wife's report. See Table 16.8 for list of behaviours.

[4] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for list of decisions.

[5] According to the wife's report. See Table 15.7.1 for list of reasons.

Table 16.17 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour according to type of violence and background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

Background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	36.2	20.7	43.1	100.0	1,864
Sexual only	29.8	12.9	57.3	100.0	327
Physical and sexual	50.8	17.2	32.0	100.0	651
Age					
15-19	39.7	19.1	41.1	100.0	481
20-24	38.7	17.8	43.5	100.0	472
25-29	37.6	21.1	41.3	100.0	576
30-39	37.5	20.1	42.4	100.0	877
40-49	42.0	15.2	42.8	100.0	436
Religion					
Traditional	*	*	*	100.0	10
Roman Catholic	34.1	20.1	45.8	100.0	163
Protestant	37.5	19.9	42.6	100.0	419
Pentecostal	40.1	22.0	37.9	100.0	673
Apostolic sect	40.0	17.0	42.9	100.0	1,274
Other Christian	33.2	17.9	48.8	100.0	107
Muslim	*	*	*	100.0	12
None	35.5	18.9	45.6	100.0	180
Other	*	*	*	100.0	3
Residence					
Urban	35.0	25.8	39.3	100.0	1,075
Rural	41.1	14.9	44.0	100.0	1,768
Province					
Manicaland	33.4	16.6	49.9	100.0	366
Mashonaland Central	33.7	27.5	38.7	100.0	253
Mashonaland East	39.1	13.6	47.3	100.0	337
Mashonaland West	51.6	5.5	42.9	100.0	377
Matabeleland North	32.1	27.3	40.6	100.0	102
Matabeleland South	35.5	23.4	41.2	100.0	77
Midlands	48.2	9.7	42.2	100.0	374
Masvingo	42.6	15.8	41.6	100.0	292
Harare	30.4	33.9	35.6	100.0	514
Bulawayo	31.4	26.9	41.6	100.0	151
Marital status					
Never married	36.2	22.7	41.2	100.0	443
Married or living together	38.2	17.7	44.2	100.0	1,925
Divorced/separated/widowed	43.8	20.9	35.3	100.0	474
Number of living children					
0	36.7	21.7	41.6	100.0	523
1-2	39.0	18.9	42.0	100.0	1,156
3-4	38.9	19.7	41.4	100.0	856
5+	41.1	12.7	46.2	100.0	308
Employment					
Employed for cash	41.0	19.1	39.9	100.0	1,544
Employed not for cash	46.8	8.4	44.8	100.0	108
Not employed	35.2	19.8	45.0	100.0	1,190
Education					
No education	(44.0)	(10.0)	(46.0)	100.0	40
Primary	41.7	14.9	43.4	100.0	812
Secondary	37.6	20.8	41.6	100.0	1,844
More than secondary	36.6	21.1	42.3	100.0	147
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	43.5	15.4	41.1	100.0	510
Second	40.1	15.6	44.3	100.0	513
Middle	39.7	13.8	46.4	100.0	500
Fourth	36.6	21.1	42.3	100.0	714
Highest	35.5	26.7	37.8	100.0	606
Total	38.8	19.0	42.2	100.0	2,842

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Zimbabwe 2015

	Type of violence experienced			
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	Total
Own family	53.1	64.6	51.9	53.8
Husband's/partner's family	38.8	17.5	39.8	37.2
Husband/partner	0.4	0.0	2.5	1.0
Boyfriend	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Friend	4.9	13.7	11.9	7.8
Neighbour	3.2	4.3	7.0	4.4
Religious leader	3.4	2.3	4.9	3.8
Doctor/medical personnel	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.0
Police	19.8	6.5	27.2	20.8
Lawyer	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.6
Social work organization	1.1	2.2	2.0	1.5
Other	5.8	9.5	4.3	5.7
Number of women who have experienced violence and sought help	674	97	331	1,102

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 17

Key Findings

- ***Adult mortality:*** For women and men who have reached age 15, the probability of dying before age 50 is 28 percent and 30 percent, respectively.
- ***Maternal mortality ratio***: The maternal mortality ratio is 651 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for the 7-year period before the survey.
- ***Lifetime risk of maternal death***: Current levels of fertility and mortality indicate that 1 in 37 women will die from pregnancy or childbearing.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population, especially in developing countries such as Zimbabwe. Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult deaths, including maternal deaths. In the 2015 ZDHS, data were collected from women on the survival of their sisters and brothers to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. The inclusion of questions to determine whether any of the sisters' deaths were maternity-related permits estimation of maternal mortality, a key indicator of maternal health and well-being.

The term *maternal mortality,* used in this chapter, corresponds to *pregnancy-related mortality,* which is defined in the latest version of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). The ICD-10 definition of a pregnancy-related death is "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death" (WHO 2011). In keeping with this definition, the sibling survival module used in the DHS surveys measures only the timing of death and not the cause of death. The data collected in the ZDHS questionnaire refer to deaths within 2 months following a birth rather than 42 days following a birth.

This chapter includes results estimated from sibling history data that were collected in the sibling survival module (commonly referred to as the maternal mortality module) that is part of the Woman's Questionnaire. In addition to adult mortality rates for 5-year age groups, the chapter includes a summary measure ($_{35}q_{15}$) that represents the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 – that is, between the 15th and 50th birthdays.

17.1 DATA

To obtain a sibling history, each female respondent was initially asked to provide the total number of her mother's live births. The respondent was then asked to provide a list of all her brothers and sisters born to her mother, starting with the first-born child. The respondent was asked whether each sibling was still alive at the survey date. For living siblings, the current age was recorded; for deceased siblings, the age at death and number of years since death were recorded. Interviewers were instructed that, when a respondent could not provide precise information on the age at death or years since death, approximate quantitative answers were acceptable. For sisters who died at age 12 or above, three questions were used to determine whether the death was maternity-related: "Was [NAME] pregnant when she died?" and, if not, "Did [NAME] die

during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did [NAME] die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?"

Estimation of adult and maternal mortality requires reasonably accurate reporting of the number of sisters and brothers the respondent ever had, the number who have died, and for maternal mortality, the number of sisters who have died from maternity related causes. **Table 17.1** shows the number of living and dead siblings reported by the respondents and the completeness of data reported on current age, age at death, and years since death. There is no definitive procedure for establishing the completeness or accuracy of retrospective data on sibling survivorship. However, overall, the sibling history data collected in the 2015 ZDHS are complete and do not show any obvious defects that would indicate poor data quality or systematic underreporting:

- For 100 percent of deceased siblings, both age at death and years since death were reported.
- There were very few siblings for whom survival status was not reported (15 siblings).
- Among surviving siblings, current age was reported for all of the 37,509 siblings.
- The sex ratio for enumerated siblings (the ratio of brothers to sisters multiplied by 100) is 99.7 (**Appendix D, Table D.9**).

17.2 Direct Estimates of Adult Mortality

Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15-49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to respondent's siblings in each age group are divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during a specified period prior to the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the specified period. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

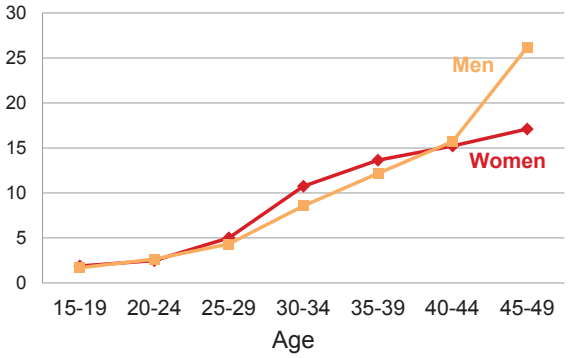
Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15-49 in the specified 7-year period preceding the survey by sex and 5-year age groups.

One way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate maternal mortality is to evaluate the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality. It is reasoned that if estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (maternal deaths in particular) are unlikely to be free of serious problems. Levels and trends in overall adult mortality have very important implications for health and social programmes in Zimbabwe, especially in the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Because of the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report. **Table 17.2** and **Figure 17.1** show age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15-49 for the 7 years before the 2015 ZDHS. To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates are calculated for the 7-year period before the survey (approximately late-2008 to late-2015). Nevertheless, age-specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7- year period is a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimise the sampling error.

Figure 17.1 **Adult mortality rates among women and men age 15-49**

Deaths per 1,000 population



- Overall, adult mortality is nearly identical among women (7.6 deaths per 1,000 population) and men (7.5 deaths per 1,000 population).
- Mortality levels rise rapidly with age. Mortality rates are higher among women than men in the younger age groups (between ages 25 and 39), while the reverse is true in the older age groups (age 40 to 49).

17.3 Trends in Adult Mortality

Adult mortality, summarised here by the age-adjusted rate for ages 15-49, decreased since the 2010-11 ZDHS. The rate decreased from 12.7 deaths to 7.6 deaths per 1,000 population among women and from 13.3 deaths to 7.5 deaths per 1,000 population among men. Age-specific assessments of mortality rates indicate a decrease among all age groups.

Table 17.3 provides an alternative summary, the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, ${}_{35}q_{15}$. That is, the probability of a 15-year-old woman or man dying before age 50, if experiencing the age-specific death rates in **Table 17.2**. The 2015 ZDHS data show that women and men have similar probabilities: 282 of 1,000 women age 15, and 300 of 1,000 men age 15 would be expected to die before reaching age 50. Reviewing trends since the 1994 ZDHS, the probability of dying among adults was lowest in the 1994 ZDHS (142 of 1,000 women age 15, and 202 of 1000 men age 15 would be expected to die before reaching age 50) and highest in the 2005-06 ZDHS (443 of 1,000 women age 15, and 494 of 1000 men age 15 would be expected to die before reaching age 50). In the 5 years between the 2010-11 ZDHS and 2015 ZDHS, the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 decreased from 395 to 282 among women and 428 to 300 among men. Confidence intervals for the ${}_{35}q_{15}$ estimates are presented in Appendix Table C.14 and indicate that the change between the 2010-11 ZDHS and 2015 ZDHS are statistically significant.

17.4 DIRECT ESTIMATION OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years prior to the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery in the specified period by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the specified period, by 5-year age groups.

Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate for women age 15-49 for the specified period by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths, and are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth, or within 2 months after the birth or termination of a pregnancy. Estimates of maternal mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). In this report, the direct estimation procedure is applied. Age-specific estimates of maternal mortality from reported survivorship of sisters are shown in **Table 17.4** for the 7-year period before the 2015 survey.

- The maternal mortality rate among women age 15-49 is 0.9 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure.
- By 5-year age groups, the maternal mortality rate is highest among women age 40-44 (1.6) and lowest among women age 15-19 (0.4).
- The percentage of female deaths that are maternal deaths varies by age and ranges from 5 percent among women age 45-49 to 31 percent among women age 20-24.
- The estimated age-specific mortality rates display a plausible pattern, being generally higher during the peak childbearing ages than in the younger and older age groups. However, the age-specific pattern should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of events: only 99 maternal deaths were reported among women of all ages, which represented 12 percent of female deaths.
- The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is estimated at 651 deaths per 100,000 live births during the 7-year period before the survey. In other words, for every 1,000 live births in Zimbabwe during the 7 years before the 2015 ZDHS, slightly more than six women died during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months after childbirth.
- The lifetime risk of maternal death (0.027) indicates that in the 7-year period before the survey, about 3 percent of women died during pregnancy or childbirth, or within 2 months after childbirth.

Maternal mortality is a difficult indicator to measure because of the large sample sizes required to calculate an accurate estimate. This is evidenced by the fact that the MMR is expressed per 100,000 live births, which demonstrates that it is a relatively rare event. As a result, maternal mortality estimates are subject to large sampling errors.

Figure 17.2 **Trends in maternal mortality ratios with confidence intervals**

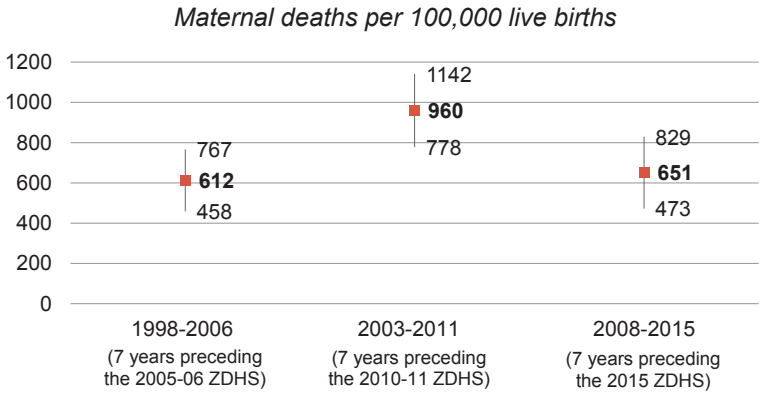


Table 17.4 and **Figure 17.2** show the confidence intervals surrounding the MMRs in the 2015, 2010-11, and 2005-06 ZDHS surveys. The decrease in the estimated MMR between the 2010-11 ZDHS (960) and the 2015 ZDHS (651) is statistically significant. Likewise, the increase in the estimated MMR between the 2005-06 ZDHS MMR (612) and the 2010-11 ZDHS (960) is also statistically significant. However, the difference between the MMR estimates from the 2005-06 ZDHS (612) and the 2015 ZDHS (651) is not statistically significant. Therefore, it appears that maternal mortality has returned to levels observed in the 2005-06 ZDHS with an increase in between.

List of Tables

For detailed information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1 Completeness of information on siblings**
- **Table 17.2 Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 17.3 Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 17.4 Maternal mortality**

Table 17.1 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings, and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	22,283	100.0	22,151	100.0	44,434	100.0
Living	18,869	84.7	18,640	84.1	37,509	84.4
Dead	3,405	15.3	3,505	15.8	6,910	15.6
Survival status unknown	9	0.0	6	0.0	15	0.0
Living siblings	18,869	100.0	18,640	100.0	37,509	100.0
Age reported	18,869	100.0	18,640	100.0	37,509	100.0
Dead siblings	3,405	100.0	3,505	100.0	6,910	100.0
AD and YSD reported	3,405	100.0	3,505	100.0	6,910	100.0
Missing only AD	nc	0.0	nc	0.0	nc	0.0
Missing only YSD	nc	0.0	nc	0.0	nc	0.0
Missing AD and YSD	nc	0.0	nc	0.0	nc	0.0

nc = no cases

Table 17.2 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Zimbabwe 2015

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[1]
		FEMALES	
15-19	31	16,199	1.88
20-24	51	20,326	2.49
25-29	116	23,096	5.02
30-34	217	20,182	10.75
35-39	184	13,497	13.64
40-44	126	8,248	15.23
45-49	85	4,953	17.10
15-49	808	106,502	7.6[a]
		MALES	
15-19	26	15,691	1.68
20-24	54	20,388	2.65
25-29	96	22,139	4.33
30-34	172	20,070	8.56
35-39	176	14,458	12.17
40-44	130	8,273	15.72
45-49	116	4,442	26.20
15-49	770	105,461	7.50[a]

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 17.3 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men for the 7 years preceding the survey, Zimbabwe 2015

Survey	Women ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]	Men ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]
2015 ZDHS	282	300
2010-11 ZDHS	395	428
2005-06 ZDHS	443	494
1999 ZDHS	289	382
1994 ZDHS	142	202

[1] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15

Table 17.4 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Zimbabwe 2015

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate[1]
15-19	20.2	6	16,199	0.38
20-24	31.0	16	20,326	0.77
25-29	16.2	19	23,096	0.81
30-34	10.7	23	20,182	1.15
35-39	9.7	18	13,497	1.32
40-44	10.6	13	8,248	1.62
45-49	4.5	4	4,953	0.77
15-49	12.2	99	106,502	0.90[a]
General fertility rate GFR[2]	139[a]			
Maternal mortality ratio MMR[3]	651	CI: (473, 829)		
Lifetime risk of maternal death[4]	0.027			
2010-11 ZDHS				
Maternal mortality ratio MMR[3]	960	CI: (778, 1,142)		
2005-06 ZDHS				
Maternal mortality ratio MMR[3]	612	CI: (458, 767)		

CI: Confidence interval
[1] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman age 15-49
[3] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[4] Calculated as $1-(1-MMR)^{TFR}$ where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey
[a] Age-adjusted rate

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SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION *Appendix* A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2015 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (2015 ZDHS) is the sixth in a series of Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in Zimbabwe. As with prior surveys, the main objective of the 2015 ZDHS is to provide up-to-date information on fertility and child mortality levels; maternal mortality; fertility preferences and contraceptive use; utilization of maternal and child health services; women's and children's nutrition status; knowledge, attitudes and behaviours related to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases; and domestic violence. All women age 15-49 and all men age 15-54 who are usual members of the selected households and those who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible to be interviewed and for anaemia and HIV testing. All children age 6-59 months were eligible for anaemia testing, and children age 0-14 for HIV testing. In all households, height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0-59 months, women age 15-49, and men age 15-54. The domestic violence module was administered to one selected woman selected in each of surveyed households.

The 2015 ZDHS sample is designed to yield representative information for most indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of Zimbabwe's ten provinces (Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Matebeleland South, Midlands, Masvingo, Harare, and Bulawayo).

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2015 ZDHS is the frame of the 2012 Zimbabwe Census Population, provided by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT). The census frame is a complete list of all census enumeration areas (EA) created for the 2012 population census. Zimbabwe is divided into ten administrative provinces, with each province divided into districts and each district into smaller administrative units called wards. **Table A.1** shows the distribution of population at the time of the 2012 census by the geographic domains of interest for the ZDHS, i.e., province and urban-rural areas. The proportion of population varies by province from 5.3 percent, in Matabeleland South or in Bulawayo, to 16.6 percent in Harare. In Zimbabwe, 33.1 percent of the population live in urban areas and 66.9 percent in rural areas. As presented in **Table A.2**, the household distribution is similar to the population distribution. In Zimbabwe, 35.9 percent of the households live in urban areas. **Table A.3** shows the distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by province and type of residence. In total, there are 29,365 EAs (excluding the institutional EAs), with 10,475 located in urban areas and 18,890 in rural areas. The average EA size is about 101 households whether in for urban or rural areas. The EA size is an adequate size for the primary sampling unit (PSU) with a sample take of 28 households per EA. The EAs' small size and the availability of sketch maps and other materials used to delimitate their geographic boundaries made census EAs an ideal unit for use as the frame for the first stage of the ZDHS sample selection.

Table A.1 Population distribution of the 2012 census population by province and residence, Zimbabwe

Province	Population in frame			Percent of total population	Percent urban
	Urban	Rural	Total		
Manicaland	269,784	1,433,139	1,702,923	13.8	15.8
Mashonaland Central	61,898	1,033,336	1,095,234	8.9	5.7
Mashonaland East	179,210	1,129,572	1,308,783	10.6	13.7
Mashonaland West	337,691	1,004,323	1,342,014	10.9	25.2
Matabeleland North	63,643	621,763	685,406	5.5	9.3
Matabeleland South	82,623	574,569	657,192	5.3	12.6
Midlands	376,605	1,037,403	1,414,007	11.4	26.6
Masvingo	135,134	1,317,084	1,452,218	11.8	9.3
Harare	1,938,469	109,818	2,048,287	16.6	94.6
Bulawayo	649,835	na	649,835	5.3	100.0
Zimbabwe	**4,094,891**	**8,261,007**	**12,355,898**	**100.0**	**33.1**

na = Not applicable
Source: The 2012 Zimbabwe Census Population, provided by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)

Table A.2 Household distribution of the 2012 census population by province and residence, Zimbabwe

Province	Households in frame			Percent of total households	Percent urban
	Urban	Rural	Total		
Manicaland	72,809	341,345	414,154	13.9	17.6
Mashonaland Central	15,904	244,161	260,065	8.7	6.1
Mashonaland East	45,763	277,871	323,634	10.9	14.1
Mashonaland West	84,546	230,769	315,315	10.6	26.8
Matabeleland North	18,616	142,999	161,615	5.4	11.5
Matabeleland South	21,187	126,627	147,814	5.0	14.3
Midlands	97,268	221,502	318,770	10.7	30.5
Masvingo	37,364	293,692	331,056	11.1	11.3
Harare	509,799	28,564	538,363	18.1	94.7
Bulawayo	165,332	na	165,332	5.6	100.0
Zimbabwe	**1,068,588**	**1,907,531**	**2,976,119**	**100.0**	**35.9**

na = Not applicable
Source: The 2012 Zimbabwe Census Population, provided by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)

Table A.3 Distribution of enumeration areas (EAs) and their average size in number of households, Zimbabwe

Province	Number of EAs			Average EA size		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Manicaland	673	3,340	4,013	108	102	103
Mashonaland Central	162	2,451	2,613	98	100	100
Mashonaland East	463	2,843	3,306	99	98	98
Mashonaland West	839	2,298	3,137	101	100	101
Matabeleland North	165	1,343	1,508	113	106	107
Matabeleland South	218	1,280	1,498	97	99	99
Midlands	981	2,230	3,211	99	99	99
Masvingo	372	2,907	3,279	100	101	101
Harare	4,920	198	5,118	104	144	105
Bulawayo	1,682	0	1,682	98	0	98
Zimbabwe	**10,475**	**18,890**	**29,365**	**102**	**101**	**101**

Source: The 2012 Zimbabwe Census Population, provided by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT).

A.3 SAMPLE ALLOCATION AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

The sample for the 2015 ZDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the sampling frame. Stratification was achieved by separating each province into urban and rural areas. In total, 19 sampling strata were created because there are no rural areas in Bulawayo. Samples were selected independently in each sampling stratum, by a two-stage selection process. In the first stage, 400 EAs were selected with a probability proportional to size (PPS) selection procedure according to the sample allocation shown in **Table A.4**. The EA size is the number of residential households in the EA based on the 2012 Zimbabwe Census Population. Implicit stratification with proportional allocation was achieved at each of the lower administrative unit levels by sorting the EA frame before the sample selection according to a certain geographical order within each of the explicit stratum, and by using a PPS selection procedure.

After the selection of EAs and before the main survey, a household listing operation was implemented in all selected EAs. The household listing operation consists of visiting each of the 400 selected EAs; drawing a location map and a detailed sketch map; and recording on the household listing forms all the occupied residential households found in the EA with the address and the name of the head of the household. The resulting list of households served as a sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Some selected EAs were large in size. To limit the work load during household listing, selected EAs with more than 200 households (estimated by the listing team in the field) were segmented by the listing team in the field before the household listing exercise. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to the segment size. The household listing was then conducted only in the selected segment (see detailed instructions for segmentation in the Manual for Household Listing). Thus, a 2015 ZDHS cluster is either an EA or a segment of an EA.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 28 households was selected in every cluster, by an equal probability systematic sampling based on the newly updated household listing. The allocation of the sampled households is shown in **Table A.4**. A total of 11,200 households were sampled, with 4,648 households in urban areas and 6,552 households in rural areas. A spreadsheet detailing the selected household numbers for each cluster was prepared. The survey interviewers then interviewed only the pre-selected households. In an effort to prevent bias, no replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementation stages.

Table A.4 Sample allocation of clusters and households by province and residence, Zimbabwe 2015

	Allocation of clusters			Allocation of households		
Province	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Manicaland	14	30	44	392	840	1,232
Mashonaland Central	9	31	40	252	868	1,120
Mashonaland East	12	29	41	336	812	1,148
Mashonaland West	15	26	41	420	728	1,148
Matabeleland North	10	26	36	280	728	1,008
Matabeleland South	11	25	36	308	700	1,008
Midlands	16	25	41	448	700	1,148
Masvingo	12	30	42	336	840	1,176
Harare	32	12	44	896	336	1,232
Bulawayo	35	0	35	980	0	980
Zimbabwe	**166**	**234**	**400**	**4,648**	**6,552**	**11,200**

Table A.5 shows the sample allocation of expected number of interviews with women and men. The sample allocation of women featured a power allocation with small adjustment because a proportional allocation did not meet the minimum number of 800 women interviews per survey domain required for a DHS survey. The expected numbers of completed interviews for women and men in **Table A.5** are based on the households' allocation in **Table A.4** after considering the households, the non-response rates for women and the men, and the average number of women 15-49 and men 15-54 per household.

Table A.5 Sample allocation of expected completed interviews with men and women by province and residence, Zimbabwe 2015

Province	Women 15-49			Men 15-54		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Manicaland	362	677	1,039	268	583	851
Mashonaland Central	233	701	934	172	603	775
Mashonaland East	311	655	966	229	564	793
Mashonaland West	388	587	975	287	506	793
Matabeleland North	258	587	845	191	506	697
Matabeleland South	284	565	849	210	487	697
Midlands	414	565	979	306	487	793
Masvingo	311	677	988	229	583	812
Harare	829	271	1,100	612	233	845
Bulawayo	907	0	907	670	0	670
Zimbabwe	**4,297**	**5,285**	**9,582**	**3,174**	**4,552**	**7,726**

The above sample allocation was calculated on the facts obtained from the 2010-11 ZDHS. There were 1.15 and 0.94 women age 15-49, and 0.98 and 0.85 men age 15-54 per household in urban and rural areas, respectively. The household response rates were 89.4 percent and 90.5 percent in urban and rural areas, respectively. The women response rates were 90.3 percent and 95.2 percent in urban and rural areas, respectively; and the men individual response rates were 78.1 percent and 90.3 percent in urban and rural areas, respectively.

A.4 HIV Testing and Expected Precision

As HIV prevalence is a key indicator for the 2015 ZDHS, **Tables A.6 and A.7** show the number of expected HIV tests for women 15-49 and men 15-54 and the corresponding precision of the HIV prevalence estimates by province. These estimates were calculated based on response rates obtained in the 2010-11 ZDHS, with 85.6 percent of the interviewed women and 80.8 percent of the interviewed men tested for HIV. In **Tables A.6 and A.7**, the HIV prevalence and the design effect (deft) are obtained from the 2010-11 ZDHS. **Table A.8** shows the expected number of children 0-14 years eligible for the HIV testing.

Table A.6 Number of expected HIV tests for women 15-49 and the expected precision by province, Zimbabwe 2015

Province	Women 15-49			Relative standard error and the 95% confidence limits		
	Number of tests	HIV prevalence	Deft	RSE	Lower limit	Upper limit
Manicaland	890	0.179	1.202	0.086	0.148	0.210
Mashonaland Central	799	0.151	1.482	0.124	0.113	0.189
Mashonaland East	827	0.178	1.220	0.091	0.146	0.210
Mashonaland West	834	0.178	1.375	0.102	0.142	0.214
Matabeleland North	723	0.202	1.663	0.123	0.152	0.252
Matabeleland South	727	0.227	0.980	0.067	0.197	0.257
Midlands	838	0.174	1.427	0.107	0.137	0.211
Masvingo	846	0.163	1.385	0.108	0.128	0.198
Harare	942	0.167	1.361	0.099	0.134	0.200
Bulawayo	776	0.211	1.274	0.088	0.174	0.248
Zimbabwe	**8,202**	**0.177**	**1.390**	**0.033**	**0.165**	**0.189**

Table A.7 Number of expected HIV tests for men 15-54 and the expected precision by province, Zimbabwe 2015

Province	Men 15-54			Relative standard error and the 95% confidence limits		
	Number of tests	HIV prevalence	Deft	RSE	Lower limit	Upper limit
Manicaland	688	0.100	1.232	0.141	0.072	0.128
Mashonaland Central	626	0.124	1.278	0.136	0.090	0.158
Mashonaland East	641	0.129	1.055	0.108	0.101	0.157
Mashonaland West	641	0.120	1.152	0.123	0.090	0.150
Matabeleland North	563	0.167	1.237	0.116	0.128	0.206
Matabeleland South	563	0.191	1.546	0.134	0.140	0.242
Midlands	640	0.138	1.338	0.132	0.102	0.174
Masvingo	656	0.129	1.154	0.117	0.099	0.159
Harare	682	0.097	1.293	0.151	0.068	0.126
Bulawayo	541	0.170	1.394	0.132	0.125	0.215
Zimbabwe	**6,241**	**0.127**	**1.283**	**0.043**	**0.116**	**0.138**

Table A.8 Number of children 0-14 eligible for the HIV testing by province and residence, Zimbabwe 2015

Province	Children 0-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Manicaland	447	1,537	1,984
Mashonaland Central	287	1,589	1,876
Mashonaland East	383	1,486	1,869
Mashonaland West	479	1,332	1,811
Matabeleland North	319	1,332	1,651
Matabeleland South	351	1,282	1,633
Midlands	512	1,282	1,794
Masvingo	383	1,537	1,920
Harare	1,023	615	1,638
Bulawayo	1,119	0	1,119
Zimbabwe	**5,303**	**11,992**	**17,295**

A.5 SAMPLE IMPLEMENTATION

An examination of the 2015 ZDHS response rates indicates that the survey was successfully implemented. **Tables A.9** and **A.10** present the interview response rates in the 2015 ZDHS for the women and men, by urban and rural area and province.

Tables A.11 and A.12 show HIV testing coverage for women and men by social and demographic characteristics, and **Tables A.13 and A.14** show HIV testing coverage by sexual behaviour for women and men.

A.6 SAMPLING PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLE WEIGHTS

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different provinces and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights are required for any analysis using the 2015 ZDHS data to ensure the actual representation of the survey results at the national and other domain levels. Because the 2015 ZDHS sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights are calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations are used:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} EA in stratum h from the sampling frame
P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} EA (household selection)

Let n_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the measure of size (number of residential households) according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total measure of size (total number of residential households) in the stratum h. The probability of selecting the i^{th} EA in stratum h from the sampling frame was calculated as:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let s_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment compared to the total number of households in EA *i* in stratum *h* if the EA is segmented, otherwise $s_{hi} = 1$. Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster *i* in stratum *h*, let m_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster was calculated as:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{m_{hi}}{L_{hi}} \times s_{hi}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is therefore the production of the selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

Therefore the design weight for each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet with all the sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household non-response and for individual non-response to obtain the sampling weights for the women's and men's surveys. The differences of the household sampling weights and the individual sampling weights were introduced by individual non-response. The final sampling weights were normalized to give the total number of un-weighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at national level, for both household weights and individual weights, respectively. The normalized weights are relative weights which are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios, but are not valid for estimating population totals and pooled data. The sampling weights for HIV testing are calculated in a similar way; however, the normalization of the individual sampling weights is different compared with the individual sampling weights. The HIV testing weights are normalized for male and female together at national level to assure that the HIV prevalence calculated for male and female together are valid. Sampling errors have been calculated for selected indicators for the national sample; for the urban and rural areas, separately; and for each of the ten provinces.

Table A.9 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

	Residence		Province										
Result	Urban	Rural	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total
Selected households													
Completed (C)	93.4	94.5	93.7	93.8	94.4	95.2	92.7	98.3	95.6	91.1	92.0	94.6	94.1
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.6
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.4	3.3	1.3	1.6	3.7	1.4	1.3	2.2
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	3.0	1.9	1.6	2.9	2.4	1.2	2.5	0.3	2.0	3.9	4.1	2.1	2.3
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other (O)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	4,646	6,550	1,232	1,119	1,148	1,148	1,006	1,008	1,147	1,175	1,233	980	11,196
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	98.1	99.3	98.4	99.5	98.8	99.1	98.7	99.9	99.4	98.9	97.7	98.2	98.8
Eligible women													
Completed (EWC)	95.1	97.1	96.3	96.4	95.9	96.8	96.0	97.4	96.4	97.1	94.9	94.9	96.2
Not at home (EWNH)	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.7	2.6	2.1
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.7
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.8
Other (EWO)	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,753	5,598	1,058	1,030	949	1,089	884	851	1,102	1,077	1,302	1,009	10,351
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	95.1	97.1	96.3	96.4	95.9	96.8	96.0	97.4	96.4	97.1	94.9	94.9	96.2
Overall women response rate (ORR)[3]	93.4	96.4	94.8	96.0	94.8	95.9	94.8	97.3	95.8	96.0	92.6	93.2	95.1

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)

[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.10 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

	Residence		Province										
Result	Urban	Rural	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total
Selected households													
Completed (C)	93.4	94.5	93.7	93.8	94.4	95.2	92.7	98.3	95.6	91.1	92.0	94.6	94.1
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.6
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.4	3.3	1.3	1.6	3.7	1.4	1.3	2.2
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	3.0	1.9	1.6	2.9	2.4	1.2	2.5	0.3	2.0	3.9	4.1	2.1	2.3
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other (O)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	4,646	6,550	1,232	1,119	1,148	1,148	1,006	1,008	1,147	1,175	1,233	980	11,196
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	98.1	99.3	98.4	99.5	98.8	99.1	98.7	99.9	99.4	98.9	97.7	98.2	98.8
Eligible men													
Completed (EMC)	88.2	94.7	92.3	94.6	92.6	92.8	94.8	90.8	91.8	94.1	86.4	90.4	91.9
Not at home (EMNH)	8.7	3.5	5.2	4.8	5.7	6.0	3.2	5.2	5.3	3.6	9.9	7.1	5.7
Postponed (EMP)	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Refused (EMR)	2.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.8	1.2	0.7	3.3	1.3	1.2
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.9
Other (EMO)	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,917	5,215	970	1,043	853	1,003	786	731	963	832	1,151	800	9,132
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	88.2	94.7	92.3	94.6	92.6	92.8	94.8	90.8	91.8	94.1	86.4	90.4	91.9
Overall men response rate (ORR)[3]	86.6	94.1	90.8	94.2	91.5	92.0	93.6	90.7	91.2	93.1	84.4	88.7	90.9

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)

[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

Table A.11 Coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

Characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number of women
	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing[2]		
Marital status						
Never married	91.4	4.8	1.6	2.2	100.0	2,666
Ever had sexual intercourse	92.7	4.2	1.1	2.0	100.0	841
Never had sexual intercourse	90.8	5.2	1.8	2.2	100.0	1,825
Married/living together	90.7	6.7	1.2	1.5	100.0	6,015
Divorced or separated	91.7	5.1	1.2	2.0	100.0	844
Widowed	90.0	5.1	2.8	2.1	100.0	430
Type of union						
In polygynous union	79.0	19.0	0.7	1.4	100.0	580
In non-polygynous union	92.0	5.3	1.2	1.5	100.0	5,359
Not currently in union	91.3	4.9	1.6	2.1	100.0	3,940
Don't know/missing	90.8	6.6	1.3	1.3	100.0	76
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	91.0	6.2	1.3	1.6	100.0	8,130
No	90.8	5.2	1.8	2.2	100.0	1,825
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	90.3	7.0	1.5	1.1	100.0	611
Not pregnant or not sure	91.0	5.9	1.3	1.8	100.0	9,344
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None	92.0	5.0	1.4	1.6	100.0	4,262
1-2	90.4	6.5	1.5	1.6	100.0	2,903
3-4	90.0	7.0	1.1	1.9	100.0	1,042
5+	89.7	7.0	1.3	2.1	100.0	1,748
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than 1 month	91.1	5.8	1.0	2.1	100.0	1,545
Away for less than 1 month	89.8	7.1	1.5	1.7	100.0	4,148
Not away	92.0	5.0	1.4	1.6	100.0	4,262
Religion						
Traditional	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Roman Catholic	89.6	6.4	1.8	2.2	100.0	670
Protestant	90.0	6.4	1.4	2.3	100.0	1,618
Pentecostal	91.6	4.6	2.0	1.9	100.0	2,679
Apostolic sect	90.3	7.3	1.0	1.4	100.0	3,829
Other Christian	95.2	3.1	0.5	1.2	100.0	589
Muslim	80.0	16.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	30
None	92.4	4.5	1.3	1.9	100.0	471
Other	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	9
Total 15-49	90.9	6.0	1.4	1.7	100.0	9,955

[1] Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e. positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g. technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) non corresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table A.12 Coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics: Men

Percent distribution of interviewed men 15-54 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

	Testing status					
Characteristic	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing[2]	Total	Number of men
Marital status						
Never married	90.0	6.6	2.1	1.3	100.0	3,619
Ever had sexual intercourse	90.2	6.4	2.1	1.4	100.0	1,777
Never had sexual intercourse	89.8	6.9	2.1	1.2	100.0	1,842
Married/living together	87.1	8.3	3.0	1.6	100.0	4,337
Divorced or separated	88.8	5.1	3.2	2.9	100.0	374
Widowed	84.8	4.5	10.6	0.0	100.0	66
Type of union						
In polygynous union	74.4	21.9	2.7	0.9	100.0	219
In non-polygynous union	87.7	7.6	3.0	1.6	100.0	4,118
Not currently in union	89.8	6.5	2.3	1.4	100.0	4,059
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	88.0	7.6	2.9	1.6	100.0	6,554
No	89.8	6.9	2.1	1.2	100.0	1,842
Male circumcision						
Circumcised	90.8	4.9	2.9	1.4	100.0	1,327
Not circumcised	88.0	7.9	2.6	1.5	100.0	7,057
Don't know/missing	66.7	25.0	8.3	0.0	100.0	12
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None	89.6	6.7	2.3	1.4	100.0	3,523
1-2	89.2	6.7	2.4	1.7	100.0	1,919
3-4	89.7	6.7	2.4	1.2	100.0	936
5+	84.9	9.7	3.8	1.6	100.0	2,018
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than 1 month	86.2	8.8	3.1	1.8	100.0	1,246
Away for less than 1 month	88.0	7.7	2.9	1.5	100.0	3,627
Not away	89.6	6.7	2.3	1.4	100.0	3,523
Religion						
Traditional	90.0	5.9	2.3	1.8	100.0	220
Roman Catholic	87.1	7.7	3.4	1.7	100.0	698
Protestant	88.4	7.7	2.8	1.2	100.0	1,272
Pentecostal	87.9	6.4	4.1	1.5	100.0	1,551
Apostolic sect	86.9	9.8	2.1	1.3	100.0	2,507
Other Christian	90.6	5.0	2.3	2.1	100.0	606
Muslim	88.7	7.5	1.9	1.9	100.0	53
None	90.9	5.3	2.0	1.7	100.0	1,479
Other	80.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	10
Total 15-54	88.4	7.4	2.7	1.5	100.0	8,396

[1] Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e. positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g. technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) non corresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table A.13 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behaviour characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV test status, according to sexual behaviour characteristics (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number of women
	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing[2]		
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	92.5	5.5	0.9	1.1	100.0	1,318
16-17	90.8	6.5	1.0	1.7	100.0	2,312
18-19	92.4	5.1	1.2	1.3	100.0	2,207
20+	89.0	7.2	1.7	2.1	100.0	2,238
Missing	85.5	7.3	3.6	3.6	100.0	55
Multiple sexual partners and partner concurrency in past 12 months						
0	91.0	4.9	1.6	2.5	100.0	893
1	91.0	6.2	1.2	1.5	100.0	7,055
2+	93.1	4.6	0.8	1.5	100.0	131
Had concurrent partners[3]	85.7	8.6	2.9	2.9	100.0	35
None of the partners were concurrent	95.8	3.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	96
Missing	76.5	23.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	51
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	91.5	5.2	1.2	2.1	100.0	1,447
Did not use condom	91.0	6.4	1.2	1.4	100.0	5,739
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	90.3	5.9	1.5	2.3	100.0	944
Number of lifetime partners						
1	90.4	7.1	1.1	1.4	100.0	4,799
2	91.9	4.8	1.2	2.1	100.0	1,868
3-4	92.6	3.7	2.1	1.6	100.0	1,108
5-9	92.6	5.3	1.2	0.8	100.0	244
10+	88.0	8.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	75
Missing	69.4	25.0	2.8	2.8	100.0	36
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	92.8	4.5	1.2	1.6	100.0	7,394
Received results	92.7	4.5	1.2	1.6	100.0	7,330
Did not receive results	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Never tested	73.1	23.1	2.0	1.8	100.0	736
Total 15-49	91.0	6.2	1.3	1.6	100.0	8,130

[1] Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e. positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g. technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) non corresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.
[3] A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey

Table A.14 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behaviour characteristics: Men

Percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-54 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV test status, according to sexual behaviour characteristics (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number of men
	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing		
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	90.3	7.1	1.5	1.1	100.0	849
16-17	89.9	6.3	2.4	1.5	100.0	1,228
18-19	88.1	7.2	3.2	1.5	100.0	1,525
20+	86.6	8.3	3.3	1.8	100.0	2,787
Missing	83.6	11.5	3.6	1.2	100.0	165
Multiple sexual partners and partner concurrency in past 12 months						
0	90.1	6.3	1.9	1.6	100.0	568
1	88.1	7.3	3.0	1.5	100.0	4,766
2+	86.5	9.1	2.6	1.7	100.0	1,218
Had concurrent partners[2]	75.9	20.3	2.5	1.2	100.0	241
None of the partners were concurrent	89.2	6.3	2.7	1.8	100.0	977
Missing	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	89.8	5.9	2.7	1.6	100.0	1,880
Did not use condom	86.9	8.5	3.1	1.5	100.0	4,104
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	90.0	6.5	1.9	1.6	100.0	570
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Yes	89.5	5.1	3.4	2.0	100.0	295
Used condom	89.3	5.0	3.4	2.3	100.0	261
Did not use condom	91.2	5.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	34
No (No paid sexual intercourse/no sexual intercourse in last 12 months)	87.9	7.7	2.8	1.5	100.0	6,259
Number of lifetime partners						
1	86.2	9.5	2.3	2.0	100.0	1,177
2	88.4	7.8	2.5	1.3	100.0	1,020
3-4	89.3	6.9	2.7	1.1	100.0	1,743
5-9	89.0	6.1	3.2	1.6	100.0	1,406
10+	87.3	7.4	3.4	1.9	100.0	1,042
Missing	78.9	13.3	5.4	2.4	100.0	166
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	89.2	6.2	3.0	1.6	100.0	4,825
Received results	89.0	6.3	3.0	1.6	100.0	4,724
Did not receive results	96.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	100.0	101
Never tested	84.7	11.5	2.4	1.4	100.0	1,729
Total 15-54	88.0	7.6	2.9	1.6	100.0	6,554

[1] Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e. positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g. technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) non corresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.
[3] A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. (Respondents with concurrent partners includes polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives).

HIV TESTING METHODOLOGY

Appendix B

The 2015 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (2015 ZDHS) included HIV serological testing of the household population to generate national and provincial estimates of HIV prevalence.

The HIV prevalence algorithm used for the official ZDHS HIV prevalence estimates provided in Chapter 14 of this report differs from the algorithm included in the initial survey protocol. This Appendix includes a discussion of the following:

- The consent procedures and specimen collection and handling
- The original testing algorithm as per the survey protocol
- The testing algorithm used for the official 2015 ZDHS HIV prevalence estimates
- The rationale for the change in testing algorithms
- A comparison of results from both algorithms

Procedures for HIV testing in the 2015 ZDHS consisted of the collection of blood specimens in the form of dried blood spots (DBS) on a filter paper card via finger prick (or heel prick for children under the age of 12 months) for anonymous centralized laboratory testing.

Specimen Collection and Handling

Female household members age 0-49 and male household members age 0-54 were eligible for the HIV test. ZDHS biomarker interviewers explained the blood collection procedure, the confidentiality of the data, and the fact that the test results would not be made available to the respondent. Informed consent for HIV testing was sought from parents or guardians of children age 0-6 years. In accordance with human subjects practices in Zimbabwe, for children/youth age 7-17 years parental/guardian consent and youth assent were sought for HIV testing. Minors age 13-17 who have ever been married, or who live in households in which no household members are 18 years of age or above, are considered emancipated and were able to consent to participate in the HIV test without the permission of a parent or guardian. ZDHS biomarker interviewers read informed consent statements aloud to participants and their parents/guardians and provided printed copies of the consent statements. Adults and parents/guardians provided written consent, and unemancipated minors age 7-17 provided written assent. Each household, whether individuals consented to HIV testing or not, was given an informational brochure on HIV/AIDS and a list of fixed sites providing voluntary counselling and testing services in surrounding districts within the province.

If a participant consented to HIV testing, five blood spots from the finger or heel prick were collected on a filter paper card to which a barcode label unique to the respondent was affixed. The barcode number was entered into the electronic Biomarker Data Collection Form on the tablet computer, using double entry for confirmation of data entry accuracy. A copy of the same barcode was affixed to the Blood Sample Transmittal Form to track the blood samples from the field to the laboratory. This protocol allows for merging of HIV test results with the sociodemographic data collected in the individual questionnaires after removal of all information that could potentially identify an individual.

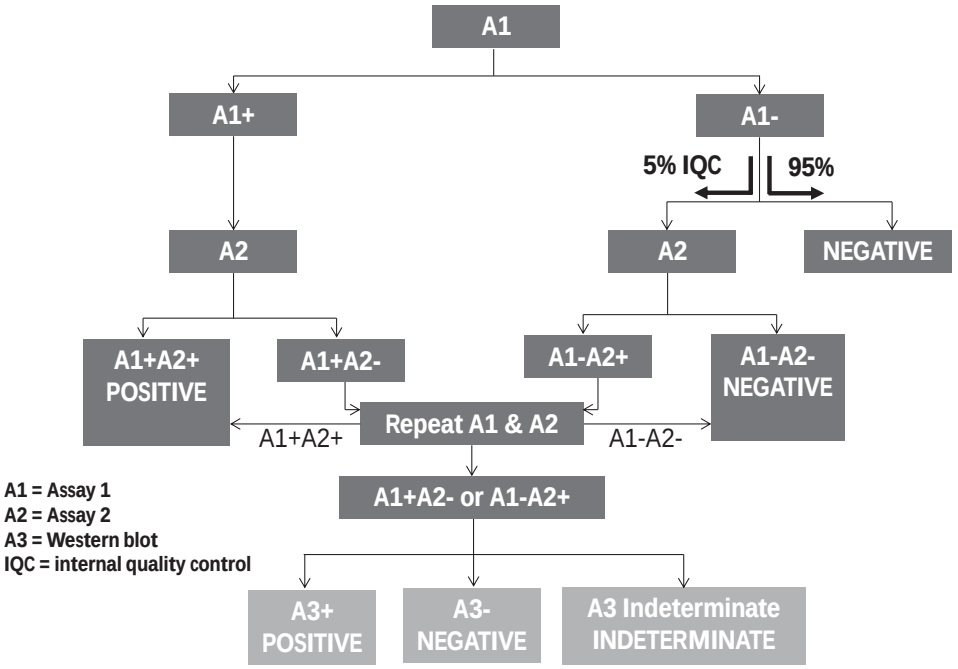
Blood samples were dried overnight and packaged for storage the following morning. Samples were periodically collected in the field, along with the signed consent and assent forms, and transported to ZIMSTAT in Harare to be logged in and checked; they were then transported to the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory (NMRL) in Harare.

After receipt at NMRL, the laboratory staff logged each blood sample into the CSPro HIV Test Tracking System database, given a laboratory number, and stored at -20˚C until tested. The HIV testing protocol stipulated that blood could be tested only after questionnaire data collection had been completed, data had been verified and cleaned, and all unique identifiers other than the anonymous barcode number had been removed from the data file.

LABORATORY TESTING

All HIV testing was conducted by NMRL. The testing algorithm for participants age 2 years and older specified in the original survey protocol is as follows. All specimens were first screened on a highly sensitive assay (Vironostika HIV Ag/Ab Combination assay—BioMerieux, Boxtel, Netherlands), and then all samples that tested positive on the screening assay were tested on a highly specific assay (Enzygnost HIV Integral II—Siemens, Marburg, Germany). If the two assays yielded discrepant results, they were repeated in parallel. If they remained discrepant after repeat testing, specimens were tested on a third assay, INNO-LIA™ HIV I/II Score Blot Assay (Fujirebio, Zwignaard, Belgium). The result of the third assay was used to render the final HIV result for the specimen (**Figure B.1**).

Figure B.1 **Original HIV testing algorithm, participants age 2 years and older**

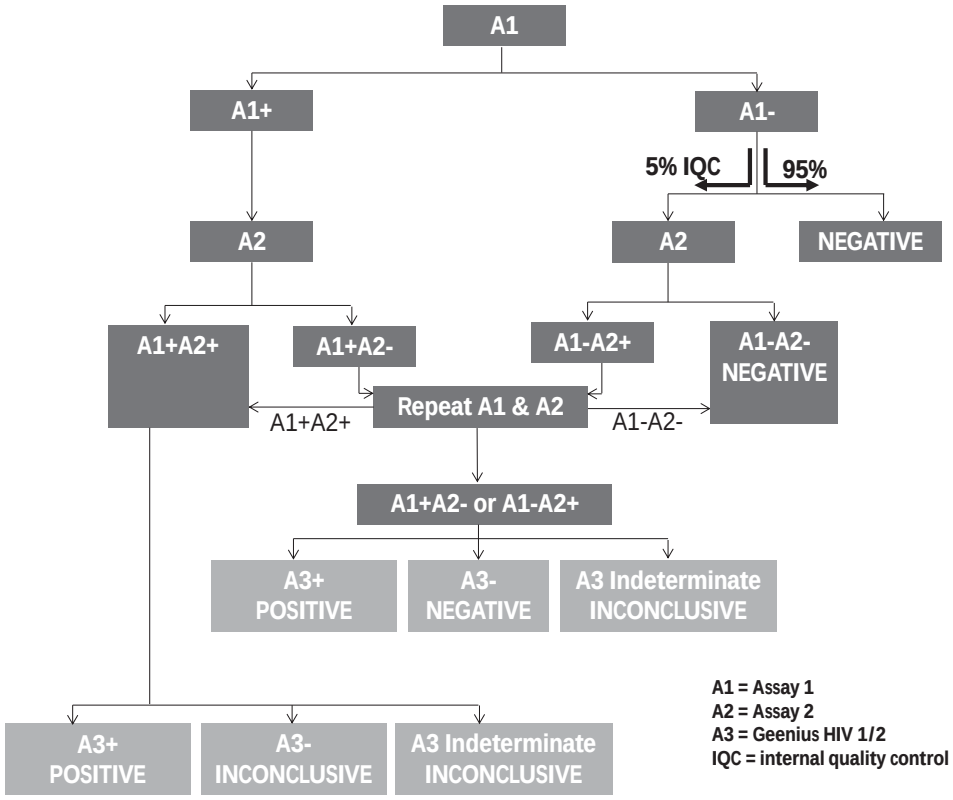


All survey specimens were tested on this algorithm in full, enabling the calculation of an HIV prevalence estimate according to the original survey testing algorithm, for comparison purposes. Recently, concerns have been raised that algorithms which include two enzyme immunoassays (EIAs) as the first two assays in the HIV testing algorithm—as in the original testing algorithm for the 2015 ZDHS—may misclassify some true negative specimens as positive, thus introducing a risk of overestimation in the HIV prevalence estimate. In accordance with new recommendations, released after the 2015 ZDHS survey protocol was finalized (see UNAIDS/WHO, 2015), a decision was taken to add an additional test to the algorithm. To reduce the risk of false-positive results, all specimens that were rendered positive in the original HIV testing algorithm for the survey were tested on a highly specific confirmatory assay, Geenius HIV 1/2 (Bio-Rad, France).

The algorithm used to calculate the official 2015 ZDHS HIV prevalence estimate is shown in **Figure B.2**. Both the original and the revised HIV testing algorithms are identical through the first two assays. However, in the revised algorithm, specimens that were found positive on the first two assays were then tested on Geenius HIV 1/2, and were rendered final positives only if the result of this test was also

positive. For the purpose of HIV prevalence calculation, specimens rendered "inconclusive" are included in the denominator of the percentage and not the numerator—i.e., they are treated as negatives. It should be noted that the final testing algorithm is not completely consistent with the latest UNAIDS/WHO guidelines regarding the classification of specimens that have discrepant results on the two EIAs. The latest UNAIDS/WHO HIV testing guidelines recommend that specimens that are positive on the first assay, negative on the second assay, and positive on the third assay should be rendered "inconclusive." In the case of the 2015 ZDHS, specimens with discrepant results were first tested on Western Blot for the original testing algorithm. In the final testing algorithm, these specimens were tested again on Geenius. If the results were positive for INNO-LIA and Geenius, there was sufficient evidence to render the specimen positive, even if one of the EIAs was negative. There were four such specimens in the survey.

Figure B.2 **Final HIV testing algorithm, participants age 2 years and older**



The HIV testing algorithm for children under the age of 2 years remained consistent throughout the course of the 2015 ZDHS. All specimens from children under the age of 2 years were screened on Vironostika HIV Ag/Ab Combination assay (BioMerieux, Boxtel, Netherlands). Specimens found positive on Vironostika were subjected to nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT) using the Roche Ampliprep/COBAS Taqman HIV-1 Qual Test. Those specimens found to be positive on NAAT were rendered HIV positive.

HIV Prevalence Results According to the Original and Final Testing Algorithms

As stated above, the official 2015 ZDHS HIV prevalence estimates shown in Chapter 14 are based on the final HIV testing algorithm shown in Figure B.2. In this Appendix, we compare these official results to those derived from the original HIV testing algorithm from the 2015 ZDHS protocol. The HIV prevalence estimates derived from the final algorithm are more refined than the results derived from the original algorithm. The addition of a highly specific confirmatory assay in the final algorithm helps to identify specimens that were false positive in the original algorithm. It is useful to present the findings from the original algorithm for two reasons. First, they are the results as per the testing algorithm in the survey

protocol that was agreed to by all stakeholders, and it is important to note how the results of the two algorithms compare. Second, the original HIV testing algorithm is more similar to the HIV testing algorithm used in the 2010-11 ZDHS, thus the HIV prevalence derived from the original survey algorithm is more comparable to the HIV prevalence estimates from the previous survey for trend analysis.

Tables B.1 and B.2 below show the HIV prevalence estimates according to both the final and original HIV testing algorithms for the 2015 ZDHS. Overall, the addition of confirmatory testing in the final algorithm resulted in a decrease in the HIV prevalence rate for women and men age 15-49 of 0.2 percentage points, from 14.0 percent to 13.8 percent. The difference between these two estimates is likely to be false-positive results in the original testing algorithm. Over 98 percent of the original 3,003 positive specimens (unweighted number) were confirmed positive on Geenius—only 1.8 percent of the specimens found positive according to the original algorithm, were found negative or inconclusive following confirmatory testing. As expected, the amount of difference between the HIV prevalence estimates from the two algorithms is similar across age, sex, and background characteristics, such that the patterns in the distribution of HIV are similar across the two algorithms.

Table B.1 HIV prevalence according to final and original HIV testing algorithms, by age

Among respondents who were tested according to the final and original HIV testing algorithms, percentage who are HIV-positive by sex and testing algorithm, according to age, Zimbabwe 2015

	Female			Male			Total		
	Percentage HIV positive according to:			Percentage HIV positive according to:			Percentage HIV positive according to:		
Age	Final algorithm	Original algorithm	Number	Final algorithm	Original algorithm	Number	Final algorithm	Original algorithm	Number
15-19	4.0	4.2	1,917	2.5	2.8	2,018	3.2	3.5	3,935
20-24	10.3	10.4	1,489	3.7	3.8	1,257	7.3	7.4	2,745
25-29	15.5	15.5	1,453	7.5	7.8	1,052	12.1	12.3	2,505
30-34	21.9	22.0	1,408	13.1	13.3	1,049	18.2	18.3	2,457
35-39	28.0	28.3	1,064	18.0	18.5	831	23.6	24.0	1,895
40-44	31.3	31.4	847	27.0	27.2	737	29.3	29.4	1,585
45-49	24.3	24.3	489	23.2	23.2	532	23.7	23.7	1,021
50-54	na	na	na	28.9	29.1	333	na	na	333
Total 15-49	16.7	16.8	8,667	10.5	10.8	7,475	13.8	14.0	16,142
Total 15-54	na	na	na	11.3	11.6	7,808	na	na	na

Note: The “Final algorithm” columns show the official 2015 ZDHS HIV prevalence estimates.
na = Not applicable

Table B.2 HIV prevalence according to final and original HIV testing algorithms, by socioeconomic characteristics

Among women and men age 15-49 who were tested according to the final and original HIV testing algorithms, percentage who are HIV-positive by sex and testing algorithm, according to socioeconomic characteristics, Zimbabwe 2015

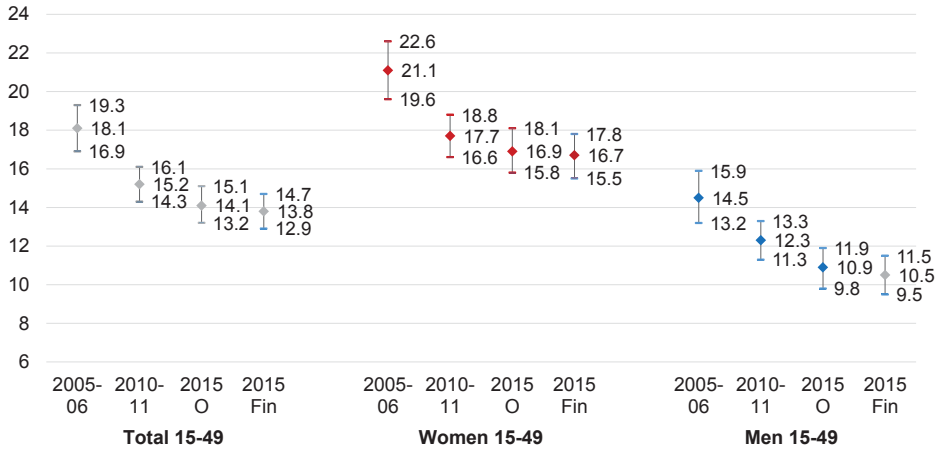
	Women			Men			Total		
	Percentage HIV positive according to:			Percentage HIV positive according to:			Percentage HIV positive according to:		
Background characteristic	Final algorithm	Original algorithm	Number	Final algorithm	Original algorithm	Number	Final algorithm	Original algorithm	Number
Residence									
Urban	16.8	17.0	3,334	11.3	11.5	2,698	14.3	14.5	6,031
Rural	16.6	16.7	5,334	10.1	10.4	4,777	13.5	13.7	10,111
Province									
Manicaland	12.9	12.9	1,102	7.9	7.9	996	10.5	10.5	2,099
Mashonaland Central	13.7	13.9	768	10.0	10.5	748	11.9	12.3	1,517
Mashonaland East	18.0	18.1	829	12.0	12.1	750	15.2	15.3	1,579
Mashonaland West	16.3	16.5	1,010	9.8	10.0	933	13.2	13.4	1,943
Matabeleland North	21.6	21.8	405	12.8	13.4	340	17.6	18.0	745
Matabeleland South	27.3	27.4	365	14.7	15.0	313	21.5	21.7	678
Midlands	17.8	18.0	1,100	11.6	12.1	919	15.0	15.3	2,018
Masvingo	16.2	16.4	1,033	8.4	8.6	784	12.9	13.1	1,818
Harare	16.5	16.6	1,553	10.5	10.7	1,312	13.8	13.9	2,865
Bulawayo	15.1	15.4	502	13.3	13.6	379	14.3	14.6	881
Education									
No education	16.4	16.4	107	(9.0)	(9.0)	36	14.5	14.5	143
Primary	20.5	20.7	2,217	11.7	12.1	1,679	16.7	17.0	3,896
Secondary	15.7	15.8	5,737	10.2	10.4	4,998	13.1	13.3	10,735
More than secondary	11.5	11.8	607	9.9	10.2	762	10.6	10.9	1,368
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	17.9	17.9	1,472	11.8	12.0	1,135	15.2	15.4	2,606
Second	15.3	15.6	1,467	11.2	11.4	1,320	13.4	13.6	2,787
Middle	17.7	17.8	1,540	9.6	9.9	1,457	13.8	14.0	2,997
Fourth	19.5	19.7	2,046	11.5	11.7	1,753	15.8	16.0	3,798
Highest	13.2	13.4	2,143	9.0	9.2	1,810	11.3	11.5	3,953
Total 15-49	16.7	16.8	8,667	10.6	10.8	7,475	13.8	14.0	16,142

Note: The “Final algorithm” columns show the official 2015 ZDHS HIV prevalence estimates.

Trends in HIV prevalence are addressed in **Figure B.3**. As noted above, the HIV prevalence estimate for the 2015 ZDHS according to the final HIV testing algorithm is 0.2 percentage points lower than the HIV prevalence estimate according to the original HIV testing algorithm. The HIV testing algorithm used in the 2010-11 survey was similar to the original HIV testing algorithm for the 2015 ZDHS. Therefore, it is important to note that when comparing results from the 2010-11 ZDHS with those from the 2015 ZDHS, part of this difference could be due to using two different testing algorithms that are not strictly comparable.

As shown in **Figure B.3**, HIV prevalence decreased from 15.2 percent in the 2010-11 ZDHS to 14.0 percent according to the 2015 ZDHS original algorithm estimate and 13.8 according to the final algorithm. The difference between the two results for the 2015 survey is quite small relative to the change since the 2010-11 survey. Therefore, most of the difference observed between the 2010-11 ZDHS results and the 2015 ZDHS final algorithm results is likely to reflect a change in the population over time, with a small portion of this difference being attributable to the change in the testing algorithm.

Figure B.3 Trends in HIV prevalence



O = HIV prevalence estimate according to original testing algorithm.
Fin = HIV prevalence estimate according to the final result using the original testing algorithm and confirmation of all positive smpales on a thris assay.

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix C

Estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: non-sampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2015 Zimbabwe DHS (ZDHS) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2015 ZDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2015 ZDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. Sampling errors are computed in either ISSA or SAS, using programs developed by ICF International. These programs use the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H,

m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,

y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,

x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and

f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2015 ZDHS, there were 400 non-empty clusters. Hence, 400 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1) r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 400 clusters,

$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 399 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and

k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2015 ZDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the 10 regions. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are shown in **Table C.1. Tables C.2** through **C.14** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of un-weighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE), for each selected variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *the number of children ever born for women 40-49 years*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 4.156 and its standard error is 0.074. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., 4.156 ± 2×0.074. There is a high probability (95 percent) that the true proportion of women 40-49 with children ever born is between 4.007 and 4.305.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 1.58. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.58 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table C.1 List of indicators for sampling errors, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Estimate	Base population
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All women 15-49
No education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Secondary or higher education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Never married (never in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married (in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49
Married before age 20	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	Women age 40-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilisation	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49 using modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All women 15-49
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	Proportion	Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years
Had diarrhoea in 2 weeks before survey	Proportion	Children under 5 years
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 years with diarrhoea in past two weeks
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 years with diarrhoea in past two weeks
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received all vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 years who were measured
anaemia in children	Proportion	Children 6-59 months who were tested
anaemia in women	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were tested
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	All women 15-49 who had sex in past 12 months
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	Proportion	All women 15-49
Ever experienced any sexual violence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	Proportion	All women 15-49
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	Proportion	All women 15-49
Total Fetility Rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure to child birth
Neonatal mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under five mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Adult mortality rate**	Rate	Women age 15-49 exposed to the risk of mortality
Maternal mortality rate**	Rate	Number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49
Maternal mortality ratio	Ratio	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
HIV positive	Proportion	All women 15-49 tested
MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	All men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All men 15-49
No education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Secondary or higher education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Never married (in union)	Proportion	All men 15-49
Currently married (in union)	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All men 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	All men 15-49 who were measured
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	Proportion	All men 15-49 who were measured
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	Proportion	All men 15-49 who were measured
Adult mortality rate**	Rate	Men age 15-49 exposed to the risk of mortality
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	All men 15-49 who had sex in past 12 months
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	Proportion	All never married men 15-24
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	Proportion	All never married men 15-24
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
HIV positive (15-49)	Proportion	All men 15-49 tested
HIV positive (15-59)	Proportion	All men 15-59 tested
WOMEN and MEN		
HIV positive (15-49)	Proportion	All women and men 15-49 tested

* Mortality rates are calculated for last 0-4 years before the survey for the national smaple, and last 0-9 years before the survey for regional samples
**Adult and maternal mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-7 years before the survey

Table C.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.385	0.011	9,955	9,955	2.294	0.029	0.362	0.407
Literacy	0.944	0.004	9,955	9,955	1.546	0.004	0.937	0.951
No education	0.013	0.002	9,955	9,955	1.656	0.147	0.009	0.016
Secondary or higher education	0.729	0.010	9,955	9,955	2.248	0.014	0.709	0.749
Never married (never in union)	0.252	0.007	9,955	9,955	1.499	0.026	0.239	0.265
Currently married (in union)	0.618	0.007	9,955	9,955	1.485	0.012	0.603	0.632
Married before age 20	0.529	0.009	7,799	7,756	1.656	0.018	0.510	0.548
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.403	0.009	7,799	7,756	1.610	0.022	0.385	0.421
Currently pregnant	0.063	0.003	9,955	9,955	1.175	0.045	0.058	0.069
Children ever born	2.177	0.030	9,955	9,955	1.489	0.014	2.118	2.237
Children surviving	1.998	0.025	9,955	9,955	1.398	0.013	1.948	2.049
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.156	0.074	1,561	1,548	1.328	0.018	4.007	4.305
Currently using any method	0.668	0.009	6,015	6,151	1.470	0.013	0.650	0.685
Currently using a modern method	0.658	0.009	6,015	6,151	1.516	0.014	0.639	0.676
Currently using pill	0.409	0.008	6,015	6,151	1.300	0.020	0.392	0.425
Currently using IUD	0.006	0.001	6,015	6,151	1.256	0.206	0.004	0.009
Currently using condoms	0.038	0.003	6,015	6,151	1.272	0.082	0.032	0.044
Currently using injectables	0.096	0.005	6,015	6,151	1.298	0.051	0.086	0.106
Currently using implants	0.096	0.005	6,015	6,151	1.301	0.051	0.087	0.106
Currently using female sterilisation	0.008	0.001	6,015	6,151	1.011	0.147	0.006	0.010
Using public sector source	0.730	0.011	4,786	4,745	1.764	0.016	0.707	0.753
Want no more children	0.409	0.009	6,015	6,151	1.377	0.021	0.391	0.426
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.347	0.007	6,015	6,151	1.222	0.022	0.332	0.362
Ideal number of children	3.948	0.037	9,923	9,920	2.007	0.009	3.874	4.022
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.933	0.008	4,833	4,988	2.154	0.008	0.918	0.948
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.543	0.010	4,833	4,988	1.461	0.019	0.523	0.564
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.781	0.012	6,132	6,418	2.061	0.016	0.757	0.806
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.167	0.007	5,807	6,055	1.389	0.041	0.154	0.181
Treated with ORS	0.405	0.021	931	1,014	1.303	0.051	0.364	0.446
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.394	0.021	931	1,014	1.358	0.054	0.352	0.437
Vaccination card seen	0.779	0.016	1,151	1,216	1.312	0.020	0.748	0.811
Received BCG vaccination	0.899	0.013	1,151	1,216	1.468	0.014	0.873	0.924
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.834	0.015	1,151	1,216	1.366	0.018	0.805	0.864
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.823	0.015	1,151	1,216	1.366	0.018	0.792	0.853
Received measles vaccination	0.819	0.017	1,151	1,216	1.501	0.020	0.786	0.853
Received all vaccinations	0.760	0.018	1,151	1,216	1.419	0.023	0.725	0.796
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.268	0.008	6,100	6,327	1.357	0.030	0.252	0.284
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.032	0.003	6,057	6,282	1.143	0.082	0.027	0.037
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.084	0.004	6,130	6,358	1.217	0.053	0.075	0.093
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.368	0.009	5,208	5,376	1.275	0.023	0.350	0.385
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.268	0.006	9,265	9,235	1.388	0.024	0.255	0.281
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.060	0.003	8,905	8,926	1.211	0.051	0.054	0.067
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.349	0.007	8,905	8,926	1.437	0.021	0.334	0.363
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.011	0.001	9,955	9,955	1.270	0.119	0.009	0.014
Condom use at last sex	0.496	0.050	131	112	1.128	0.100	0.397	0.595
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.794	0.012	2,279	2,192	1.419	0.015	0.770	0.818
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.146	0.011	2,279	2,192	1.429	0.072	0.125	0.167
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.488	0.007	9,955	9,955	1.481	0.015	0.473	0.503
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.348	0.008	7,223	7,223	1.462	0.024	0.332	0.365
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.135	0.005	7,223	7,223	1.320	0.039	0.125	0.146
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.354	0.009	5,800	5,494	1.464	0.026	0.336	0.373
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.198	0.007	5,800	5,494	1.410	0.037	0.184	0.213
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.024	0.091	27,747	27,669	1.434	0.023	3.842	4.207
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	29	6,148	6,445	1.205	2.599	0.091	23.358	33.754
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	21	6,161	6,465	1.109	2.151	0.100	17.104	25.707
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	50	6,166	6,465	1.112	3.158	0.063	43.645	56.278
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	20	6,137	6,452	1.225	2.279	0.115	15.257	24.374
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	69	6,201	6,504	1.250	4.289	0.062	60.210	77.364
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.167	0.006	9,055	8,667	1.467	0.034	0.155	0.178
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.361	0.012	8,018	8,041	2.158	0.032	0.338	0.384
Literacy	0.942	0.004	8,018	8,041	1.495	0.004	0.934	0.950
No education	0.005	0.001	8,018	8,041	1.266	0.204	0.003	0.007
Secondary or higher education	0.771	0.009	8,018	8,041	1.900	0.012	0.753	0.789
Never married (in union)	0.451	0.008	8,018	8,041	1.406	0.017	0.435	0.466
Currently married (in union)	0.499	0.008	8,018	8,041	1.425	0.016	0.483	0.515
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.467	0.009	5,953	5,914	1.321	0.018	0.450	0.484
Want no more children	0.307	0.010	3,999	4,010	1.364	0.032	0.287	0.326
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.413	0.009	3,999	4,010	1.175	0.022	0.394	0.431
Ideal number of children	4.459	0.061	7,965	7,976	1.782	0.014	4.336	4.582
men with any anaemia	0.147	0.006	7,254	7,275	1.353	0.039	0.135	0.158
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.132	0.005	7,640	7,720	1.185	0.035	0.123	0.141
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.120	0.006	7,640	7,720	1.572	0.049	0.108	0.132
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.142	0.005	8,018	8,041	1.223	0.034	0.133	0.152
Condom use at last sex	0.373	0.019	1,166	1,144	1.315	0.050	0.335	0.410
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.600	0.011	3,075	3,085	1.250	0.018	0.578	0.622
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.300	0.010	3,075	3,085	1.207	0.033	0.280	0.320
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.036	0.003	8,018	8,041	1.253	0.073	0.030	0.041
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.359	0.007	8,018	8,041	1.360	0.020	0.344	0.373
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.105	0.005	7,082	7,475	1.387	0.048	0.095	0.115
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.113	0.005	7,420	7,808	1.403	0.046	0.103	0.123
			WOMEN and MEN					
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.138	0.005	16,137	16,142	1.719	0.034	0.129	0.147

Table C.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	4,521	3,829	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.985	0.003	4,521	3,829	1.425	0.003	0.979	0.990
No education	0.003	0.001	4,521	3,829	1.447	0.399	0.001	0.005
Secondary or higher education	0.904	0.009	4,521	3,829	2.017	0.010	0.886	0.922
Never married (never in union)	0.311	0.012	4,521	3,829	1.694	0.038	0.287	0.334
Currently married (in union)	0.548	0.013	4,521	3,829	1.690	0.023	0.523	0.573
Married before age 20	0.391	0.016	3,670	3,105	1.998	0.041	0.359	0.423
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.272	0.014	3,670	3,105	1.966	0.053	0.243	0.301
Currently pregnant	0.053	0.004	4,521	3,829	1.280	0.081	0.044	0.061
Children ever born	1.697	0.041	4,521	3,829	1.742	0.024	1.615	1.780
Children surviving	1.591	0.037	4,521	3,829	1.662	0.023	1.518	1.664
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.173	0.093	661	541	1.383	0.029	2.988	3.358
Currently using any method	0.715	0.013	2,478	2,100	1.419	0.018	0.689	0.740
Currently using a modern method	0.707	0.013	2,478	2,100	1.418	0.018	0.681	0.733
Currently using pill	0.441	0.012	2,478	2,100	1.178	0.027	0.417	0.464
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.003	2,478	2,100	1.470	0.296	0.004	0.016
Currently using condoms	0.053	0.007	2,478	2,100	1.498	0.128	0.039	0.066
Currently using injectables	0.066	0.006	2,478	2,100	1.283	0.097	0.053	0.079
Currently using implants	0.120	0.009	2,478	2,100	1.322	0.072	0.102	0.137
Currently using female sterilisation	0.014	0.003	2,478	2,100	1.110	0.189	0.008	0.019
Using public sector source	0.485	0.018	2,164	1,814	1.631	0.036	0.450	0.520
Want no more children	0.463	0.015	2,478	2,100	1.536	0.033	0.432	0.494
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.274	0.012	2,478	2,100	1.385	0.045	0.249	0.299
Ideal number of children	3.399	0.035	4,510	3,820	1.676	0.010	3.330	3.468
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.957	0.007	1,892	1,637	1.513	0.007	0.943	0.971
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.502	0.018	1,892	1,637	1.577	0.036	0.466	0.538
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.929	0.010	2,316	2,027	1.691	0.011	0.909	0.949
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.166	0.013	2,216	1,937	1.557	0.076	0.140	0.191
Treated with ORS	0.464	0.038	347	321	1.423	0.081	0.389	0.539
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.406	0.039	347	321	1.494	0.097	0.327	0.484
Vaccination card seen	0.768	0.029	410	355	1.353	0.037	0.711	0.826
Received BCG vaccination	0.939	0.014	410	355	1.210	0.015	0.910	0.967
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.876	0.022	410	355	1.336	0.025	0.833	0.919
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.877	0.021	410	355	1.282	0.024	0.836	0.918
Received measles vaccination	0.873	0.028	410	355	1.700	0.032	0.818	0.929
Received all vaccinations	0.805	0.029	410	355	1.483	0.036	0.748	0.863
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.222	0.014	2,061	1,722	1.519	0.065	0.194	0.251
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.024	0.005	2,043	1,705	1.383	0.199	0.014	0.033
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.060	0.007	2,068	1,728	1.332	0.120	0.046	0.075
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.375	0.018	1,729	1,440	1.489	0.047	0.339	0.410
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.287	0.011	4,117	3,465	1.555	0.038	0.265	0.309
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.041	0.004	4,022	3,415	1.189	0.091	0.033	0.048
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.464	0.013	4,022	3,415	1.643	0.028	0.438	0.490
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.018	0.003	4,521	3,829	1.278	0.142	0.013	0.023
Condom use at last sex	0.581	0.068	89	68	1.284	0.117	0.446	0.717
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.779	0.018	1,146	973	1.431	0.023	0.743	0.814
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.159	0.014	1,146	973	1.278	0.087	0.131	0.186
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.468	0.011	4,521	3,829	1.462	0.023	0.447	0.490
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.342	0.014	3,139	2,739	1.624	0.040	0.315	0.370
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.131	0.009	3,139	2,739	1.418	0.065	0.114	0.148
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.346	0.015	2,419	1,956	1.500	0.042	0.317	0.375
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.198	0.011	2,419	1,956	1.309	0.054	0.177	0.219
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.994	0.111	12,847	10,869	1.568	0.037	2.772	3.216
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27	4,187	3,644	1.273	3.361	0.125	20.137	33.580
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20	4,175	3,643	1.328	3.029	0.155	13.541	25.659
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	46	4,190	3,645	1.207	4.051	0.087	38.357	54.560
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	14	4,084	3,578	1.312	2.657	0.184	9.144	19.774
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	60	4,198	3,652	1.363	5.305	0.088	49.636	70.855
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.168	0.010	3,980	3,334	1.613	0.057	0.149	0.187
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	3,297	2,900	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.985	0.002	3,297	2,900	1.156	0.002	0.980	0.990
No education	0.001	0.000	3,297	2,900	0.843	0.442	0.000	0.002
Secondary or higher education	0.941	0.008	3,297	2,900	2.065	0.009	0.924	0.958
Never married (in union)	0.433	0.012	3,297	2,900	1.409	0.028	0.409	0.458
Currently married (in union)	0.512	0.012	3,297	2,900	1.435	0.024	0.487	0.537
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.461	0.011	2,677	2,342	1.181	0.025	0.438	0.483
Want no more children	0.378	0.017	1,705	1,485	1.417	0.044	0.345	0.412
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.333	0.015	1,705	1,485	1.327	0.046	0.302	0.363
Ideal number of children	3.808	0.066	3,280	2,876	1.614	0.017	3.675	3.941
men with any anaemia	0.109	0.009	2,854	2,507	1.456	0.079	0.092	0.127
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.094	0.007	3,027	2,682	1.300	0.072	0.081	0.108
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.209	0.011	3,027	2,682	1.484	0.053	0.187	0.231
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.166	0.008	3,297	2,900	1.274	0.050	0.150	0.183
Condom use at last sex	0.464	0.032	547	482	1.488	0.068	0.401	0.528
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.550	0.021	1,127	993	1.427	0.038	0.508	0.593
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.351	0.019	1,127	993	1.321	0.054	0.314	0.389
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.041	0.004	3,297	2,900	1.250	0.106	0.032	0.049
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.379	0.011	3,297	2,900	1.294	0.029	0.357	0.401
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.113	0.010	2,763	2,698	1.675	0.090	0.092	0.133
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.120	0.010	2,896	2,813	1.632	0.082	0.100	0.140
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.143	0.008	6,743	6,031	1.980	0.059	0.126	0.160

Table C.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	5,434	6,126	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.918	0.005	5,434	6,126	1.477	0.006	0.907	0.929
No education	0.019	0.003	5,434	6,126	1.584	0.156	0.013	0.025
Secondary or higher education	0.620	0.015	5,434	6,126	2.260	0.024	0.590	0.650
Never married (never in union)	0.216	0.007	5,434	6,126	1.301	0.034	0.201	0.230
Currently married (in union)	0.661	0.008	5,434	6,126	1.321	0.013	0.644	0.678
Married before age 20	0.621	0.010	4,129	4,651	1.329	0.016	0.601	0.641
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.490	0.010	4,129	4,651	1.344	0.021	0.469	0.510
Currently pregnant	0.070	0.004	5,434	6,126	1.098	0.054	0.063	0.078
Children ever born	2.478	0.039	5,434	6,126	1.345	0.016	2.400	2.556
Children surviving	2.253	0.033	5,434	6,126	1.252	0.015	2.188	2.318
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.685	0.098	900	1,006	1.299	0.021	4.488	4.881
Currently using any method	0.643	0.012	3,537	4,051	1.453	0.018	0.620	0.667
Currently using a modern method	0.632	0.012	3,537	4,051	1.512	0.019	0.608	0.657
Currently using pill	0.392	0.011	3,537	4,051	1.308	0.027	0.371	0.414
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.001	3,537	4,051	1.089	0.283	0.002	0.007
Currently using condoms	0.031	0.003	3,537	4,051	1.138	0.108	0.024	0.037
Currently using injectables	0.112	0.007	3,537	4,051	1.259	0.060	0.098	0.125
Currently using implants	0.084	0.006	3,537	4,051	1.302	0.072	0.072	0.097
Currently using female sterilisation	0.005	0.001	3,537	4,051	0.965	0.233	0.003	0.007
Using public sector source	0.882	0.014	2,622	2,930	2.254	0.016	0.854	0.910
Want no more children	0.380	0.010	3,537	4,051	1.233	0.026	0.360	0.401
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.385	0.009	3,537	4,051	1.076	0.023	0.367	0.402
Ideal number of children	4.292	0.054	5,413	6,100	1.990	0.012	4.185	4.399
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.921	0.011	2,941	3,351	2.188	0.012	0.899	0.943
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.563	0.013	2,941	3,351	1.410	0.023	0.538	0.589
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.713	0.017	3,816	4,392	1.994	0.023	0.680	0.746
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.168	0.008	3,591	4,118	1.293	0.048	0.152	0.184
Treated with ORS	0.378	0.025	584	693	1.236	0.065	0.328	0.427
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.389	0.026	584	693	1.283	0.066	0.338	0.441
Vaccination card seen	0.784	0.019	741	861	1.274	0.024	0.746	0.822
Received BCG vaccination	0.882	0.017	741	861	1.446	0.019	0.849	0.916
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.817	0.019	741	861	1.323	0.023	0.780	0.855
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.800	0.019	741	861	1.327	0.024	0.761	0.839
Received measles vaccination	0.797	0.020	741	861	1.399	0.026	0.756	0.838
Received all vaccinations	0.742	0.022	741	861	1.351	0.029	0.699	0.785
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.285	0.010	4,039	4,605	1.290	0.034	0.265	0.304
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.035	0.003	4,014	4,578	1.065	0.092	0.029	0.041
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.093	0.006	4,062	4,629	1.150	0.059	0.082	0.104
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.365	0.010	3,479	3,936	1.174	0.027	0.345	0.385
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.256	0.008	5,148	5,770	1.273	0.030	0.241	0.272
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.073	0.004	4,883	5,511	1.159	0.059	0.064	0.081
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.277	0.009	4,883	5,511	1.370	0.032	0.260	0.295
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.007	0.002	5,434	6,126	1.363	0.217	0.004	0.010
Condom use at last sex	0.364	0.075	42	44	0.997	0.206	0.215	0.514
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.807	0.016	1,133	1,220	1.404	0.020	0.774	0.840
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.136	0.015	1,133	1,220	1.519	0.114	0.105	0.167
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.500	0.010	5,434	6,126	1.451	0.020	0.480	0.520
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.352	0.010	4,084	4,484	1.356	0.029	0.332	0.372
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.138	0.007	4,084	4,484	1.260	0.049	0.124	0.152
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.359	0.012	3,381	3,538	1.431	0.033	0.335	0.382
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.199	0.010	3,381	3,538	1.435	0.050	0.179	0.219
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.701	0.102	14,901	16,800	1.351	0.022	4.497	4.905
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32	7,101	8,176	1.189	2.790	0.088	26.241	37.399
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32	7,079	8,154	1.271	2.976	0.092	26.350	38.254
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	64	7,113	8,189	1.250	4.105	0.064	55.911	72.332
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	30	6,844	7,909	1.295	3.072	0.103	23.659	35.949
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	92	7,142	8,226	1.470	5.915	0.064	80.185	103.844
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.166	0.007	5,075	5,334	1.374	0.043	0.151	0.180
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	4,721	5,140	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.918	0.006	4,721	5,140	1.473	0.006	0.906	0.929
No education	0.007	0.001	4,721	5,140	1.248	0.219	0.004	0.010
Secondary or higher education	0.675	0.013	4,721	5,140	1.942	0.020	0.649	0.702
Never married (in union)	0.460	0.010	4,721	5,140	1.393	0.022	0.440	0.481
Currently married (in union)	0.491	0.010	4,721	5,140	1.409	0.021	0.471	0.512
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.471	0.012	3,276	3,573	1.375	0.025	0.447	0.495
Want no more children	0.264	0.012	2,294	2,525	1.298	0.045	0.240	0.288
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.460	0.011	2,294	2,525	1.052	0.024	0.438	0.481
Ideal number of children	4.826	0.088	4,685	5,100	1.795	0.018	4.650	5.003
men with any anaemia	0.166	0.007	4,400	4,767	1.296	0.045	0.151	0.181
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.152	0.006	4,613	5,038	1.164	0.042	0.140	0.165
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.073	0.007	4,613	5,038	1.908	0.101	0.058	0.087
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.129	0.006	4,721	5,140	1.213	0.046	0.117	0.141
Condom use at last sex	0.306	0.021	619	663	1.155	0.070	0.263	0.349
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.623	0.013	1,948	2,092	1.162	0.020	0.598	0.649
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.276	0.012	1,948	2,092	1.136	0.042	0.253	0.299
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.033	0.003	4,721	5,140	1.271	0.101	0.026	0.039
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.347	0.010	4,721	5,140	1.385	0.028	0.328	0.367
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.101	0.005	4,319	4,777	1.185	0.054	0.090	0.112
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.109	0.006	4,524	4,994	1.251	0.053	0.097	0.121
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.135	0.005	9,394	10,111	1.552	0.041	0.124	0.146

Table C.5 Sampling errors: Manicaland sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.172	0.014	1,019	1,266	1.152	0.079	0.145	0.200
Literacy	0.935	0.012	1,019	1,266	1.542	0.013	0.911	0.959
No education	0.030	0.011	1,019	1,266	2.013	0.358	0.009	0.052
Secondary or higher education	0.637	0.034	1,019	1,266	2.271	0.054	0.569	0.706
Never married (never in union)	0.193	0.013	1,019	1,266	1.032	0.066	0.168	0.219
Currently married (in union)	0.677	0.020	1,019	1,266	1.357	0.029	0.637	0.717
Married before age 20	0.605	0.024	795	975	1.361	0.039	0.558	0.652
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.438	0.024	795	975	1.337	0.054	0.391	0.486
Currently pregnant	0.075	0.010	1,019	1,266	1.163	0.128	0.055	0.094
Children ever born	2.463	0.080	1,019	1,266	1.178	0.032	2.304	2.623
Children surviving	2.199	0.062	1,019	1,266	1.043	0.028	2.075	2.322
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.643	0.254	165	203	1.344	0.055	4.136	5.150
Currently using any method	0.587	0.032	676	857	1.689	0.055	0.523	0.651
Currently using a modern method	0.567	0.036	676	857	1.868	0.063	0.496	0.639
Currently using pill	0.343	0.023	676	857	1.232	0.066	0.298	0.388
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.004	676	857	1.111	0.459	0.001	0.016
Currently using condoms	0.026	0.007	676	857	1.108	0.262	0.012	0.039
Currently using injectables	0.104	0.015	676	857	1.235	0.140	0.075	0.133
Currently using implants	0.078	0.011	676	857	1.073	0.142	0.055	0.100
Currently using female sterilisation	0.007	0.003	676	857	0.879	0.418	0.001	0.012
Using public sector source	0.814	0.041	423	530	2.134	0.050	0.733	0.895
Want no more children	0.324	0.021	676	857	1.173	0.065	0.282	0.367
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.421	0.018	676	857	0.938	0.042	0.386	0.457
Ideal number of children	4.370	0.134	1,008	1,253	2.291	0.031	4.103	4.638
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.864	0.034	547	709	2.377	0.040	0.796	0.933
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.457	0.026	547	709	1.222	0.056	0.405	0.508
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.699	0.047	736	966	2.316	0.067	0.605	0.792
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.167	0.013	684	893	0.952	0.080	0.140	0.194
Treated with ORS	0.367	0.051	113	149	1.134	0.138	0.266	0.468
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.371	0.074	113	149	1.645	0.198	0.224	0.518
Vaccination card seen	0.745	0.050	136	184	1.384	0.067	0.645	0.845
Received BCG vaccination	0.844	0.048	136	184	1.599	0.057	0.748	0.940
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.755	0.055	136	184	1.529	0.072	0.646	0.864
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.750	0.055	136	184	1.520	0.073	0.641	0.859
Received measles vaccination	0.785	0.051	136	184	1.502	0.065	0.683	0.887
Received all vaccinations	0.717	0.053	136	184	1.405	0.073	0.612	0.822
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.302	0.030	750	1,000	1.720	0.101	0.241	0.363
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.024	0.006	747	996	1.114	0.253	0.012	0.036
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.086	0.014	752	1,004	1.438	0.165	0.057	0.114
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.395	0.028	590	784	1.361	0.071	0.339	0.452
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.217	0.016	926	1,151	1.175	0.073	0.185	0.249
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.043	0.006	905	1,131	0.878	0.138	0.031	0.055
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.311	0.019	905	1,131	1.224	0.061	0.273	0.348
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.003	0.002	1,019	1,266	0.955	0.538	0.000	0.006
Condom use at last sex	0.908	0.092	5	4	0.678	0.101	0.723	1.092
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.890	0.023	183	218	1.012	0.026	0.843	0.937
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.058	0.018	183	218	1.028	0.307	0.022	0.094
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.445	0.022	1,019	1,266	1.429	0.050	0.401	0.490
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.343	0.025	773	909	1.460	0.073	0.293	0.393
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.159	0.017	773	909	1.297	0.107	0.125	0.193
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.385	0.029	661	732	1.544	0.076	0.327	0.444
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.236	0.026	661	732	1.562	0.110	0.184	0.287
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.962	0.267	2,822	3,484	1.374	0.054	4.429	5.496
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	35	1,328	1,754	0.910	4.666	0.134	25.578	44.244
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	43	1,328	1,756	1.518	9.938	0.230	23.292	63.045
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	78	1,332	1,761	1.328	10.813	0.138	56.453	99.706
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	37	1,262	1,674	1.403	8.668	0.233	19.845	54.518
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	112	1,337	1,769	1.640	17.084	0.152	78.189	146.526
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.129	0.013	913	1,102	1.207	0.104	0.102	0.156
MEN								
Urban residence	0.152	0.015	852	1,072	1.258	0.102	0.121	0.183
Literacy	0.947	0.011	852	1,072	1.378	0.011	0.926	0.968
No education	0.008	0.003	852	1,072	1.018	0.398	0.002	0.014
Secondary or higher education	0.765	0.025	852	1,072	1.707	0.032	0.716	0.815
Never married (in union)	0.486	0.023	852	1,072	1.326	0.047	0.440	0.531
Currently married (in union)	0.460	0.024	852	1,072	1.384	0.051	0.412	0.507
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.443	0.023	599	739	1.131	0.052	0.397	0.489
Want no more children	0.240	0.023	397	493	1.050	0.094	0.195	0.285
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.487	0.028	397	493	1.109	0.057	0.431	0.543
Ideal number of children	4.863	0.223	845	1,061	1.514	0.046	4.416	5.310
men with any anaemia	0.114	0.012	750	952	0.977	0.101	0.091	0.137
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.117	0.015	822	1,050	1.366	0.133	0.086	0.148
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.088	0.009	822	1,050	0.974	0.108	0.069	0.106
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.110	0.014	852	1,072	1.320	0.129	0.081	0.138
Condom use at last sex	0.449	0.061	100	117	1.226	0.137	0.326	0.571
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.644	0.030	357	452	1.184	0.047	0.584	0.704
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.247	0.025	357	452	1.095	0.101	0.197	0.297
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.043	0.009	852	1,072	1.245	0.202	0.025	0.060
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.292	0.018	852	1,072	1.129	0.060	0.257	0.327
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.079	0.008	737	996	0.776	0.097	0.064	0.095
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.089	0.009	773	1,043	0.860	0.099	0.071	0.106
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.105	0.009	1,650	2,099	1.171	0.084	0.088	0.123

Table C.6 Sampling errors: Mashonaland Central sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.076	0.007	993	882	0.787	0.087	0.062	0.089
Literacy	0.877	0.015	993	882	1.472	0.018	0.846	0.908
No education	0.019	0.005	993	882	1.108	0.251	0.010	0.029
Secondary or higher education	0.547	0.033	993	882	2.092	0.061	0.481	0.613
Never married (never in union)	0.174	0.015	993	882	1.229	0.085	0.145	0.204
Currently married (in union)	0.723	0.016	993	882	1.119	0.022	0.691	0.754
Married before age 20	0.710	0.022	784	684	1.353	0.031	0.666	0.754
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.515	0.024	784	684	1.352	0.047	0.466	0.563
Currently pregnant	0.091	0.011	993	882	1.207	0.121	0.069	0.113
Children ever born	2.481	0.068	993	882	1.075	0.027	2.345	2.616
Children surviving	2.264	0.058	993	882	1.021	0.026	2.148	2.381
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.492	0.149	162	142	1.004	0.033	4.194	4.790
Currently using any method	0.664	0.021	699	638	1.191	0.032	0.622	0.707
Currently using a modern method	0.652	0.022	699	638	1.236	0.034	0.608	0.697
Currently using pill	0.465	0.029	699	638	1.539	0.063	0.407	0.523
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.002	699	638	1.009	0.622	0.000	0.008
Currently using condoms	0.028	0.009	699	638	1.383	0.311	0.010	0.045
Currently using injectables	0.075	0.014	699	638	1.445	0.192	0.046	0.104
Currently using implants	0.072	0.010	699	638	1.059	0.144	0.051	0.093
Currently using female sterilisation	0.004	0.002	699	638	0.968	0.551	0.000	0.009
Using public sector source	0.919	0.016	528	461	1.381	0.018	0.886	0.952
Want no more children	0.364	0.022	699	638	1.212	0.061	0.320	0.408
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.398	0.021	699	638	1.159	0.054	0.355	0.441
Ideal number of children	4.552	0.114	991	881	1.813	0.025	4.324	4.779
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.937	0.024	545	492	2.345	0.026	0.889	0.986
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.594	0.040	545	492	1.901	0.067	0.514	0.674
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.691	0.043	688	629	2.232	0.063	0.604	0.777
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.189	0.020	649	590	1.324	0.108	0.148	0.229
Treated with ORS	0.405	0.065	123	111	1.456	0.160	0.276	0.535
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.449	0.056	123	111	1.248	0.124	0.337	0.560
Vaccination card seen	0.820	0.048	140	129	1.493	0.058	0.725	0.916
Received BCG vaccination	0.949	0.027	140	129	1.453	0.028	0.896	1.002
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.895	0.037	140	129	1.458	0.041	0.821	0.970
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.852	0.046	140	129	1.541	0.053	0.761	0.943
Received measles vaccination	0.869	0.040	140	129	1.413	0.046	0.790	0.948
Received all vaccinations	0.803	0.054	140	129	1.636	0.067	0.694	0.911
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.288	0.024	658	602	1.304	0.085	0.239	0.336
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.028	0.006	652	598	1.009	0.231	0.015	0.041
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.073	0.012	659	603	1.131	0.158	0.050	0.096
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.336	0.021	570	523	1.059	0.063	0.293	0.378
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.235	0.020	950	848	1.447	0.085	0.195	0.274
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.049	0.009	872	775	1.168	0.175	0.032	0.066
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.288	0.019	872	775	1.265	0.068	0.249	0.326
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.006	0.002	993	882	0.948	0.392	0.001	0.010
Condom use at last sex	0.175	0.101	9	5	0.772	0.579	0.000	0.377
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.884	0.035	162	140	1.402	0.040	0.813	0.955
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.061	0.027	162	140	1.449	0.451	0.006	0.115
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.547	0.027	993	882	1.713	0.050	0.493	0.601
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.345	0.023	751	647	1.345	0.068	0.298	0.392
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.148	0.018	751	647	1.409	0.124	0.111	0.185
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.316	0.026	665	550	1.422	0.081	0.265	0.368
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.193	0.017	665	550	1.087	0.086	0.159	0.226
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.442	0.203	2,756	2,429	1.237	0.046	4.036	4.847
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28	1,269	1,171	1.314	7.864	0.280	12.310	43.767
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	36	1,265	1,164	1.229	7.058	0.199	21.410	49.644
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	64	1,272	1,173	1.273	10.374	0.163	42.818	84.313
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	28	1,260	1,159	1.420	7.576	0.271	12.785	43.090
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	90	1,277	1,179	1.146	10.713	0.119	68.300	111.154
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.137	0.014	936	768	1.253	0.103	0.109	0.165
MEN								
Urban residence	0.068	0.007	944	806	0.852	0.103	0.054	0.082
Literacy	0.912	0.012	944	806	1.299	0.013	0.888	0.936
No education	0.006	0.003	944	806	1.370	0.576	0.000	0.013
Secondary or higher education	0.649	0.033	944	806	2.125	0.051	0.583	0.715
Never married (in union)	0.379	0.019	944	806	1.213	0.051	0.341	0.418
Currently married (in union)	0.574	0.021	944	806	1.316	0.037	0.531	0.616
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.418	0.027	719	606	1.479	0.065	0.364	0.473
Want no more children	0.245	0.023	528	462	1.240	0.095	0.198	0.291
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.482	0.027	528	462	1.228	0.056	0.428	0.535
Ideal number of children	4.940	0.226	938	799	2.150	0.046	4.487	5.393
men with any anaemia	0.133	0.014	881	760	1.282	0.109	0.104	0.162
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.141	0.012	915	786	1.024	0.088	0.116	0.166
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.069	0.007	915	786	0.865	0.105	0.055	0.084
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.133	0.014	944	806	1.297	0.108	0.104	0.162
Condom use at last sex	0.169	0.034	131	107	1.030	0.201	0.101	0.236
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.639	0.029	316	266	1.084	0.046	0.581	0.698
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.209	0.026	316	266	1.153	0.126	0.156	0.262
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.029	0.007	944	806	1.348	0.253	0.015	0.044
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.396	0.023	944	806	1.472	0.059	0.349	0.443
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.100	0.013	865	748	1.312	0.134	0.073	0.127
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.105	0.014	906	783	1.337	0.130	0.077	0.132
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.119	0.013	1,801	1,517	1.667	0.107	0.093	0.144

Table C.7 Sampling errors: Mashonaland East sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.193	0.019	910	952	1.476	0.100	0.155	0.232
Literacy	0.950	0.011	910	952	1.474	0.011	0.929	0.972
No education	0.008	0.003	910	952	1.218	0.464	0.001	0.015
Secondary or higher education	0.727	0.036	910	952	2.396	0.049	0.656	0.798
Never married (never in union)	0.213	0.015	910	952	1.099	0.070	0.183	0.243
Currently married (in union)	0.653	0.017	910	952	1.050	0.025	0.619	0.686
Married before age 20	0.582	0.025	703	733	1.337	0.043	0.532	0.632
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.417	0.030	703	733	1.626	0.073	0.356	0.477
Currently pregnant	0.064	0.010	910	952	1.208	0.154	0.044	0.083
Children ever born	2.399	0.100	910	952	1.427	0.042	2.198	2.599
Children surviving	2.163	0.089	910	952	1.449	0.041	1.986	2.341
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.262	0.219	175	195	1.324	0.051	3.823	4.700
Currently using any method	0.699	0.028	581	622	1.481	0.040	0.643	0.756
Currently using a modern method	0.691	0.028	581	622	1.456	0.040	0.636	0.747
Currently using pill	0.431	0.025	581	622	1.195	0.057	0.382	0.480
Currently using IUD	0.006	0.003	581	622	1.024	0.565	0.000	0.012
Currently using condoms	0.036	0.007	581	622	0.923	0.199	0.021	0.050
Currently using injectables	0.113	0.016	581	622	1.237	0.144	0.081	0.146
Currently using implants	0.100	0.014	581	622	1.129	0.141	0.072	0.128
Currently using female sterilisation	0.006	0.003	581	622	0.986	0.524	0.000	0.012
Using public sector source	0.868	0.020	459	494	1.256	0.023	0.828	0.907
Want no more children	0.454	0.024	581	622	1.153	0.052	0.407	0.502
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.326	0.018	581	622	0.939	0.056	0.289	0.362
Ideal number of children	4.077	0.115	905	947	1.925	0.028	3.848	4.306
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.941	0.019	429	473	1.668	0.020	0.904	0.979
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.597	0.024	429	473	1.026	0.040	0.549	0.645
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.743	0.037	545	609	1.687	0.050	0.669	0.817
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.122	0.014	516	574	0.947	0.114	0.094	0.150
Treated with ORS	0.338	0.054	69	70	0.908	0.160	0.230	0.446
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.406	0.057	69	70	0.937	0.140	0.292	0.519
Vaccination card seen	0.824	0.044	107	119	1.211	0.053	0.736	0.911
Received BCG vaccination	0.921	0.033	107	119	1.279	0.036	0.855	0.986
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.894	0.039	107	119	1.321	0.043	0.817	0.972
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.877	0.033	107	119	1.059	0.038	0.811	0.943
Received measles vaccination	0.889	0.038	107	119	1.266	0.042	0.814	0.965
Received all vaccinations	0.830	0.040	107	119	1.109	0.048	0.751	0.909
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.245	0.020	521	592	1.088	0.083	0.205	0.286
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.037	0.010	516	586	1.239	0.268	0.017	0.057
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.079	0.015	522	592	1.227	0.188	0.049	0.109
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.364	0.023	436	500	1.004	0.063	0.319	0.410
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.223	0.016	824	867	1.081	0.070	0.192	0.254
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.098	0.014	816	865	1.382	0.146	0.069	0.126
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.331	0.019	816	865	1.166	0.058	0.293	0.370
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.006	0.002	910	952	0.951	0.401	0.001	0.011
Condom use at last sex	0.696	0.256	7	6	1.287	0.368	0.184	1.208
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.872	0.025	189	183	1.044	0.029	0.821	0.923
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.081	0.022	189	183	1.088	0.267	0.038	0.124
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.458	0.021	910	952	1.281	0.046	0.416	0.501
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.451	0.026	688	691	1.367	0.058	0.399	0.503
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.150	0.013	688	691	0.987	0.089	0.123	0.177
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.408	0.028	565	547	1.362	0.069	0.352	0.465
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.199	0.026	565	547	1.542	0.130	0.147	0.251
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.339	0.242	2,510	2,619	1.160	0.056	3.854	4.823
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	34	1,058	1,186	1.029	6.806	0.202	20.063	47.289
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	34	1,057	1,185	1.135	6.968	0.206	19.866	47.739
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	67	1,058	1,186	1.196	10.894	0.161	45.692	89.266
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	36	1,040	1,170	0.929	5.892	0.165	24.008	47.576
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	101	1,067	1,195	1.205	13.104	0.130	74.649	127.063
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.180	0.019	785	829	1.376	0.105	0.142	0.218
MEN								
Urban residence	0.155	0.019	759	807	1.415	0.120	0.118	0.193
Literacy	0.954	0.009	759	807	1.220	0.010	0.935	0.972
No education	0.010	0.004	759	807	1.198	0.437	0.001	0.018
Secondary or higher education	0.776	0.026	759	807	1.705	0.033	0.724	0.827
Never married (in union)	0.420	0.024	759	807	1.351	0.058	0.371	0.468
Currently married (in union)	0.518	0.025	759	807	1.353	0.047	0.469	0.567
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.446	0.024	574	596	1.149	0.054	0.398	0.493
Want no more children	0.336	0.025	405	418	1.060	0.074	0.286	0.386
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.382	0.027	405	418	1.105	0.070	0.329	0.436
Ideal number of children	4.436	0.147	757	804	1.603	0.033	4.142	4.731
men with any anaemia	0.129	0.012	650	707	0.905	0.093	0.105	0.153
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.148	0.013	708	771	0.949	0.086	0.122	0.173
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.083	0.011	708	771	1.093	0.138	0.060	0.106
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.133	0.013	759	807	1.062	0.099	0.106	0.159
Condom use at last sex	0.357	0.061	98	107	1.259	0.172	0.234	0.480
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.648	0.030	267	290	1.034	0.047	0.587	0.708
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.280	0.031	267	290	1.112	0.109	0.219	0.342
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.031	0.009	759	807	1.448	0.295	0.013	0.049
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.366	0.026	759	807	1.471	0.070	0.315	0.418
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.120	0.016	613	750	1.181	0.129	0.089	0.151
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.126	0.016	639	782	1.219	0.127	0.094	0.158
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.152	0.012	1,398	1,579	1.253	0.079	0.128	0.176

Table C.8 Sampling errors: Mashonaland West sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.338	0.038	1,054	1,160	2.629	0.114	0.261	0.415
Literacy	0.895	0.012	1,054	1,160	1.284	0.014	0.871	0.919
No education	0.019	0.005	1,054	1,160	1.225	0.272	0.009	0.029
Secondary or higher education	0.700	0.028	1,054	1,160	1.946	0.039	0.644	0.755
Never married (never in union)	0.217	0.014	1,054	1,160	1.088	0.064	0.189	0.245
Currently married (in union)	0.667	0.021	1,054	1,160	1.416	0.031	0.626	0.708
Married before age 20	0.635	0.025	828	916	1.499	0.040	0.584	0.685
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.484	0.023	828	916	1.329	0.048	0.438	0.531
Currently pregnant	0.068	0.008	1,054	1,160	1.080	0.123	0.052	0.085
Children ever born	2.432	0.093	1,054	1,160	1.516	0.038	2.246	2.617
Children surviving	2.200	0.069	1,054	1,160	1.257	0.031	2.062	2.338
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.200	0.241	160	169	1.435	0.057	3.719	4.682
Currently using any method	0.717	0.026	677	774	1.501	0.036	0.665	0.769
Currently using a modern method	0.710	0.026	677	774	1.498	0.037	0.658	0.762
Currently using pill	0.481	0.026	677	774	1.376	0.055	0.428	0.534
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.002	677	774	0.987	0.582	0.000	0.009
Currently using condoms	0.042	0.009	677	774	1.125	0.208	0.024	0.059
Currently using injectables	0.085	0.012	677	774	1.126	0.142	0.061	0.109
Currently using implants	0.091	0.012	677	774	1.085	0.132	0.067	0.115
Currently using female sterilisation	0.006	0.003	677	774	0.974	0.493	0.000	0.011
Using public sector source	0.770	0.034	549	616	1.891	0.044	0.701	0.838
Want no more children	0.409	0.034	677	774	1.807	0.084	0.341	0.478
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.355	0.026	677	774	1.429	0.074	0.302	0.408
Ideal number of children	4.221	0.109	1,053	1,159	1.854	0.026	4.002	4.439
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.934	0.028	543	638	2.708	0.030	0.877	0.990
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.670	0.034	543	638	1.720	0.051	0.602	0.738
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.672	0.035	712	847	1.807	0.052	0.602	0.742
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.225	0.022	664	783	1.422	0.100	0.180	0.269
Treated with ORS	0.361	0.053	150	176	1.332	0.147	0.255	0.468
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.370	0.048	150	176	1.176	0.129	0.275	0.466
Vaccination card seen	0.779	0.052	122	147	1.422	0.067	0.675	0.884
Received BCG vaccination	0.862	0.044	122	147	1.464	0.052	0.773	0.951
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.815	0.042	122	147	1.183	0.052	0.730	0.899
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.815	0.042	122	147	1.183	0.052	0.730	0.899
Received measles vaccination	0.815	0.051	122	147	1.480	0.062	0.714	0.916
Received all vaccinations	0.776	0.051	122	147	1.334	0.065	0.675	0.878
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.278	0.017	684	793	0.968	0.062	0.244	0.312
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.040	0.008	682	791	1.130	0.206	0.023	0.056
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.100	0.012	687	797	1.021	0.121	0.076	0.125
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.380	0.020	590	681	1.020	0.052	0.341	0.420
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.259	0.020	977	1,073	1.399	0.076	0.220	0.298
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.079	0.010	945	1,041	1.135	0.126	0.059	0.099
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.316	0.016	945	1,041	1.045	0.050	0.284	0.347
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.014	0.005	1,054	1,160	1.339	0.343	0.004	0.024
Condom use at last sex	0.588	0.111	18	17	0.935	0.189	0.366	0.810
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.886	0.021	217	224	0.948	0.023	0.845	0.927
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.076	0.019	217	224	1.065	0.253	0.038	0.114
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.471	0.032	1,054	1,160	2.100	0.069	0.406	0.535
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.386	0.020	790	850	1.149	0.052	0.346	0.426
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.182	0.014	790	850	0.994	0.075	0.155	0.209
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.451	0.021	664	691	1.068	0.046	0.410	0.492
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.214	0.014	664	691	0.893	0.067	0.185	0.242
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.300	0.234	2,929	3,225	1.357	0.054	3.833	4.767
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	46	1,291	1,531	1.489	9.368	0.203	27.360	64.834
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	25	1,286	1,533	1.342	6.260	0.254	12.166	37.207
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	71	1,293	1,533	1.494	11.526	0.163	47.730	93.836
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	32	1,256	1,500	1.560	8.978	0.280	14.158	50.070
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	101	1,297	1,537	1.990	18.377	0.183	63.869	137.379
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.163	0.015	966	1,010	1.298	0.095	0.132	0.194
MEN								
Urban residence	0.286	0.048	888	1,004	3.179	0.170	0.189	0.383
Literacy	0.937	0.013	888	1,004	1.539	0.013	0.912	0.962
No education	0.005	0.003	888	1,004	1.200	0.598	0.000	0.010
Secondary or higher education	0.762	0.021	888	1,004	1.445	0.027	0.721	0.804
Never married (in union)	0.425	0.017	888	1,004	1.020	0.040	0.391	0.459
Currently married (in union)	0.530	0.018	888	1,004	1.063	0.034	0.495	0.566
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.434	0.024	661	741	1.253	0.056	0.385	0.482
Want no more children	0.292	0.030	469	533	1.435	0.103	0.232	0.353
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.451	0.022	469	533	0.937	0.048	0.408	0.494
Ideal number of children	4.810	0.241	888	1,004	1.877	0.050	4.328	5.293
men with any anaemia	0.146	0.019	816	909	1.481	0.128	0.109	0.183
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.173	0.013	859	967	1.041	0.075	0.147	0.199
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.097	0.011	859	967	1.054	0.112	0.075	0.118
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.150	0.014	888	1,004	1.175	0.094	0.122	0.179
Condom use at last sex	0.324	0.056	139	151	1.389	0.171	0.213	0.435
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.626	0.026	335	380	0.999	0.042	0.573	0.679
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.243	0.023	335	380	0.979	0.094	0.197	0.289
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.036	0.007	888	1,004	1.175	0.203	0.022	0.051
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.404	0.026	888	1,004	1.559	0.064	0.352	0.455
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.098	0.013	804	933	1.232	0.132	0.072	0.123
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.104	0.013	843	976	1.251	0.126	0.078	0.131
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.132	0.013	1,770	1,943	1.601	0.098	0.106	0.157

Table C.9 Sampling errors: Matabeleland North sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.131	0.013	849	465	1.145	0.101	0.105	0.158
Literacy	0.930	0.012	849	465	1.350	0.013	0.906	0.953
No education	0.012	0.005	849	465	1.276	0.392	0.003	0.022
Secondary or higher education	0.557	0.032	849	465	1.871	0.057	0.493	0.621
Never married (never in union)	0.285	0.020	849	465	1.317	0.072	0.244	0.326
Currently married (in union)	0.600	0.022	849	465	1.337	0.037	0.555	0.645
Married before age 20	0.523	0.034	650	356	1.754	0.066	0.455	0.592
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.555	0.026	650	356	1.356	0.048	0.502	0.607
Currently pregnant	0.052	0.008	849	465	1.110	0.163	0.035	0.069
Children ever born	2.362	0.116	849	465	1.576	0.049	2.130	2.594
Children surviving	2.172	0.107	849	465	1.589	0.049	1.958	2.385
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.979	0.236	136	77	1.182	0.047	4.508	5.451
Currently using any method	0.670	0.025	508	279	1.211	0.038	0.620	0.721
Currently using a modern method	0.663	0.025	508	279	1.185	0.038	0.613	0.712
Currently using pill	0.293	0.031	508	279	1.508	0.104	0.232	0.354
Currently using IUD	0.005	0.003	508	279	1.068	0.696	0.000	0.011
Currently using condoms	0.060	0.012	508	279	1.143	0.201	0.036	0.084
Currently using injectables	0.186	0.016	508	279	0.933	0.087	0.154	0.218
Currently using implants	0.106	0.017	508	279	1.252	0.161	0.072	0.140
Currently using female sterilisation	0.013	0.005	508	279	1.064	0.417	0.002	0.023
Using public sector source	0.840	0.035	443	239	1.988	0.041	0.770	0.909
Want no more children	0.435	0.032	508	279	1.456	0.074	0.371	0.499
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.339	0.029	508	279	1.400	0.087	0.280	0.398
Ideal number of children	3.905	0.127	846	464	1.652	0.032	3.652	4.159
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.984	0.006	409	234	0.984	0.006	0.972	0.996
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.581	0.031	409	234	1.286	0.053	0.519	0.643
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.842	0.027	502	288	1.562	0.033	0.787	0.897
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.117	0.014	479	275	0.969	0.121	0.088	0.145
Treated with ORS	0.603	0.071	51	32	1.073	0.118	0.460	0.746
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.615	0.085	51	32	1.279	0.138	0.445	0.784
Vaccination card seen	0.855	0.044	100	58	1.267	0.051	0.768	0.942
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	100	58	na	na	na	na
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.964	0.020	100	58	1.084	0.020	0.925	1.004
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.940	0.030	100	58	1.297	0.032	0.880	1.000
Received measles vaccination	0.944	0.023	100	58	1.005	0.024	0.898	0.989
Received all vaccinations	0.907	0.032	100	58	1.140	0.036	0.842	0.972
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.235	0.020	567	324	1.081	0.087	0.194	0.275
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.050	0.010	563	321	1.101	0.208	0.029	0.071
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.097	0.014	569	325	1.135	0.148	0.068	0.125
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.382	0.029	511	294	1.330	0.077	0.323	0.441
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.259	0.025	818	452	1.606	0.095	0.210	0.308
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.113	0.017	779	427	1.538	0.155	0.078	0.148
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.281	0.023	779	427	1.444	0.083	0.235	0.328
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.009	0.004	849	465	1.106	0.396	0.002	0.016
Condom use at last sex	0.491	0.132	10	4	0.808	0.269	0.227	0.755
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.586	0.050	211	116	1.465	0.085	0.487	0.686
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.319	0.049	211	116	1.526	0.154	0.221	0.418
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.511	0.024	849	465	1.376	0.046	0.464	0.558
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.273	0.026	610	335	1.415	0.094	0.222	0.324
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.082	0.013	610	335	1.173	0.159	0.056	0.109
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.199	0.019	483	249	1.056	0.096	0.161	0.238
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.122	0.018	483	249	1.204	0.147	0.086	0.158
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.360	0.301	2,329	1,270	1.398	0.069	3.759	4.961
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	25	952	554	1.024	5.302	0.212	14.383	35.590
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21	945	551	1.142	4.987	0.241	10.756	30.703
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	46	952	554	1.157	7.883	0.172	29.949	61.483
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	23	915	532	1.205	5.863	0.259	10.948	34.400
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	67	955	557	1.054	8.349	0.124	50.655	84.052
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.216	0.019	804	405	1.322	0.089	0.178	0.254
MEN								
Urban residence	0.124	0.013	698	366	1.073	0.108	0.097	0.150
Literacy	0.854	0.017	698	366	1.268	0.020	0.820	0.888
No education	0.011	0.004	698	366	1.161	0.426	0.002	0.020
Secondary or higher education	0.516	0.037	698	366	1.925	0.071	0.443	0.589
Never married (in union)	0.500	0.034	698	366	1.769	0.067	0.433	0.567
Currently married (in union)	0.460	0.032	698	366	1.719	0.071	0.395	0.525
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.638	0.025	486	246	1.131	0.039	0.589	0.688
Want no more children	0.307	0.036	334	169	1.427	0.118	0.235	0.379
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.408	0.032	334	169	1.184	0.078	0.344	0.472
Ideal number of children	4.603	0.155	693	363	1.562	0.034	4.293	4.914
men with any anaemia	0.190	0.019	655	348	1.201	0.100	0.152	0.228
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.181	0.022	679	357	1.416	0.119	0.137	0.224
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.077	0.017	679	357	1.626	0.225	0.043	0.112
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.154	0.018	698	366	1.338	0.119	0.118	0.191
Condom use at last sex	0.361	0.048	107	57	1.034	0.134	0.264	0.457
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.431	0.046	295	164	1.580	0.106	0.340	0.522
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.475	0.043	295	164	1.484	0.091	0.388	0.562
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.023	0.007	698	366	1.174	0.287	0.010	0.037
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.316	0.023	698	366	1.314	0.073	0.270	0.363
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.128	0.022	646	340	1.640	0.169	0.085	0.171
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.147	0.022	691	366	1.595	0.146	0.104	0.190
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.176	0.018	1,450	745	1.808	0.103	0.140	0.212

Table C.10 Sampling errors: Matabeleland South sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.192	0.011	829	419	0.795	0.057	0.170	0.213
Literacy	0.900	0.020	829	419	1.960	0.023	0.859	0.941
No education	0.010	0.004	829	419	1.192	0.409	0.002	0.019
Secondary or higher education	0.705	0.025	829	419	1.576	0.035	0.655	0.755
Never married (never in union)	0.371	0.028	829	419	1.672	0.076	0.315	0.427
Currently married (in union)	0.511	0.027	829	419	1.534	0.052	0.458	0.565
Married before age 20	0.383	0.031	649	320	1.607	0.080	0.322	0.445
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.489	0.027	649	320	1.357	0.054	0.436	0.543
Currently pregnant	0.064	0.009	829	419	1.109	0.147	0.045	0.083
Children ever born	1.988	0.096	829	419	1.475	0.048	1.796	2.181
Children surviving	1.863	0.097	829	419	1.585	0.052	1.670	2.057
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.128	0.224	127	66	1.188	0.054	3.681	4.576
Currently using any method	0.598	0.028	431	214	1.174	0.046	0.542	0.653
Currently using a modern method	0.597	0.028	431	214	1.176	0.047	0.541	0.652
Currently using pill	0.267	0.022	431	214	1.040	0.083	0.223	0.312
Currently using IUD	0.001	0.001	431	214	0.764	0.996	0.000	0.004
Currently using condoms	0.047	0.012	431	214	1.143	0.247	0.024	0.071
Currently using injectables	0.134	0.015	431	214	0.887	0.109	0.105	0.163
Currently using implants	0.137	0.024	431	214	1.430	0.173	0.089	0.184
Currently using female sterilisation	0.009	0.005	431	214	1.039	0.541	0.000	0.018
Using public sector source	0.830	0.024	382	191	1.268	0.029	0.781	0.879
Want no more children	0.521	0.024	431	214	0.992	0.046	0.474	0.569
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.264	0.025	431	214	1.193	0.096	0.213	0.315
Ideal number of children	3.345	0.082	829	419	1.270	0.024	3.182	3.508
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.962	0.011	394	200	1.194	0.012	0.940	0.985
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.662	0.030	394	200	1.254	0.045	0.602	0.722
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.883	0.019	472	238	1.143	0.022	0.845	0.921
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.094	0.020	454	230	1.447	0.216	0.053	0.135
Treated with ORS	0.565	0.085	39	22	1.093	0.150	0.395	0.734
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.522	0.073	39	22	0.929	0.140	0.376	0.668
Vaccination card seen	0.814	0.044	88	45	1.059	0.054	0.726	0.901
Received BCG vaccination	0.984	0.016	88	45	1.200	0.016	0.953	1.016
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.919	0.031	88	45	1.072	0.034	0.857	0.981
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.891	0.034	88	45	1.029	0.038	0.823	0.959
Received measles vaccination	0.915	0.032	88	45	1.067	0.035	0.851	0.978
Received all vaccinations	0.859	0.038	88	45	1.022	0.044	0.784	0.935
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.311	0.028	525	296	1.304	0.090	0.255	0.367
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.037	0.011	518	293	1.200	0.291	0.016	0.059
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.135	0.020	533	300	1.206	0.148	0.095	0.175
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.392	0.025	474	270	1.050	0.064	0.342	0.442
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.431	0.019	781	400	1.067	0.044	0.394	0.469
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.115	0.015	728	372	1.312	0.134	0.084	0.146
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.289	0.018	728	372	1.088	0.063	0.253	0.325
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.020	0.006	829	419	1.192	0.289	0.009	0.032
Condom use at last sex	0.449	0.176	17	8	1.372	0.391	0.098	0.800
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.445	0.044	246	131	1.371	0.098	0.358	0.532
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.461	0.028	246	131	0.881	0.061	0.405	0.517
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.516	0.026	829	419	1.469	0.049	0.465	0.568
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.233	0.019	612	311	1.120	0.082	0.195	0.272
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.051	0.010	612	311	1.113	0.194	0.031	0.071
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.244	0.022	426	198	1.073	0.092	0.199	0.289
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.156	0.019	426	198	1.063	0.120	0.119	0.194
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.546	0.240	2,310	1,152	1.254	0.068	3.066	4.025
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16	882	451	1.256	5.279	0.326	5.624	26.739
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	29	884	452	1.188	6.902	0.235	15.541	43.150
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	46	886	453	1.239	8.835	0.194	27.856	63.198
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	21	840	430	1.377	7.030	0.339	6.701	34.820
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	65	887	453	1.352	12.579	0.193	40.186	90.500
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.273	0.020	769	365	1.227	0.072	0.234	0.312
MEN								
Urban residence	0.168	0.015	634	335	0.977	0.086	0.139	0.197
Literacy	0.872	0.018	634	335	1.381	0.021	0.835	0.909
No education	0.001	0.001	634	335	0.721	1.005	0.000	0.002
Secondary or higher education	0.643	0.032	634	335	1.691	0.050	0.579	0.708
Never married (in union)	0.556	0.038	634	335	1.896	0.067	0.481	0.631
Currently married (in union)	0.383	0.034	634	335	1.740	0.088	0.316	0.451
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.645	0.027	442	221	1.175	0.041	0.592	0.699
Want no more children	0.317	0.034	265	128	1.189	0.108	0.249	0.385
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.347	0.034	265	128	1.159	0.098	0.279	0.415
Ideal number of children	4.228	0.118	632	334	1.279	0.028	3.993	4.464
men with any anaemia	0.253	0.027	577	314	1.416	0.107	0.199	0.307
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.195	0.024	582	316	1.358	0.121	0.148	0.243
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.087	0.010	582	316	0.883	0.117	0.066	0.107
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.170	0.017	634	335	1.120	0.098	0.137	0.204
Condom use at last sex	0.449	0.051	113	57	1.091	0.114	0.346	0.552
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.399	0.034	274	157	1.149	0.085	0.331	0.467
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.523	0.034	274	157	1.134	0.066	0.455	0.592
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.034	0.006	634	335	0.868	0.183	0.022	0.047
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.400	0.023	634	335	1.173	0.057	0.354	0.445
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.147	0.015	568	313	0.986	0.100	0.118	0.176
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.146	0.014	593	327	0.930	0.092	0.119	0.173
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.215	0.015	1,337	678	1.331	0.070	0.185	0.245

Table C.11 Sampling errors: Midlands sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.319	0.046	1,062	1,263	3.230	0.146	0.226	0.412
Literacy	0.971	0.006	1,062	1,263	1.082	0.006	0.960	0.983
No education	0.007	0.002	1,062	1,263	0.928	0.351	0.002	0.011
Secondary or higher education	0.718	0.024	1,062	1,263	1.753	0.034	0.669	0.766
Never married (never in union)	0.236	0.017	1,062	1,263	1.276	0.071	0.202	0.269
Currently married (in union)	0.629	0.017	1,062	1,263	1.157	0.027	0.595	0.663
Married before age 20	0.554	0.021	818	961	1.188	0.037	0.512	0.595
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.421	0.020	818	961	1.171	0.048	0.380	0.461
Currently pregnant	0.058	0.007	1,062	1,263	0.956	0.118	0.044	0.072
Children ever born	2.206	0.070	1,062	1,263	1.144	0.032	2.066	2.346
Children surviving	2.051	0.064	1,062	1,263	1.124	0.031	1.922	2.179
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.376	0.186	144	172	1.018	0.043	4.004	4.748
Currently using any method	0.682	0.022	662	794	1.190	0.032	0.638	0.725
Currently using a modern method	0.672	0.022	662	794	1.200	0.033	0.628	0.716
Currently using pill	0.396	0.024	662	794	1.281	0.062	0.347	0.445
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.002	662	794	1.028	1.010	0.000	0.005
Currently using condoms	0.028	0.008	662	794	1.236	0.282	0.012	0.044
Currently using injectables	0.119	0.016	662	794	1.246	0.132	0.087	0.150
Currently using implants	0.107	0.014	662	794	1.138	0.128	0.080	0.135
Currently using female sterilisation	0.007	0.003	662	794	0.953	0.427	0.001	0.014
Using public sector source	0.789	0.026	525	620	1.456	0.033	0.737	0.841
Want no more children	0.422	0.019	662	794	0.967	0.044	0.385	0.459
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.340	0.023	662	794	1.273	0.069	0.293	0.387
Ideal number of children	3.802	0.101	1,057	1,257	1.792	0.027	3.599	4.005
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.954	0.011	558	678	1.235	0.011	0.932	0.976
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.516	0.026	558	678	1.245	0.051	0.464	0.569
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.812	0.030	714	866	1.874	0.037	0.753	0.872
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.168	0.017	675	821	1.166	0.102	0.133	0.202
Treated with ORS	0.387	0.052	109	138	1.133	0.134	0.283	0.491
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.269	0.050	109	138	1.182	0.187	0.169	0.369
Vaccination card seen	0.769	0.036	131	164	1.007	0.047	0.697	0.842
Received BCG vaccination	0.896	0.029	131	164	1.103	0.032	0.839	0.954
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.796	0.039	131	164	1.149	0.050	0.718	0.875
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.781	0.041	131	164	1.167	0.053	0.699	0.863
Received measles vaccination	0.726	0.049	131	164	1.292	0.068	0.628	0.824
Received all vaccinations	0.672	0.054	131	164	1.350	0.080	0.564	0.780
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.275	0.018	701	860	1.042	0.066	0.239	0.312
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.048	0.009	696	856	1.007	0.178	0.031	0.065
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.094	0.012	706	867	1.065	0.128	0.070	0.118
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.375	0.026	585	728	1.352	0.070	0.322	0.427
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.312	0.023	983	1,177	1.551	0.073	0.266	0.358
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.071	0.010	943	1,126	1.220	0.143	0.051	0.092
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.318	0.024	943	1,126	1.557	0.074	0.271	0.365
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.014	0.006	1,062	1,263	1.595	0.415	0.002	0.025
Condom use at last sex	0.457	0.078	15	17	0.603	0.172	0.301	0.614
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.827	0.052	233	278	2.067	0.062	0.724	0.931
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.126	0.050	233	278	2.291	0.400	0.025	0.227
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.542	0.021	1,062	1,263	1.376	0.039	0.500	0.584
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.365	0.020	751	921	1.125	0.054	0.326	0.405
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.134	0.015	751	921	1.182	0.110	0.105	0.164
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.365	0.025	616	708	1.298	0.069	0.314	0.415
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.177	0.019	616	708	1.204	0.105	0.140	0.214
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.206	0.186	2,967	3,520	1.127	0.044	3.834	4.578
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32	1,282	1,554	0.998	5.017	0.156	22.026	42.094
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28	1,267	1,537	0.910	4.302	0.152	19.658	36.868
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	60	1,283	1,555	0.878	6.026	0.100	48.272	72.375
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	13	1,226	1,489	1.012	4.061	0.321	4.546	20.789
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	72	1,285	1,558	1.037	8.212	0.114	55.802	88.651
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.178	0.022	955	1,100	1.788	0.125	0.133	0.222
MEN								
Urban residence	0.317	0.042	850	986	2.597	0.131	0.234	0.400
Literacy	0.933	0.011	850	986	1.262	0.012	0.911	0.955
No education	0.000	0.000	850	986	na	na	na	na
Secondary or higher education	0.734	0.025	850	986	1.655	0.034	0.684	0.784
Never married (in union)	0.437	0.028	850	986	1.623	0.063	0.382	0.492
Currently married (in union)	0.526	0.027	850	986	1.583	0.052	0.472	0.580
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.434	0.031	614	714	1.534	0.071	0.373	0.496
Want no more children	0.309	0.030	431	519	1.348	0.097	0.249	0.369
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.402	0.022	431	519	0.930	0.055	0.358	0.446
Ideal number of children	4.456	0.118	840	974	1.318	0.026	4.221	4.691
men with any anaemia	0.228	0.017	761	894	1.119	0.076	0.193	0.262
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.141	0.013	797	934	1.038	0.093	0.115	0.167
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.127	0.016	797	934	1.327	0.126	0.095	0.159
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.151	0.015	850	986	1.212	0.099	0.121	0.181
Condom use at last sex	0.292	0.052	126	149	1.268	0.177	0.188	0.395
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.629	0.036	335	379	1.367	0.058	0.557	0.701
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.275	0.033	335	379	1.339	0.119	0.210	0.341
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.032	0.007	850	986	1.117	0.210	0.019	0.046
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.382	0.019	850	986	1.161	0.051	0.344	0.421
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.116	0.017	741	919	1.450	0.147	0.082	0.151
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.123	0.019	768	951	1.558	0.150	0.086	0.161
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.150	0.018	1,696	2,018	2.114	0.122	0.113	0.186

Table C.12 Sampling errors: Masvingo sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.137	0.017	1,046	1,187	1.580	0.123	0.103	0.170
Literacy	0.957	0.014	1,046	1,187	2.182	0.014	0.930	0.985
No education	0.016	0.006	1,046	1,187	1.613	0.396	0.003	0.028
Secondary or higher education	0.719	0.039	1,046	1,187	2.830	0.055	0.641	0.798
Never married (never in union)	0.244	0.021	1,046	1,187	1.579	0.086	0.202	0.286
Currently married (in union)	0.624	0.021	1,046	1,187	1.411	0.034	0.581	0.666
Married before age 20	0.530	0.025	808	900	1.425	0.047	0.480	0.580
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.374	0.024	808	900	1.382	0.063	0.327	0.421
Currently pregnant	0.059	0.007	1,046	1,187	1.017	0.125	0.044	0.074
Children ever born	2.236	0.090	1,046	1,187	1.381	0.040	2.057	2.416
Children surviving	2.076	0.077	1,046	1,187	1.300	0.037	1.921	2.231
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.434	0.239	182	199	1.311	0.054	3.955	4.913
Currently using any method	0.612	0.025	638	740	1.277	0.040	0.563	0.662
Currently using a modern method	0.605	0.025	638	740	1.279	0.041	0.556	0.655
Currently using pill	0.377	0.022	638	740	1.127	0.057	0.334	0.420
Currently using IUD	0.005	0.002	638	740	0.864	0.501	0.000	0.009
Currently using condoms	0.021	0.005	638	740	0.921	0.248	0.011	0.032
Currently using injectables	0.114	0.020	638	740	1.563	0.173	0.074	0.153
Currently using implants	0.081	0.020	638	740	1.833	0.245	0.041	0.120
Currently using female sterilisation	0.004	0.002	638	740	0.881	0.552	0.000	0.008
Using public sector source	0.831	0.057	448	496	3.167	0.068	0.718	0.944
Want no more children	0.386	0.027	638	740	1.418	0.071	0.331	0.440
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.375	0.021	638	740	1.099	0.056	0.333	0.417
Ideal number of children	4.151	0.126	1,046	1,187	2.126	0.030	3.900	4.402
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.928	0.019	493	583	1.689	0.021	0.889	0.967
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.543	0.030	493	583	1.363	0.055	0.483	0.604
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.802	0.030	632	764	1.688	0.037	0.742	0.861
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.171	0.020	605	731	1.320	0.118	0.131	0.211
Treated with ORS	0.351	0.053	96	125	1.139	0.152	0.244	0.458
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.391	0.056	96	125	1.161	0.143	0.279	0.502
Vaccination card seen	0.749	0.042	129	159	1.127	0.056	0.665	0.833
Received BCG vaccination	0.793	0.042	129	159	1.203	0.053	0.709	0.876
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.727	0.043	129	159	1.121	0.059	0.641	0.813
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.720	0.049	129	159	1.264	0.068	0.623	0.818
Received measles vaccination	0.679	0.052	129	159	1.302	0.077	0.574	0.783
Received all vaccinations	0.615	0.051	129	159	1.222	0.083	0.512	0.718
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.265	0.020	668	824	1.166	0.077	0.224	0.306
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.031	0.008	666	820	1.072	0.254	0.015	0.046
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.076	0.012	671	828	1.114	0.163	0.051	0.101
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.292	0.023	583	720	1.202	0.078	0.246	0.337
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.231	0.016	986	1,125	1.221	0.071	0.198	0.264
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.038	0.008	948	1,076	1.285	0.209	0.022	0.054
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.313	0.021	948	1,076	1.414	0.068	0.270	0.356
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.006	0.003	1,046	1,187	1.155	0.455	0.001	0.012
Condom use at last sex	0.359	0.211	7	7	1.063	0.586	0.000	0.780
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.884	0.025	238	270	1.212	0.029	0.834	0.935
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.060	0.019	238	270	1.223	0.315	0.022	0.097
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.503	0.015	1,046	1,187	0.965	0.030	0.473	0.532
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.293	0.027	762	881	1.632	0.092	0.239	0.346
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.112	0.017	762	881	1.458	0.149	0.079	0.146
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.313	0.033	620	675	1.794	0.107	0.246	0.380
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.208	0.029	620	675	1.785	0.140	0.150	0.267
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.446	0.267	2,901	3,272	1.566	0.060	3.911	4.981
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22	1,189	1,427	1.078	5.193	0.237	11.561	32.335
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22	1,190	1,430	0.973	4.132	0.189	13.593	30.123
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	44	1,189	1,427	0.834	5.164	0.118	33.479	54.134
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	22	1,152	1,388	1.215	5.194	0.232	11.967	32.742
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	65	1,195	1,434	0.880	6.454	0.099	52.274	78.089
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.162	0.014	966	1,033	1.210	0.088	0.134	0.191
MEN								
Urban residence	0.130	0.020	747	843	1.581	0.150	0.091	0.170
Literacy	0.932	0.021	747	843	2.291	0.023	0.890	0.975
No education	0.010	0.005	747	843	1.508	0.557	0.000	0.021
Secondary or higher education	0.739	0.045	747	843	2.775	0.061	0.649	0.829
Never married (in union)	0.476	0.025	747	843	1.385	0.053	0.425	0.527
Currently married (in union)	0.485	0.028	747	843	1.505	0.057	0.430	0.541
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.476	0.033	528	575	1.528	0.070	0.409	0.542
Want no more children	0.301	0.041	372	410	1.702	0.135	0.220	0.383
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.439	0.026	372	410	1.006	0.059	0.387	0.491
Ideal number of children	4.485	0.182	745	840	1.923	0.041	4.121	4.850
men with any anaemia	0.148	0.025	684	775	1.863	0.171	0.097	0.199
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.117	0.014	720	821	1.169	0.120	0.089	0.145
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.134	0.034	720	821	2.719	0.253	0.066	0.201
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.119	0.010	747	843	0.806	0.080	0.100	0.138
Condom use at last sex	0.347	0.059	93	101	1.188	0.170	0.229	0.466
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.697	0.025	301	356	0.946	0.036	0.646	0.747
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.231	0.017	301	356	0.705	0.074	0.196	0.265
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.032	0.007	747	843	1.133	0.227	0.018	0.047
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.318	0.025	747	843	1.490	0.080	0.267	0.369
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.084	0.012	670	784	1.085	0.138	0.061	0.108
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.095	0.013	704	815	1.168	0.136	0.069	0.121
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.129	0.011	1,636	1,818	1.367	0.088	0.106	0.151

Table C.13 Sampling errors: Harare sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.945	0.007	1,235	1,783	1.143	0.008	0.930	0.959
Literacy	0.982	0.004	1,235	1,783	1.128	0.004	0.973	0.990
No education	0.002	0.002	1,235	1,783	1.425	1.018	0.000	0.005
Secondary or higher education	0.912	0.014	1,235	1,783	1.753	0.016	0.883	0.940
Never married (never in union)	0.299	0.023	1,235	1,783	1.744	0.076	0.254	0.345
Currently married (in union)	0.547	0.022	1,235	1,783	1.569	0.041	0.503	0.592
Married before age 20	0.385	0.031	1,013	1,460	2.017	0.080	0.323	0.447
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.263	0.027	1,013	1,460	1.916	0.101	0.210	0.316
Currently pregnant	0.055	0.008	1,235	1,783	1.178	0.139	0.040	0.070
Children ever born	1.703	0.074	1,235	1,783	1.597	0.043	1.555	1.850
Children surviving	1.595	0.065	1,235	1,783	1.531	0.041	1.465	1.725
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.208	0.178	174	242	1.323	0.055	2.852	3.563
Currently using any method	0.711	0.024	718	976	1.394	0.033	0.664	0.759
Currently using a modern method	0.704	0.024	718	976	1.395	0.034	0.657	0.752
Currently using pill	0.468	0.018	718	976	0.960	0.038	0.432	0.504
Currently using IUD	0.011	0.006	718	976	1.462	0.525	0.000	0.022
Currently using condoms	0.060	0.013	718	976	1.464	0.216	0.034	0.086
Currently using injectables	0.044	0.010	718	976	1.289	0.223	0.025	0.064
Currently using implants	0.106	0.016	718	976	1.365	0.148	0.074	0.137
Currently using female sterilisation	0.009	0.004	718	976	1.115	0.426	0.001	0.017
Using public sector source	0.407	0.033	594	834	1.655	0.082	0.340	0.474
Want no more children	0.426	0.024	718	976	1.321	0.057	0.378	0.475
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.290	0.020	718	976	1.209	0.071	0.249	0.331
Ideal number of children	3.479	0.057	1,231	1,779	1.501	0.016	3.366	3.592
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.941	0.013	553	762	1.323	0.014	0.914	0.968
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.448	0.036	553	762	1.658	0.079	0.377	0.519
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.913	0.016	701	949	1.354	0.018	0.881	0.945
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.174	0.024	670	910	1.553	0.141	0.125	0.223
Treated with ORS	0.494	0.063	125	158	1.276	0.128	0.368	0.621
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.417	0.064	125	158	1.321	0.152	0.290	0.545
Vaccination card seen	0.781	0.049	127	165	1.224	0.063	0.682	0.879
Received BCG vaccination	0.975	0.016	127	165	1.094	0.016	0.943	1.007
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.908	0.028	127	165	1.052	0.031	0.852	0.964
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.922	0.023	127	165	0.920	0.025	0.877	0.968
Received measles vaccination	0.917	0.035	127	165	1.354	0.038	0.848	0.986
Received all vaccinations	0.854	0.038	127	165	1.155	0.044	0.779	0.930
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.233	0.026	594	782	1.337	0.110	0.181	0.284
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.010	0.004	587	769	1.035	0.443	0.001	0.019
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.061	0.013	598	786	1.180	0.214	0.035	0.087
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.419	0.030	495	657	1.328	0.073	0.358	0.480
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.299	0.018	1,114	1,597	1.293	0.060	0.263	0.334
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.030	0.005	1,095	1,587	1.006	0.172	0.020	0.041
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.479	0.022	1,095	1,587	1.463	0.046	0.435	0.523
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.015	0.003	1,235	1,783	0.997	0.228	0.008	0.022
Condom use at last sex	0.446	0.147	17	27	1.170	0.329	0.152	0.741
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.806	0.031	289	443	1.337	0.039	0.744	0.869
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.125	0.023	289	443	1.180	0.184	0.079	0.171
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.457	0.015	1,235	1,783	1.037	0.032	0.428	0.487
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.358	0.026	853	1,262	1.599	0.073	0.305	0.410
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.130	0.015	853	1,262	1.339	0.118	0.100	0.161
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.342	0.026	699	905	1.446	0.076	0.290	0.393
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.205	0.018	699	905	1.184	0.088	0.169	0.241
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.837	0.168	3,520	5,073	1.436	0.059	2.502	3.173
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23	1,263	1,724	1.122	5.062	0.223	12.531	32.777
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20	1,263	1,725	1.230	5.478	0.279	8.707	30.621
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	42	1,264	1,725	1.167	7.169	0.169	27.980	56.657
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	16	1,230	1,693	1.169	4.786	0.291	6.882	26.026
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	58	1,265	1,727	1.306	9.544	0.164	38.989	77.163
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.165	0.017	1,074	1,553	1.455	0.100	0.132	0.198
MEN								
Urban residence	0.947	0.005	954	1,412	0.746	0.006	0.936	0.958
Literacy	0.990	0.004	954	1,412	1.117	0.004	0.983	0.997
No education	0.000	0.000	954	1,412	na	na	na	na
Secondary or higher education	0.944	0.016	954	1,412	2.139	0.017	0.912	0.976
Never married (in union)	0.431	0.020	954	1,412	1.266	0.047	0.391	0.472
Currently married (in union)	0.504	0.019	954	1,412	1.180	0.038	0.466	0.542
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.472	0.017	789	1,157	0.948	0.036	0.438	0.505
Want no more children	0.356	0.027	516	712	1.299	0.077	0.301	0.410
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.319	0.027	516	712	1.324	0.085	0.264	0.373
Ideal number of children	3.902	0.120	936	1,388	1.433	0.031	3.662	4.142
men with any anaemia	0.109	0.014	836	1,235	1.250	0.125	0.082	0.137
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.073	0.011	895	1,327	1.237	0.147	0.052	0.095
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.201	0.020	895	1,327	1.439	0.098	0.161	0.240
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.171	0.015	954	1,412	1.199	0.085	0.142	0.201
Condom use at last sex	0.443	0.045	165	242	1.171	0.103	0.352	0.534
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.552	0.035	307	472	1.218	0.063	0.483	0.621
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.352	0.030	307	472	1.111	0.086	0.291	0.413
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.041	0.007	954	1,412	1.091	0.170	0.027	0.055
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.365	0.018	954	1,412	1.143	0.049	0.330	0.401
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.105	0.018	803	1,312	1.620	0.167	0.070	0.140
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.113	0.017	838	1,367	1.552	0.150	0.079	0.147
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.138	0.015	1,877	2,865	1.836	0.106	0.108	0.167

Table C.14 Sampling errors: Bulawayo sample, 2015 Zimbabwe DHS

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	958	577	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.989	0.003	958	577	1.003	0.003	0.983	0.996
No education	0.003	0.002	958	577	0.973	0.556	0.000	0.007
Secondary or higher education	0.909	0.011	958	577	1.231	0.013	0.886	0.932
Never married (never in union)	0.433	0.018	958	577	1.109	0.041	0.397	0.468
Currently married (in union)	0.447	0.020	958	577	1.245	0.045	0.407	0.487
Married before age 20	0.310	0.022	751	451	1.275	0.069	0.267	0.353
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.257	0.024	751	451	1.499	0.093	0.209	0.305
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.006	958	577	1.002	0.155	0.029	0.055
Children ever born	1.482	0.062	958	577	1.233	0.042	1.358	1.607
Children surviving	1.403	0.060	958	577	1.247	0.043	1.282	1.524
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.924	0.156	136	81	1.054	0.053	2.612	3.236
Currently using any method	0.724	0.027	425	258	1.238	0.037	0.670	0.778
Currently using a modern method	0.708	0.026	425	258	1.173	0.037	0.656	0.760
Currently using pill	0.369	0.029	425	258	1.243	0.079	0.310	0.427
Currently using IUD	0.017	0.007	425	258	1.083	0.401	0.003	0.030
Currently using condoms	0.064	0.014	425	258	1.151	0.214	0.037	0.092
Currently using injectables	0.058	0.013	425	258	1.136	0.222	0.032	0.084
Currently using implants	0.162	0.016	425	258	0.922	0.102	0.129	0.195
Currently using female sterilisation	0.032	0.009	425	258	1.010	0.271	0.015	0.049
Using public sector source	0.406	0.025	435	265	1.050	0.061	0.356	0.455
Want no more children	0.522	0.028	425	258	1.162	0.054	0.465	0.578
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.234	0.021	425	258	1.036	0.091	0.192	0.277
Ideal number of children	3.171	0.071	957	576	1.488	0.022	3.030	3.312
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.964	0.009	362	220	0.944	0.010	0.946	0.982
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.490	0.030	362	220	1.138	0.061	0.431	0.550
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.948	0.014	430	262	1.133	0.015	0.920	0.976
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.133	0.022	411	249	1.302	0.164	0.089	0.176
Treated with ORS	0.503	0.087	56	33	1.260	0.173	0.329	0.676
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.548	0.069	56	33	1.004	0.126	0.410	0.686
Vaccination card seen	0.690	0.042	71	44	0.780	0.061	0.606	0.775
Received BCG vaccination	0.928	0.032	71	44	1.066	0.035	0.863	0.993
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.885	0.039	71	44	1.026	0.044	0.808	0.962
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.839	0.042	71	44	0.965	0.050	0.755	0.923
Received measles vaccination	0.873	0.044	71	44	1.109	0.050	0.785	0.960
Received all vaccinations	0.784	0.047	71	44	0.966	0.060	0.690	0.878
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.189	0.025	432	254	1.304	0.135	0.138	0.240
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.022	0.010	430	253	1.356	0.440	0.003	0.041
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.046	0.011	433	254	1.084	0.242	0.024	0.068
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.336	0.030	374	219	1.178	0.089	0.276	0.396
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.294	0.019	906	545	1.257	0.065	0.256	0.332
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.050	0.008	874	527	1.020	0.150	0.035	0.065
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.456	0.016	874	527	0.926	0.034	0.425	0.487
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.027	0.008	958	577	1.476	0.284	0.012	0.043
Condom use at last sex	0.543	0.088	26	16	0.887	0.162	0.367	0.719
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.596	0.029	311	188	1.057	0.049	0.537	0.655
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.336	0.030	311	188	1.135	0.091	0.275	0.396
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.479	0.023	958	577	1.428	0.048	0.433	0.526
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.314	0.023	633	415	1.235	0.073	0.269	0.360
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.116	0.016	633	415	1.249	0.137	0.084	0.148
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.331	0.030	401	240	1.293	0.092	0.270	0.392
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.178	0.022	401	240	1.145	0.123	0.134	0.222
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.733	0.174	2,703	1,624	1.016	0.064	2.385	3.081
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	26	774	468	1.095	6.861	0.265	12.121	39.565
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14	769	465	1.127	4.767	0.339	4.520	23.586
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	40	774	468	0.986	7.255	0.182	25.386	54.406
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	10	747	452	1.071	4.113	0.397	2.143	18.594
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	50	775	468	1.010	8.166	0.164	33.519	66.181
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.151	0.012	887	502	0.988	0.079	0.128	0.175
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	692	409	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.985	0.005	692	409	1.002	0.005	0.975	0.994
No education	0.001	0.001	692	409	0.955	0.992	0.000	0.004
Secondary or higher education	0.927	0.013	692	409	1.332	0.014	0.901	0.954
Never married (in union)	0.541	0.022	692	409	1.180	0.041	0.496	0.586
Currently married (in union)	0.410	0.024	692	409	1.264	0.058	0.363	0.457
Had first sexual intercourse before age 20	0.517	0.028	541	320	1.311	0.055	0.460	0.573
Want no more children	0.433	0.030	282	168	1.017	0.069	0.373	0.493
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.378	0.032	282	168	1.120	0.086	0.313	0.442
Ideal number of children	3.558	0.074	691	408	1.141	0.021	3.411	3.705
men with any anaemia	0.089	0.013	644	381	1.110	0.142	0.063	0.114
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.140	0.017	663	392	1.212	0.119	0.107	0.173
Men with Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.181	0.014	663	392	0.946	0.080	0.152	0.210
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.137	0.014	692	409	1.065	0.102	0.109	0.165
Condom use at last sex	0.658	0.045	94	56	0.923	0.069	0.567	0.749
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.491	0.040	288	169	1.350	0.081	0.411	0.570
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.425	0.040	288	169	1.384	0.095	0.344	0.506
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.043	0.010	692	409	1.260	0.226	0.023	0.062
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.343	0.020	692	409	1.108	0.058	0.303	0.383
HIV prevalence (men 15-49)	0.133	0.015	635	379	1.086	0.110	0.104	0.162
HIV prevalence (men 15-59)	0.139	0.015	665	397	1.110	0.107	0.109	0.169
WOMEN and MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15-49)	0.143	0.010	1,522	881	1.103	0.069	0.124	0.163

Table C.15 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality rates, Zimbabwe 2015

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	1.883	0.451	15,869	16,199	1.305	0.240	0.981	2.785
20-24	2.494	0.390	20,219	20,326	1.099	0.156	1.715	3.274
25-29	5.017	0.554	22,857	23,096	1.176	0.111	3.908	6.126
30-34	10.752	0.904	19,632	20,182	1.209	0.084	8.944	12.559
35-39	13.641	1.170	13,008	13,497	1.143	0.086	11.301	15.980
40-44	15.230	1.538	7,962	8,248	1.100	0.101	12.154	18.305
45-49	17.097	2.428	4,816	4,953	1.285	0.142	12.242	21.953
15-49 (age-adjusted)	7.595	0.396	104,361	106,502	1.183	0.052	6.803	8.387
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2015	282	13.879	104,361	106,502	1.406	0.049	254	310
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2010-11	395	11.829	102,216	104,114	1.195	0.030	371	419
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2005-06	443	10.129	111,281	112,818	1.354	0.023	423	463
$_{35}q_{15}$ 1999	289	12.034	79,599	79,119	1.248	0.042	265	313
$_{35}q_{15}$ 1994	142	8.965	83,899	84,120	1.16	0.063	124	160
Maternal mortality rates								
15-19	0.381	0.220	15,869	16,199	1.437	0.578	0.000	0.821
20-24	0.772	0.199	20,219	20,326	1.021	0.258	0.374	1.170
25-29	0.810	0.224	22,857	23,096	1.195	0.276	0.363	1.258
30-34	1.153	0.262	19,632	20,182	1.098	0.228	0.628	1.678
35-39	1.322	0.340	13,008	13,497	1.088	0.257	0.642	2.001
40-44	1.617	0.580	7,962	8,248	1.165	0.358	0.458	2.776
45-49	0.769	0.446	4,816	4,953	1.135	0.580	0.000	1.661
15-49 (age-adjusted)	0.904	0.125	104,361	106,502	1.165	0.139	0.653	1.155
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 2015	651	89.084	104,361	106,502	1.165	0.137	473	829
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 2010-11	960	91.041	102,216	104,114	1.146	0.095	778	1142
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 2005-06	612	77.287	111,281	112,818	1.246	0.126	458	767
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 1999	647	87.280	79,599	79,119	1.103	0.135	473	822
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 1994	365	57.278	83,899	84,120	1.043	0.157	251	480
			MEN					
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	1.681	0.368	15,392	15,691	1.125	0.219	0.946	2.417
20-24	2.648	0.413	20,100	20,388	1.137	0.156	1.823	3.474
25-29	4.327	0.526	22,070	22,139	1.142	0.121	3.276	5.379
30-34	8.562	0.771	19,758	20,070	1.150	0.090	7.019	10.105
35-39	12.168	1.121	13,929	14,458	1.194	0.092	9.925	14.410
40-44	15.724	1.750	8,074	8,273	1.242	0.111	12.225	19.224
45-49	26.196	2.627	4,359	4,442	1.088	0.100	20.942	31.449
15-49 (age-adjusted)	7.503	0.367	103,682	105,461	1.162	0.049	6.770	8.237
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2015	300	13.403	103,682	105,461	1.330	0.045	274	327
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2010-11	428	15.262	101,755	102,116	1.307	0.036	397	458
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2005-06	494	12.138	107,750	106,951	1.397	0.025	470	518
$_{35}q_{15}$ 1999	382	15.986	75,745	75,389	1.365	0.042	351	414
$_{35}q_{15}$ 1994	202	11.983	81,277	81,561	1.119	0.059	178	226

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix D

Table D.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Zimbabwe 2015

	Women		Men			Women		Men	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	619	2.8	597	3.0	36	244	1.1	177	0.9
1	617	2.8	617	3.1	37	260	1.2	172	0.9
2	650	2.9	664	3.3	38	264	1.2	209	1.0
3	735	3.3	657	3.3	39	222	1.0	184	0.9
4	776	3.5	716	3.5	40	257	1.1	222	1.1
5	678	3.0	744	3.7	41	190	0.8	158	0.8
6	549	2.5	564	2.8	42	203	0.9	182	0.9
7	598	2.7	623	3.1	43	185	0.8	207	1.0
8	558	2.5	582	2.9	44	110	0.5	120	0.6
9	572	2.6	600	3.0	45	159	0.7	187	0.9
10	574	2.6	602	3.0	46	119	0.5	135	0.7
11	534	2.4	562	2.8	47	124	0.6	119	0.6
12	581	2.6	592	2.9	48	105	0.5	96	0.5
13	565	2.5	551	2.7	49	76	0.3	97	0.5
14	569	2.5	588	2.9	50	158	0.7	90	0.4
15	498	2.2	505	2.5	51	135	0.6	80	0.4
16	488	2.2	466	2.3	52	160	0.7	89	0.4
17	420	1.9	472	2.3	53	161	0.7	82	0.4
18	434	1.9	434	2.1	54	124	0.6	61	0.3
19	372	1.7	360	1.8	55	150	0.7	94	0.5
20	402	1.8	389	1.9	56	138	0.6	100	0.5
21	357	1.6	311	1.5	57	127	0.6	116	0.6
22	326	1.5	265	1.3	58	119	0.5	88	0.4
23	373	1.7	260	1.3	59	113	0.5	75	0.4
24	372	1.7	255	1.3	60	120	0.5	90	0.4
25	333	1.5	248	1.2	61	82	0.4	69	0.3
26	341	1.5	258	1.3	62	104	0.5	81	0.4
27	332	1.5	254	1.3	63	113	0.5	90	0.4
28	316	1.4	273	1.4	64	66	0.3	64	0.3
29	352	1.6	231	1.1	65	111	0.5	74	0.4
30	323	1.4	270	1.3	66	66	0.3	50	0.2
31	307	1.4	253	1.3	67	86	0.4	67	0.3
32	347	1.5	249	1.2	68	84	0.4	62	0.3
33	355	1.6	238	1.2	69	48	0.2	31	0.2
34	284	1.3	243	1.2	70+	757	3.4	580	2.9
35	355	1.6	291	1.4	Total	22,404	100.0	20,181	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table D.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49; and percent distribution and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Zimbabwe 2015

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	2,824	na	na	na
15-19	2,212	2,128	21.7	96.2
20-24	1,830	1,743	17.8	95.3
25-29	1,674	1,629	16.6	97.3
30-34	1,616	1,568	16.0	97.0
35-39	1,345	1,272	13.0	94.6
40-44	946	912	9.3	96.4
45-49	583	564	5.7	96.9
50-54	739	na	na	na
15-49	10,205	9,817	100.0	96.2

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table D.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-64, interviewed men age 15-59 and percent of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Zimbabwe 2015

Age group	Household population of men age 10-59	Interviewed men age 15-54		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	2,895	na	na	na
15-19	2,237	2,151	25.4	96.2
20-24	1,480	1,366	16.1	92.3
25-29	1,264	1,141	13.5	90.3
30-34	1,252	1,123	13.2	89.7
35-39	1,033	925	10.9	89.6
40-44	889	799	9.4	89.9
45-49	633	594	7.0	93.7
50-54	404	378	4.5	93.6
15-59	9,192	8,477	100.0	92.2

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table D.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Zimbabwe 2015

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Month only		0.68	15,983
Month and year		0.01	15,983
Age at death	Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	1,238
Age/date at first union[1]	Ever married women age 15-49	0.27	7,444
	Ever married men age 15-54	0.46	4,771
Respondent's education	All women age 15-49	0.00	9,955
	All men age 15-54	0.00	8,396
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Living children 0-59 months	1.84	6,055
Anthropometry for children	Living children age 0-59 months		
Height	(from the Household Questionnaire)	5.31	6,718
Weight		4.84	6,718
Height or weight		5.42	6,718
Anthropometry for women	Women age 15-49 from the		
Height	Household Questionnaire	5.54	10,205
Weight		5.62	10,205
Height or weight		5.63	10,205
Anthropometry for men	Men age 15-54 from the		
Height	Household Questionnaire	10.79	8,789
Weight		10.84	8,789
Height or weight		10.88	8,789
Anaemia			
Children	Living children age 6-59 months (from the Household Questionnaire)	11.68	6,086
Women	All women (from the Household Questionnaire)	10.32	10,205
Men	All men (from the Household Questionnaire)	16.03	9,192

[1] Both year and age missing

Table D.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Zimbabwe 2015

	Number of births			Percentage with complete birth date[1]			Sex ratio at birth[2]			Calendar year ratio[3]		
Calendar year	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2015	897	38	935	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	83.7	98.3	na	na	na
2014	1,216	64	1,279	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	121.4	100.3	na	na	na
2013	1,171	75	1,246	100.0	97.8	99.9	100.2	144.8	102.4	97.2	100.7	97.4
2012	1,194	85	1,279	100.0	97.2	99.8	95.6	139.5	98.0	98.7	114.0	99.5
2011	1,250	75	1,324	100.0	98.4	99.9	84.6	121.1	86.3	105.5	78.3	103.5
2010	1,174	105	1,279	100.0	92.8	99.4	101.3	98.2	101.0	101.9	104.7	102.2
2009	1,054	126	1,180	99.5	89.5	98.5	124.9	101.3	122.2	97.8	115.9	99.5
2008	980	113	1,093	99.8	93.9	99.2	99.7	120.4	101.6	102.0	99.0	101.7
2007	867	102	969	99.6	94.0	99.0	109.5	121.6	110.7	92.7	95.6	93.0
2006	891	100	991	99.7	88.4	98.5	89.9	124.1	92.9	103.6	109.4	104.2
2011-2015	5,728	337	6,064	100.0	98.5	99.9	95.3	125.2	96.7	na	na	na
2006-2010-11	4,965	546	5,511	99.7	91.7	98.9	104.7	112.0	105.4	na	na	na
2001-2005-06	3,880	334	4,214	99.5	92.4	99.0	103.7	107.8	104.0	na	na	na
1996-2001	2,846	299	3,146	99.0	86.4	97.8	93.4	123.4	95.9	na	na	na
<1996	2,474	269	2,742	98.5	85.2	97.2	100.0	137.7	103.2	na	na	na
All	19,893	1,784	21,677	99.5	91.2	98.8	99.5	119.0	101.0	na	na	na

na = Not applicable
[1] Both year and month of birth given
[2] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[3] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table D.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Zimbabwe 2015

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	62	69	40	40	211
1	36	26	10	19	91
2	20	14	10	5	49
3	11	14	2	4	31
4	2	3	5	7	17
5	5	5	1	0	11
6	4	4	0	0	7
7	21	19	14	10	64
9	1	0	0	0	1
10	2	5	0	0	7
11	0	0	1	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	11	5	2	29
15	1	0	0	0	1
16	2	0	0	0	2
18	0	1	0	0	1
20	1	0	1	0	2
21	2	6	7	5	19
23	1	0	0	0	1
26	1	0	0	0	1
30	1	0	0	0	1
31+	1	0	0	0	1
Total 0-30	184	176	96	91	547
Percentage early neonatal[1]	75.9	76.8	70.5	81.6	76.2

[1] 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table D.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Zimbabwe 2015

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1[a]	184	176	96	91	547
1	24	33	27	10	94
2	9	17	6	8	39
3	12	25	23	7	67
4	13	15	10	4	43
5	9	9	9	6	33
6	12	34	14	8	68
7	9	11	7	12	39
8	7	22	5	6	40
9	8	14	11	8	41
10	2	5	3	0	10
11	4	7	3	2	17
12	2	0	2	1	5
13	3	3	0	0	6
14	8	4	0	0	11
15	0	5	1	0	6
16	0	0	3	3	6
17	2	5	1	4	12
18	5	5	1	3	13
19	2	6	3	0	11
20	2	9	4	1	16
21	2	2	0	2	5
22	0	2	1	0	3
23	2	0	1	0	3
24+	1	3	1	0	5
1 Year	23	43	23	18	107
Total 0-11	294	369	213	162	1,038
Percentage neonatal[1]	62.7	47.7	45.2	55.9	52.7

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days
[1] Under one month / under one year

Table D.7 Nutritional status of children based on the NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, based on the NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population, Zimbabwe 2015

	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
Background characteristic	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	0.6	7.4	(0.3)	534	0.2	3.0	16.9	0.8	534	0.2	0.8	8.2	0.5	534
6-8	4.5	10.6	(0.5)	275	0.0	4.2	7.1	0.2	275	1.4	6.6	3.1	(0.3)	275
9-11	3.3	10.2	(0.8)	266	0.5	5.9	4.6	(0.1)	266	1.0	14.2	0.8	(0.8)	266
12-17	6.6	26.4	(1.2)	602	2.0	7.1	3.1	(0.3)	602	2.6	19.7	1.1	(1.1)	602
18-23	12.9	35.6	(1.6)	605	1.2	8.0	4.5	(0.2)	605	3.0	18.9	1.8	(1.0)	605
24-35	7.5	27.1	(1.2)	1,282	0.1	1.7	1.9	(0.1)	1,282	2.3	15.2	1.4	(0.8)	1,282
36-47	5.8	22.5	(1.1)	1,344	0.5	1.9	1.6	(0.1)	1,344	1.2	9.8	0.9	(0.8)	1,344
48-59	4.3	16.2	(1.0)	1,380	0.4	1.4	1.7	(0.1)	1,380	0.7	7.8	0.9	(0.7)	1,380
Sex														
Male	6.5	22.7	(1.1)	3,122	0.7	3.2	3.5	(0.0)	3,122	1.6	11.4	1.5	(0.7)	3,122
Female	5.5	20.1	(1.0)	3,167	0.5	3.1	4.0	(0.0)	3,167	1.4	11.7	2.2	(0.7)	3,167
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	5.4	20.0	(1.0)	1,232	0.4	3.7	4.9	0.0	1,232	0.7	11.3	2.1	(0.6)	1,232
<24	9.0	21.1	(1.2)	374	0.7	2.4	4.4	0.0	374	1.3	14.1	3.0	(0.7)	374
24-47	6.5	24.9	(1.2)	1,808	0.8	3.1	4.3	(0.0)	1,808	2.1	12.3	1.6	(0.8)	1,808
48+	3.2	16.3	(0.9)	1,699	0.7	4.2	3.1	(0.0)	1,699	1.3	9.6	1.9	(0.6)	1,699
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	14.8	38.4	(1.6)	197	0.2	5.9	2.3	(0.3)	197	6.5	28.4	1.0	(1.3)	197
Small	7.4	28.5	(1.3)	562	1.0	4.6	1.9	(0.3)	562	2.0	18.0	0.6	(1.1)	562
Average or larger	4.7	18.7	(1.0)	4,340	0.6	3.3	4.4	0.0	4,340	1.1	9.7	2.1	(0.6)	4,340
Missing	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	14
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	5.3	20.6	(1.0)	5,113	0.7	3.6	4.1	(0.0)	5,113	1.4	11.3	1.9	(0.7)	5,113
Not interviewed but in household	3.0	18.8	(0.9)	173	0.0	2.6	3.3	0.0	173	0.6	6.3	0.5	(0.6)	173
Not interviewed and not in the household[5]	9.8	25.9	(1.2)	1,002	0.2	1.4	2.4	(0.1)	1,002	2.2	13.8	1.6	(0.8)	1,002
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Thin (BMI <18.5)	7.6	27.1	(1.2)	192	2.2	10.9	0.9	(0.7)	192	3.9	30.9	0.0	(1.3)	192
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	5.6	22.4	(1.1)	2,876	0.7	4.0	3.5	(0.1)	2,876	1.6	12.9	1.5	(0.8)	2,876
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥25)	3.3	16.1	(0.8)	1,603	0.5	2.2	4.6	0.2	1,603	0.9	6.0	2.2	(0.4)	1,603
Residence														
Urban	4.2	17.2	(0.9)	1,741	0.3	2.2	5.2	0.1	1,741	0.7	8.8	2.7	(0.5)	1,741
Rural	6.7	23.0	(1.1)	4,547	0.7	3.6	3.2	(0.1)	4,547	1.9	12.6	1.5	(0.8)	4,547

Continued…

Table D.7—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Province														
Manicaland	6.6	24.0	(1.2)	997	0.4	2.5	3.3	(0.0)	997	1.6	10.5	1.2	(0.8)	997
Mashonaland Central	5.4	22.1	(1.2)	599	0.6	2.4	2.0	(0.2)	599	1.0	12.4	0.8	(0.9)	599
Mashonaland East	5.0	20.6	(1.0)	590	0.7	2.9	3.6	(0.0)	590	0.2	10.6	2.3	(0.7)	590
Mashonaland West	7.1	24.3	(1.2)	784	0.6	4.3	2.1	(0.2)	784	2.5	13.9	1.0	(0.9)	784
Matabeleland North	4.0	18.2	(0.9)	324	1.1	5.2	2.2	(0.2)	324	1.4	12.3	1.6	(0.7)	324
Matabeleland South	9.3	24.0	(1.1)	292	0.7	4.0	4.8	(0.1)	292	2.4	17.1	2.0	(0.8)	292
Midlands	7.6	22.0	(1.0)	846	0.7	4.6	4.9	(0.0)	846	2.4	12.1	2.6	(0.7)	846
Masvingo	5.1	19.9	(1.1)	802	0.4	3.4	3.9	(0.0)	802	2.1	11.2	2.3	(0.7)	802
Harare	5.1	18.8	(1.0)	798	0.4	1.6	5.9	0.2	798	0.7	9.9	2.4	(0.5)	798
Bulawayo	2.6	13.8	(0.7)	258	0.3	1.8	5.3	0.1	258	0.0	6.7	2.4	(0.4)	258
Mother's education[7]														
No education	4.5	32.7	(1.2)	78	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	78	2.9	17.7	0.0	(1.0)	78
Primary	7.1	25.5	(1.2)	1,692	0.6	4.9	3.4	(0.1)	1,692	1.7	14.2	1.7	(0.9)	1,692
Secondary	4.6	18.8	(1.0)	3,244	0.7	3.1	4.2	0.0	3,244	1.3	10.1	1.7	(0.6)	3,244
More than secondary	1.3	6.0	(0.4)	270	0.0	1.8	7.8	0.3	270	0.2	3.1	5.5	(0.0)	270
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	8.0	27.7	(1.3)	1,501	0.6	4.2	3.4	(0.1)	1,501	2.4	15.7	1.5	(0.9)	1,501
Second	6.6	22.8	(1.1)	1,330	0.9	3.8	3.6	(0.1)	1,330	2.3	12.0	2.2	(0.8)	1,330
Middle	5.4	20.1	(1.1)	1,176	0.7	3.0	3.0	(0.1)	1,176	1.2	10.5	0.7	(0.8)	1,176
Fourth	6.1	20.1	(1.0)	1,301	0.4	2.9	4.0	0.0	1,301	1.0	10.9	2.3	(0.6)	1,301
Highest	2.6	12.9	(0.7)	980	0.1	1.5	5.2	0.2	980	0.3	6.9	2.3	(0.3)	980
Total	6.0	21.4	(1.1)	6,288	0.6	3.2	3.8	(0.0)	6,288	1.5	11.6	1.8	(0.7)	6,288

Notes: Table is based on children who slept in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85cm; standing height is measured for all other children to be consistent with Table 11.1.1

[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

[4] First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

[5] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed, children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 11.10.1

[7] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table D.8 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2015

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	22,283	100.0	22,151	100.0	44,434	100.0
Living	18,869	84.7	18,640	84.1	37,509	84.4
Dead	3,405	15.3	3,505	15.8	6,910	15.6
Survival status unknown	9	0.0	6	0.0	15	0.0
Living siblings	18,869	100.0	18,640	100.0	37,509	100.0
Age reported	18,869	100.0	18,640	100.0	37,509	100.0
Dead siblings	3,405	100.0	3,505	100.0	6,910	100.0
AD and YSD reported	3,405	100.0	3,505	100.0	6,910	100.0

Table D.9 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Zimbabwe 2015

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size[1]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2]
15-19	4.5	103.7
20-24	5.0	100.7
25-29	5.6	97.2
30-34	6.0	97.6
35-39	6.3	98.7
40-44	6.7	101.1
45-49	6.6	98.9
Total	5.6	99.7

[1] Includes the respondent
[2] Excludes the respondent

SURVEY PERSONNEL

Appendix E

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Tasiana Krispin Nyadzayo	MoHCC
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Matthews Maruva	USAID
Adrienne Cox	ICF
Blake Zachary	ICF

ICF

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Keith Purvis	Senior Data Processing Specialist
Mercy Guech-Ongey	Senior Biomarker Specialist
Luis Sevilla	Survey Manager
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QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **F**

FORMATTING DATE: 11 June 2015

2015 DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
Zimbabwe
ZIMSTAT

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY | | MONTH | | YEAR | | | |
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. | | |
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* |
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS |
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD | |

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN | |

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN | |

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE | |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | |

TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 NDEBELE
03 SHONA

SUPERVISOR		OFFICE EDITOR		KEYED BY	
NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Central Statistical Office/ZIMSTAT. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Zimbabwe. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was randomly selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 15 to 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Participation in the survey is completely voluntary. It's up to you if you want to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.
In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
Do you agree to participate in the survey? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____
CONFIRMING CONSENT STATEMENT
HAS BEEN READ TO THE RESPONDENT

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER				
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY			
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**11A**
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-54	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 6-14
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		01	01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2			02	02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2			03	03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2			04	04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2			05	05	05	05
06			1 2	1 2	1 2			06	06	06	06
07			1 2	1 2	1 2			07	07	07	07
08			1 2	1 2	1 2			08	08	08	08
09			1 2	1 2	1 2			09	09	09	09
10			1 2	1 2	1 2			10	10	10	10

2A)	Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES ☐ →	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
2B)	Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, or friends who usually live here?	YES ☐ →	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
2C)	Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?	YES ☐ →	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = CO-WIFE
10 = OTHER RELATIVE
11 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
12 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 3-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2015 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the Births and Deaths Registry? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	
02	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
03	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
04	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
05	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
06	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
07	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
08	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
09	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
10	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL
0 = PRESCHOOL
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = HIGHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

GRADE
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER				
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY			
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**11A**
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-54	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 6-14
11			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		11	11	11	11
12			1 2	1 2	1 2			12	12	12	12
13			1 2	1 2	1 2			13	13	13	13
14			1 2	1 2	1 2			14	14	14	14
15			1 2	1 2	1 2			15	15	15	15
16			1 2	1 2	1 2			16	16	16	16
17			1 2	1 2	1 2			17	17	17	17
18			1 2	1 2	1 2			18	18	18	18
19			1 2	1 2	1 2			19	19	19	19
20			1 2	1 2	1 2			20	20	20	20

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = CO-WIFE
10 = OTHER RELATIVE
11 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
12 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 3-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2015 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the Births and Deaths Registry? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
11	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	
12	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
13	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
14	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
15	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
16	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
17	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
18	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
19	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		
20	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 20		

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL	GRADE
0 = PRESCHOOL	00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
1 = PRIMARY	
2 = SECONDARY	
3 = HIGHER	
8 = DON'T KNOW	98 = DON'T KNOW

SELECTION OF WOMEN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN (COLUMN 9) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN SELECTED FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN COLUMN 9 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER IS '716' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND WOMAN WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE HER NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSE-HOLD QUESTION-NAIRE SERIAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN _____

HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN | | |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 103 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 105
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ ON PREMISES . . . . . 996 DON'T KNOW 998	
105	CHECK 101 AND 102: CODE '14' OR '21' CIRCLED? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐		→ 107

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	**FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM . . . . . 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE . . . . . 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE . . . . . 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE . . . . . 15 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . . 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB . . . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT . . . . . 23 BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 31 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD . . . . . 41 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 113
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . 0 ☐ 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
113	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 LP GAS . . . . . 02 NATURAL GAS . . . . . 03 BIOGAS . . . . . 04 PARAFFIN/KEROSENE . . . . . 05 COAL, LIGNITE . . . . . 06 CHARCOAL . . . . . 07 WOOD . . . . . 08 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 09 ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 10 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 116

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
114	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 116
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
117	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 119
118	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'.		
	a) Cattle?	a) CATTLE	
	b) Horses, donkeys, or mules?	b) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES	
	c) Goats?	c) GOATS	
	d) Sheep?	d) SHEEP	
	e) Chickens or other poultry?	e) CHICKENS/POULTRY	
	f) Rabbits?	f) RABBITS	
	g) Pigs?	f) PIGS	
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121
120	How many acres of agricultural land do members of this household own?	ACRES	
	IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '950'.	95 OR MORE ACRES . . . . . 950 DON'T KNOW 998	
121	Does your household have:	YES NO	
	a) Electricity?	a) ELECTRICITY 1 2	
	b) A radio?	b) RADIO 1 2	
	c) A television?	c) TELEVISION 1 2	
	d) A non-mobile telephone?	d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . . 1 2	
	e) A computer?	e) COMPUTER 1 2	
	f) A refrigerator?	f) REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
	g) Battery or generator for power?	g) BATTERY/GENERATOI 1 2	
	h) Solar panel?	h) SOLAR PANEL 1 2	
	i) Pushing tray?	i) PUSHING TRAY 1 2	
	j) Axe/hoe?	j) AXE/HOE 1 2	
	k) Chair/stool?	k) CHAIR/STOOL 1 2	
	l) Plow?	l) PLOW 1 2	
	m) Wardrobe?	m) WARDROBE 1 2	
	n) Satellite dish/decoder?	n) DISH/DECODER 1 2	
	o) Washing machine?	o) WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
	p) Borehole?	p) BOREHOLE 1 2	
	q) Mattress?	q) MATTRESS 1 2	
	r) Bed?	r) BED 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle? d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? e) An animal-drawn cart? f) A car or truck? g) A boat with a motor?	YES NO a) WATCH . . . . . 1 2 b) MOBILE PHONE . . . . . 1 2 c) BICYCLE . . . . . 1 2 d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . . . 1 2 e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 1 2 f) CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 1 2 g) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
124	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
125	At any time in the past 12 months, has anyone come into your dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 127
126	Who sprayed the dwelling?	GOVERNMENT WORKER/PROGRAM . . . . . A PRIVATE COMPANY . . . . . B NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NG . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
127	Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 139
128	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS . . . . . ☐	

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
129	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN 3 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	OBSERVED .... 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED .... 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED .... 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
130	How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO ..... [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO ..... 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ..... [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO ..... 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ..... [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO ..... 95 NOT SURE 98
131	OBSERVE OR ASK BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** OLYSET .... 11 PERMANET .... 12 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND .... 16 (SKIP TO 134) OTHER TYPE .... 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE .. 98	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** OLYSET .... 11 PERMANET .... 12 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND .... 16 (SKIP TO 134) OTHER TYPE .... 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE .. 98	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** OLYSET .... 11 PERMANET .... 12 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND .... 16 (SKIP TO 134) OTHER TYPE .... 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE .. 98
134	Did you get the net through a school distribution campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit?	YES, SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN .... 1 YES, ANC .... 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT .... 3 (SKIP TO 136) NO 4	YES, SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN .... 1 YES, ANC .... 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT .... 3 (SKIP TO 136) NO 4	YES, SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN .... 1 YES, ANC .... 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT .... 3 (SKIP TO 136) NO 4
135	Where did you get the net?	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY .... 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY .... 02 PHARMACY .... 03 SHOP/MARKET ..... 04 CHW .... 05 MISSION HOSPITAl ..... 06 SCHOOL .... 07 OTHER .... 08 DON'T KNOW 09	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY .... 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY .... 02 PHARMACY .... 03 SHOP/MARKET ..... 04 CHW .... 05 MISSION HOSPITAl ..... 06 SCHOOL .... 07 OTHER .... 08 DON'T KNOW 09	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY .... 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY .... 02 PHARMACY .... 03 SHOP/MARKET ..... 04 CHW .... 05 MISSION HOSPITAl ..... 06 SCHOOL .... 07 OTHER .... 08 DON'T KNOW 09
136	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 138) NOT SURE 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 138) NOT SURE 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 138) NOT SURE 8

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
137	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . .
		NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . .
		NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . .
		NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . .
138		GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO TO 129 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
139	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE . . . . . 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . . 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE . . . . . 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 142
140	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
141	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE C	
142	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 DUNG . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD . . . . . 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT . . . . . 34 CARPET . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
143	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL ROOFING** NO ROOF . . . . . 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 ASBESTOS . . . . . 33 TILES . . . . . 34 CEMENT . . . . . 35 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
144	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS . . . . . 11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS . . . . . 12 MUD . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 21 PLYWOOD . . . . . 22 CARDBOARD . . . . . 23 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 24 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . . 33 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
145	I would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household? TEST SALT FOR IODINE.	IODINE PRESENT . . . . . 1 NO IODINE . . . . . 2 NO SALT IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 3 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)	
146	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

All communications should be addressed to
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Harare
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E-mail: dg@zimstat.co.zw

MRCZ

Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

Cluster Number: ___
Household Number ___
Line Number ___

Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey
Principal Investigator: Portia Manangazira, *MPH.*
Phone number: 0772 711 060

ADULT CONSENT FORM

ANAEMIA TESTING

PURPOSE
As part of the survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. The purpose of the anaemia testing is to establish the size of this problem in Zimbabwe. You are one of several thousand men, women and children selected at random as a possible participant in this study.

PROCEDURES AND DURATION
If you decide to have an anaemia test, you will undergo a finger prick in which a few drops of blood will be collected. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result told to you right away.

RISKS AND DISCOMFORTS
The risks associated with procedure, including the risks to pregnant women, are minimal. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. You will experience a slight pain during the finger prick.

BENEFITS
We cannot offer you any direct benefits from the testing. However, if we find that the test results indicate that medical attention is required, we will refer you to the nearest health facility.

CONFIDENTIALITY
If you indicate your willingness to be tested for anaemia by signing this document, any information that is obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential and will not be disclosed to anyone other than members of our survey team.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION
You can say yes to the test or you can say no. If you decide not to be tested, your decision will not affect your future relations with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, its personnel, and associated hospitals or with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency.

QUESTIONS
Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of the anaemia testing that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over.

AUTHORIZATION
You are making a decision whether or not to be tested for anaemia. Your signature indicates that you have read, or have had read to you, the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to participate.

Name of respondent (please print) Date/Time

Signature of respondent or legally authorized representative

Name of interviewer Signature

HIV TESTING

PURPOSE
As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to provide a blood sample for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a very serious health problem that has affected a lot of people in Zimbabwe. The purpose of the HIV testing is to find out how big this problem in Zimbabwe. You are one of several thousand men and women selected at random as a possible participant in providing a blood sample that will be used for HIV testing.

PROCEDURES AND DURATION
If you decide to provide a blood sample for HIV testing, you will undergo a finger prick in which a few drops of blood will be collected on a card. The HIV test will be done in the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory in Harare. Because the card used to collect your blood will be labeled using a code and not your name, no one will be able to know your HIV test results. We will not be able to tell you the results of the test.

RISKS AND DISCOMFORTS
The risks associated with procedure, including the risks to pregnant women, are minimal. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. You will experience a slight pain during the finger prick.

BENEFITS
We cannot offer you any direct benefits from the testing. However, the results of the survey will assist in planning HIV/AIDS programs in Zimbabwe.

CONFIDENTIALITY
If you are willing to provide a blood sample for HIV testing, the results will not be linked to you and will be strictly confidential. You are assured of this confidentiality through provisions of the Census and Statistics Act Chapter 10:29.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION
You can say yes or no to having your blood collected and tested for HIV. If you decide not to give a sample for HIV testing, your decision will not affect your future relations with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, its personnel, and associated hospitals or with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency.

QUESTIONS
Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of the blood sample collection that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over.

AUTHORIZATION
You are making a decision whether or not to provide a blood sample for HIV testing. Your signature indicates that you have read, or have had read to you, the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to participate.

Name of respondent (please print) Date/Time

Signature of respondent or legally authorized representative

Name of interviewer Signature

ADDITIONAL TESTING

PURPOSE
As part of the survey, we are asking you to allow the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory to store part of the blood sample collected for HIV testing for additional testing or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done. However, additional testing will only be conducted after the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe has granted approval.

PROCEDURES AND DURATION
If you decide to participate, any blood collected for HIV testing that remains following the study will be stored for additional testing at the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory in Harare for up to five years. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached to it that could identify you. The results of the additional tests will not be returned to you.

BENEFITS
We cannot offer you any direct benefits from the testing.

CONFIDENTIALITY
If you are willing for your blood sample to be stored and used for additional testing, the results of any tests will not be linked to you and will remain strictly confidential. You are ensured of this confidentiality through provisions of the Census and Statistics Act Chapter 10:29.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION
You can say yes or no to having your blood stored for additional testing. If you decide not to allow your blood sample to be stored for additional testing, your decision will not affect your future relations with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, its personnel, and associated hospitals or with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency.

QUESTIONS
Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of the storage of the blood sample for additional testing that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over.

AUTHORIZATION
You are making a decision whether or not to allow your blood sample to be stored and used for additional testing or research. Your signature indicates that you have read, or have had read to you, the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to participate.

Name of respondent (please print) Date/Time

Signature of respondent or legally authorized representative

Name of interviewer Signature

YOU WILL BE GIVEN A COPY OF THIS CONSENT FORM TO KEEP. If you have any questions concerning this study or consent form beyond those answered by the investigator, including questions about the research, your rights as a research subject or research-related injuries; or if you feel that you have been treated unfairly and would like to talk to someone other than a member of the research team, please feel free to contact ZIMSTAT officials Mr. Godfrey Matsinde (telephone: 04-794757) or Mr. Langton Chikeya (telephone: 04-793972), or the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe (telephone: 04-791792 or 04-791193).

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Cluster Number: ___
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MRCZ

Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey
Principal Investigator: Portia Manangazira, *MPH.*
Phone number: 0772 711 060

ZimStat
Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

PARENTAL CONSENT

ANAEMIA TESTING	HIV TESTING	ADDITIONAL TESTING
PURPOSE As part of the survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. The purpose of the anaemia testing is to establish the size of this problem in Zimbabwe. Your child is one of several thousand men, women and children selected at random as a possible participant in this study. PROCEDURES AND DURATION If you decide to allow your child to have an anaemia test, your child will undergo a finger prick in which a few drops of blood will be collected. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result told to you right away. RISKS AND DISCOMFORTS The risks associated with procedure are minimal. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. Your child will experience a slight pain during the finger prick. BENEFITS We cannot offer you or your child any direct benefits from the testing. However, if we find that the test results indicate that medical attention is required, we will refer you and your child to the nearest health facility. CONFIDENTIALITY If you indicate your willingness for your child to be tested for anaemia by signing this document, any information that is obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential and will not be disclosed to anyone other than members of our survey team. VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION You can say yes to the test or you can say no. If you decide not to allow your child to be tested, your decision will not affect your child's future relations with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, its personnel, and associated hospitals or with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency. QUESTIONS Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of the anaemia testing that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over. AUTHORIZATION You are making a decision whether or not to allow your child to be tested for anaemia. Your signature indicates that you have read, or have had read to you, the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to allow your child to participate.	PURPOSE As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to provide a blood sample that will be used for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a very serious health problem that has affected a lot of people in Zimbabwe. The purpose of the HIV testing is to find out how big this problem in Zimbabwe. Your child is one of several thousand men and women selected at random as a possible participant in providing a blood sample that will be used for HIV testing. PROCEDURES AND DURATION If you decide to allow your child to provide a blood sample for HIV testing, your child will undergo a finger prick in which a few drops of blood will be collected on a card. The HIV test will be done in the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory in Harare. Because the card used to collect your child's blood will be labeled using a code and not your child's name, no one will be able to know your child's HIV test results. We will not be able to tell you the results of your child's test. RISKS AND DISCOMFORTS The risks associated with procedure, including the risks to pregnant women, are minimal. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. Your child will experience a slight pain during the finger prick. BENEFITS We cannot offer you or your child any direct benefits from the testing. However, the results of the survey will assist in planning HIV/AIDS programs in Zimbabwe. CONFIDENTIALITY If you are willing for your child to provide a blood sample for HIV testing, the results will not be linked to your child and will be strictly confidential. Your child is assured of this confidentiality through provisions of the Census and Statistics Act Chapter 10:29. VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION You can say yes or no to having your child's blood collected and tested for HIV. If you decide not to allow your child to give a sample for HIV testing, your decision will not affect your child's future relations with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, its personnel, and associated hospitals or with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency. QUESTIONS Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of the blood sample collection that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over. AUTHORIZATION You are making a decision whether or not to allow your child to provide a blood sample for HIV testing. Your signature indicates that you have read, or have had read to you, the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to allow your child to participate.	PURPOSE As part of the survey, we are asking you to allow the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory to store part of the blood sample collected from your child for HIV testing for additional testing or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done. However, additional testing will only be conducted after the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe has granted approval. PROCEDURES AND DURATION If you decide to allow your child to participate, any blood collected for HIV testing that remains following the study will be stored for additional testing at the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory in Harare for up to five years. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached to it that could identify your child. The results of the additional tests will not be returned to you or your child. BENEFITS We cannot offer your child any direct benefits from the testing. CONFIDENTIALITY If you are willing for your child's blood sample to be stored and used for additional testing, the results of any tests will not be linked to your child and will remain strictly confidential. Your child is ensured of this confidentiality through provisions of the Census and Statistics Act Chapter 10:29. VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION You can say yes or no to having your child's blood stored for additional testing. If you decide not to allow your child's blood sample to be stored for additional testing, your decision will not affect your child's future relations with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, its personnel, and associated hospitals or with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency. QUESTIONS Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of the storage of the blood sample for additional testing that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over. AUTHORIZATION You are making a decision whether or not to allow your child's blood sample to be stored and used for additional testing or research. Your signature indicates that you have read, or have had read to you, the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to allow your child to participate.
Name of child 1 (please print) Date/Time Name of child 2 (please print) Date/Time Name of child 3 (please print) Date/Time Name of parent (please print) Signature of parent or legally authorized representative Relationship to child My participation in this research study is voluntary. I have, or have had read to me, the above information, asked any questions which I may have and have agreed to participate. I will be given a copy of this form to keep.	Name of child 1 (please print) Date/Time Name of child 2 (please print) Date/Time Name of child 3 (please print) Date/Time Name of parent (please print) Signature of parent or legally authorized representative Relationship to child My participation in this research study is voluntary. I have, or have had read to me, the above information, asked any questions which I may have and have agreed to participate. I will be given a copy of this form to keep.	Name of child 1 (please print) Date/Time Name of child 2 (please print) Date/Time Name of child 3 (please print) Date/Time Name of parent (please print) Signature of parent or legally authorized representative Relationship to child My participation in this research study is voluntary. I have, or have had read to me, the above information, asked any questions which I may have and have agreed to participate. I will be given a copy of this form to keep.
Name of Interviewer Signature	Name of Interviewer Signature	Name of Interviewer Signature

YOU WILL BE GIVEN A COPY OF THIS CONSENT FORM TO KEEP. If you have any questions concerning this study or consent form beyond those answered by the investigator, including questions about the research, your rights as a research subject or research-related injuries; or if you feel that you have been treated unfairly and would like to talk to someone other than a member of the research team, please feel free to contact ZIMSTAT officials Mr. Godfrey Matsinde (telephone: 04-794757) or Mr. Langton Chikeya (telephone: 04-793972), or the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe (telephone: 04-791792 or 04-791193).

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Cluster Number: ___
Household Number ___
Line Number ___

MRCZ

Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey
Principal Investigator: Portia Manangazira, *MPH.*
Phone number: 0772 711 060

ZimStat
Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

ADOLESCENT ASCENT FORM 7 – 12 YEARS

ANAEMIA TESTING

PURPOSE
As part of the survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. The purpose of the anaemia testing is to establish the size of this problem in Zimbabwe. Your child is one of several thousand men, women and children selected at random as a possible participant in this study.

PROCEDURES AND DURATION
If you decide to allow your child to have an anaemia test, your child will undergo a finger prick in which a few drops of blood will be collected. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result told to you right away.

RISKS AND DISCOMFORTS
The risks associated with procedure are minimal. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. Your child will experience a slight pain during the finger prick.

BENEFITS
We cannot offer you or your child any direct benefits from the testing. However, if we find that the test results indicate that medical attention is required, we will refer you and your child to the nearest health facility.

CONFIDENTIALITY
If you indicate your willingness for your child to be tested for anaemia by signing this document, any information that is obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential and will not be disclosed to anyone other than members of our survey team.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION
You can say yes to the test or you can say no. If you decide not to allow your child to be tested, your decision will not affect your child's future relations with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, its personnel, and associated hospitals or with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency.

QUESTIONS
Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of the anaemia testing that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over.

AUTHORIZATION
You are making a decision whether or not to allow your child to be tested for anaemia. Your signature indicates that you have read, or have had read to you, the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to allow your child to participate.

Name of child 1 (please print) Date/Time

Name of child 2 (please print) Date/Time

Name of child 3 (please print) Date/Time

Name of parent (please print)

Signature of parent or legally authorized representative

Relationship to child

For children 7-12 years old:
My participation in this research study is voluntary. I have, or have had read to me, the above information, asked any questions which I may have and have agreed to participate. I will be given a copy of this form to keep.

Signature of child

Name of Interviewer Signature

HIV TESTING

PURPOSE
As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to provide a blood sample that will be used for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a very serious health problem that has affected a lot of people in Zimbabwe. The purpose of the HIV testing is to find out how big this problem in Zimbabwe. Your child is one of several thousand men and women selected at random as a possible participant in providing a blood sample that will be used for HIV testing.

PROCEDURES AND DURATION
If you decide to allow your child to provide a blood sample for HIV testing, your child will undergo a finger prick in which a few drops of blood will be collected on a card. The HIV test will be done in the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory in Harare. Because the card used to collect your child's blood will be labeled using a code and not your child's name, no one will be able to know your child's HIV test results. We will not be able to tell you the results of your child's test.

RISKS AND DISCOMFORTS
The risks associated with procedure, including the risks to pregnant women, are minimal. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. Your child will experience a slight pain during the finger prick.

BENEFITS
We cannot offer you or your child any direct benefits from the testing. However, the results of the survey will assist in planning HIV/AIDS programs in Zimbabwe.

CONFIDENTIALITY
If you are willing for your child to provide a blood sample for HIV testing, the results will not be linked to your child and will be strictly confidential. Your child is assured of this confidentiality through provisions of the Census and Statistics Act Chapter 10:29.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION
You can say yes or no to having your child's blood collected and tested for HIV. If you decide not to allow your child to give a sample for HIV testing, your decision will not affect your child's future relations with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, its personnel, and associated hospitals or with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency.

QUESTIONS
Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of the blood sample collection that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over.

AUTHORIZATION
You are making a decision whether or not to allow your child to provide a blood sample for HIV testing. Your signature indicates that you have read, or have had read to you, the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to allow your child to participate.

Name of child 1 (please print) Date/Time

Name of child 2 (please print) Date/Time

Name of child 3 (please print) Date/Time

Name of parent (please print)

Signature of parent or legally authorized representative

Relationship to child

For children 7-12 years old:
My participation in this research study is voluntary. I have, or have had read to me, the above information, asked any questions which I may have and have agreed to participate. I will be given a copy of this form to keep.

Signature of child

Name of Interviewer Signature

ADDITIONAL TESTING

PURPOSE
As part of the survey, we are asking you to allow the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory to store part of the blood sample collected from your child for HIV testing for additional testing or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done. However, additional testing will only be conducted after the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe has granted approval.

PROCEDURES AND DURATION
If you decide to allow your child to participate, any blood collected for HIV testing that remains following the study will be stored for additional testing at the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory in Harare for up to five years. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached to it that could identify your child. The results of the additional tests will not be returned to you or your child.

BENEFITS
We cannot offer your child any direct benefits from the testing.

CONFIDENTIALITY
If you are willing for your child's blood sample to be stored and used for additional testing, the results of any tests will not be linked to your child and will remain strictly confidential. Your child is ensured of this confidentiality through provisions of the Census and Statistics Act Chapter 10:29.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION
You can say yes or no to having your child's blood stored for additional testing. If you decide not to allow your child's blood sample to be stored for additional testing, your decision will not affect your child's future relations with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, its personnel, and associated hospitals or with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency.

QUESTIONS
Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of the storage of the blood sample for additional testing that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over.

AUTHORIZATION
You are making a decision whether or not to allow your child's blood sample to be stored and used for additional testing or research. Your signature indicates that you have read, or have had read to you, the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to allow your child to participate.

Name of child 1 (please print) Date/Time

Name of child 2 (please print) Date/Time

Name of child 3 (please print) Date/Time

Name of parent (please print)

Signature of parent or legally authorized representative

Relationship to child

For children 7-12 years old:
My participation in this research study is voluntary. I have, or have had read to me, the above information, asked any questions which I may have and have agreed to participate. I will be given a copy of this form to keep.

Signature of child

Name of Interviewer Signature

YOU WILL BE GIVEN A COPY OF THIS CONSENT FORM TO KEEP. If you have any questions concerning this study or consent form beyond those answered by the investigator, including questions about the research, your rights as a research subject or research-related injuries; or if you feel that you have been treated unfairly and would like to talk to someone other than a member of the research team, please feel free to contact ZIMSTAT officials Mr. Godfrey Matsinde (telephone: 04-794757) or Mr. Langton Chikeya (telephone: 04-793972), or the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe (telephone: 04-791792 or 04-791193).

All communications should be addressed to
"THE DIRECTOR- GENERAL"
P.O. Box CY342,
Causeway,
Harare
Zimbabwe
Telephone No. +263 4 706681-8 / +263 4 703971-7
Fax No. . . . +263 4 762494
E-mail: dg@zimstat.co.zw

Cluster Number: ___
Household Number ___
Line Number ___

MRCZ

Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey
Principal Investigator: Portia Manangazira, *MPH.*
Phone number: 0772 711 060

ZimStat
Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

ADOLESCENT ASCENT FORM 13 – 17 YEARS

ANAEMIA TESTING

PURPOSE
As part of the survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. The purpose of the anaemia testing is to establish the size of this problem in Zimbabwe. Your child is one of several thousand men, women and children selected at random as a possible participant in this study.

PROCEDURES AND DURATION
If you decide to allow your child to have an anaemia test, your child will undergo a finger prick in which a few drops of blood will be collected. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result told to you right away.

RISKS AND DISCOMFORTS
The risks associated with procedure are minimal. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. Your child will experience a slight pain during the finger prick.

BENEFITS
We cannot offer you or your child any direct benefits from the testing. However, if we find that the test results indicate that medical attention is required, we will refer you and your child to the nearest health facility.

CONFIDENTIALITY
If you indicate your willingness for your child to be tested for anaemia by signing this document, any information that is obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential and will not be disclosed to anyone other than members of our survey team.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION
You can say yes to the test or you can say no. If you decide not to allow your child to be tested, your decision will not affect your child's future relations with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, its personnel, and associated hospitals or with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency.

QUESTIONS
Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of the anaemia testing that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over.

AUTHORIZATION
You are making a decision whether or not to allow your child to be tested for anaemia. Your signature indicates that you have read, or have had read to you, the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to allow your child to participate.

Name of child 1 (please print) Date/Time
Name of child 2 (please print) Date/Time
Name of child 3 (please print) Date/Time
Name of parent (please print)
Signature of parent or legally authorized representative
Relationship to child

For children 13-17 years old:
My participation in this research study is voluntary. I have, or have had read to me, the above information, asked any questions which I may have and have agreed to participate. I will be given a copy of this form to keep.

Signature of child

Name of Interviewer Signature

HIV TESTING

PURPOSE
As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to provide a blood sample that will be used for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a very serious health problem that has affected a lot of people in Zimbabwe. The purpose of the HIV testing is to find out how big this problem in Zimbabwe. Your child is one of several thousand men and women selected at random as a possible participant in providing a blood sample that will be used for HIV testing.

PROCEDURES AND DURATION
If you decide to allow your child to provide a blood sample for HIV testing, your child will undergo a finger prick in which a few drops of blood will be collected on a card. The HIV test will be done in the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory in Harare. Because the card used to collect your child's blood will be labeled using a code and not your child's name, no one will be able to know your child's HIV test results. We will not be able to tell you the results of your child's test.

RISKS AND DISCOMFORTS
The risks associated with procedure, including the risks to pregnant women, are minimal. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. Your child will experience a slight pain during the finger prick.

BENEFITS
We cannot offer you or your child any direct benefits from the testing. However, the results of the survey will assist in planning HIV/AIDS programs in Zimbabwe.

CONFIDENTIALITY
If you are willing for your child to provide a blood sample for HIV testing, the results will not be linked to your child and will be strictly confidential. Your child is assured of this confidentiality through provisions of the Census and Statistics Act Chapter 10:29.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION
You can say yes or no to having your child's blood collected and tested for HIV. If you decide not to allow your child to give a sample for HIV testing, your decision will not affect your child's future relations with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, its personnel, and associated hospitals or with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency.

QUESTIONS
Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of the blood sample collection that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over.

AUTHORIZATION
You are making a decision whether or not to allow your child to provide a blood sample for HIV testing. Your signature indicates that you have read, or have had read to you, the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to participate.

Name of child 1 (please print) Date/Time
Name of child 2 (please print) Date/Time
Name of child 3 (please print) Date/Time
Name of parent (please print)
Signature of parent or legally authorized representative
Relationship to child

For children 13-17 years old:
My participation in this research study is voluntary. I have, or have had read to me, the above information, asked any questions which I may have and have agreed to participate. I will be given a copy of this form to keep.

Signature of child

Name of Interviewer Signature

ADDITIONAL TESTING

PURPOSE
Aspart of the survey, we are asking you to allow the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory to store part of the blood sample collected from your child for HIV testing for additional testing or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done. However, additional testing will only be conducted after the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe has granted approval.

PROCEDURES AND DURATION
If you decide to allow your child to participate, any blood collected for HIV testing that remains following the study will be stored for additional testing at the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory in Harare for up to five years. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached to it that could identify your child. The results of the additional tests will not be returned to you or your child.

BENEFITS
We cannot offer your child any direct benefits from the testing.

CONFIDENTIALITY
If you are willing for your child's blood sample to be stored and used for additional testing, the results of any tests will not be linked to your child and will remain strictly confidential. Your child is ensured of this confidentiality through provisions of the Census and Statistics Act Chapter 10:29.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION
You can say yes or no to having your child's blood stored for additional testing. If you decide not to allow your child's blood sample to be stored for additional testing, your decision will not affect your child's future relations with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, its personnel, and associated hospitals or with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency.

QUESTIONS
Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of the storage of the blood sample for additional testing that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over.

AUTHORIZATION
You are making a decision whether or not to allow your child's blood sample to be stored and used for additional testing or research. Your signature indicates that you have read, or have had read to you, the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to allow your child to participate.

Name of child 1 (please print) Date/Time
Name of child 2 (please print) Date/Time
Name of child 3 (please print) Date/Time
Name of parent (please print)
Signature of parent or legally authorized representative
Relationship to child

For children 13-17 years old:
My participation in this research study is voluntary. I have, or have had read to me, the above information, asked any questions which I may have and have agreed to participate. I will be given a copy of this form to keep.

Signature of child

Name of Interviewer Signature

YOU WILL BE GIVEN A COPY OF THIS CONSENT FORM TO KEEP. If you have any questions concerning this study or consent form beyond those answered by the investigator, including questions about the research, your rights as a research subject or research-related injuries; or if you feel that you have been treated unfairly and would like to talk to someone other than a member of the research team, please feel free to contact ZIMSTAT officials Mr. Godfrey Matsinde (telephone: 04-794757) or Mr. Langton Chikeya (telephone: 04-793972), or the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe (telephone: 04-791792 or 04-791193).

FORMATTING DATE: 14 April 2015

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE
Zimbabwe
ZIMSTAT

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				MONTH YEAR
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

NOTES:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | |

TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 NDEBELE
03 SHONA

SUPERVISOR		FIELD EDITOR		OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0 5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1 (AGE 0 5)	CHILD 2 (AGE 0 5)	CHILD 3 (AGE 0 5)
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK What is (NAME)'s date o birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐
104	CHECK 103 CHILD BORN IN 2010 2015?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 121)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 121)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 121)
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . ☐☐ ☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . ☐☐ ☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . ☐☐ ☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . ☐☐☐ ☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . ☐☐☐ ☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . ☐☐☐ ☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	☐☐☐ INTERVIEWER NUMBER	☐☐☐ INTERVIEWER NUMBER	☐☐☐ INTERVIEWER NUMBER
108A	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
109	CHECK 103 CHILD AGE 0 5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0 5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 113) OLDER 2	0 5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 113) OLDER 2	0 5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 113) OLDER 2

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0 5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1 (AGE 0 5)	CHILD 2 (AGE 0 5)	CHILD 3 (AGE 0 5)
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ______________	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ______________	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ______________
	ARENTAL RES ONSI LE AD LT CONSENT OR C ILD ANEA IA TEST			
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT FORM.		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT 3	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT 3	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT 3
	ARENTAL RES ONSI LE AD LT CONSENT OR C ILD D S COLLECTION			
113	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT FORM.		
114	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 117) NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 117)	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 117) NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 117)	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 117) NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 117)
	ARENTAL RES ONSI LE AD LT CONSENT OR C ILD ADDITIONAL TESTING			
115	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT FORM.		
116	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT 3	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT 3	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT 3
117	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			

BIO 2

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0 5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1 (AGE 0 5)	CHILD 2 (AGE 0 5)	CHILD 3 (AGE 0 5)
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME __________	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME __________	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME __________

118	ADDITIONAL TESTS.	CHECK 116. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE NO ADDITIONAL TESTS ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 116. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE NO ADDITIONAL TESTS ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 116. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE NO ADDITIONAL TESTS ON THE FILTER PAPER.
119	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ] [ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ] [ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ] [ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996
120	PLACE BAR CODE LABEL. CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE) **I LESS T AN EARS SE A AR CODE ON L E A ER** **I EARS OR ORE SE A AR CODE ON ITE A ER**	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
121	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 122.			

		CHILD 4 (AGE 0 5)	CHILD 5 (AGE 0 5)	CHILD 6 (AGE 0 5)
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK What is (NAME)'s date o birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐
104	CHECK 103 CHILD BORN IN 2010 2015?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 121) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 121) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 121) ←
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐ ☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐ ☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐ ☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . ☐☐☐ ☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. . . . ☐☐☐ ☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. . . . ☐☐☐ ☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	☐☐☐ INTERVIEWER NUMBER	☐☐☐ INTERVIEWER NUMBER	☐☐☐ INTERVIEWER NUMBER
108A	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
109	CHECK 103 CHILD AGE 0 5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0 5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 113) ← OLDER 2	0 5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 113) ← OLDER 2	0 5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 113) ← OLDER 2

		CHILD 4 (AGE 0 5)	CHILD 5 (AGE 0 5)	CHILD 6 (AGE 0 5)
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ______________	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ______________	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ______________

ARENTAL RES ONSI LE AD LT CONSENT OR C ILD ANEA IA TEST				
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT FORM.		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT 3	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT 3	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT 3
ARENTAL RES ONSI LE AD LT CONSENT OR C ILD D S COLLECTION				
113	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT FORM.		
114	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 117) NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 117)	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 117) NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 117)	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 117) NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 117)
ARENTAL RES ONSI LE AD LT CONSENT OR C ILD ADDITIONAL TESTING				
115	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT FORM.		
116	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT 3	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT 3	GRANTED . . . . 1 ______________ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT 3
117	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			

		CHILD 4 (AGE 0 5)	CHILD 5 (AGE 0 5)	CHILD 6 (AGE 0 5)
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐ NAME ______________	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐ NAME ______________	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐ NAME ______________

118	ADDITIONAL TESTS.	CHECK 116. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE NO ADDITIONAL TESTS ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 116. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE NO ADDITIONAL TESTS ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 116. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE NO ADDITIONAL TESTS ON THE FILTER PAPER.
119	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . ☐☐ ☐ REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐ ☐ REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐ ☐ REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996
120	PLACE BAR CODE LABEL. CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE) **I LESS T AN EARS SE A AR CODE ON L E A ER** **I EARS OR ORE SE A AR CODE ON ITE A ER**	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
121	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 122.			

122	CHECK COLUMN 11A IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 6-14 YEARS IN QUESTION 123; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1 (AGE 6-14)	CHILD 2 (AGE 6-14)	CHILD 3 (AGE 6-14)
123	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11A. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ____________	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ____________	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ____________
124	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE):	6-11 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 130) 12-14 YEARS 2	6-11 YEAR . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 130) 12-14 YEARS 2	6-11 YEAR . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 130) 12-14 YEARS 2
125	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS):	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) 1 (SKIP TO 130) OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) 1 (SKIP TO 130) OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) 1 (SKIP TO 130) OTHER 2

EMANCIPATED ADOLESCENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

126	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION.	PROVIDE ADOLESCENT WITH EMANCIPATED ADOLESCENT CONSENT FORM.		
127	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)

EMANCIPATED ADOLESCENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

128	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING.	PROVIDE ADOLESCENT WITH EMANCIPATED ADOLESCENT CONSENT FORM.		
129	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 140)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 140)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 140)

		CHILD 1 (AGE 6-14)	CHILD 2 (AGE 6-14)	CHILD 3 (AGE 6-14)
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ____________	NAME ____________	NAME ____________
PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION				
130	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT FORM.		
131	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)
132	CHECK 124: CHILD AGE 6 YEARS ?	6 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 135) 7-14 YEARS 2	6 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 135) 7-14 YEARS 2	6 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 135) 7-14 YEARS 2
MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION				
133	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR RESPONDENT.	PROVIDE MINOR WITH ASSENT FORM.		
134	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)

		CHILD 1 (AGE 6-14)	CHILD 2 (AGE 6-14)	CHILD 3 (AGE 6-14)
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ______	NAME ______	NAME ______
	PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
135	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT FORM.		
136	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 140)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 140)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 140)
137	CHECK 124: CHILD AGE 6 YEARS ?	6 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 140) 7-14 YEARS 2	6 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 140) 7-14 YEARS 2	6 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 140) 7-14 YEARS 2
	MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
138	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT.	PROVIDE MINOR WITH ASSENT FORM.		
139	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN)
140	ADDITIONAL TESTS.	IF EMANCIPATED ADOLESCENT RESPONDENT, CHECK 129; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 136 AND 139 IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 129 IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 136 AND 139 IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 129 IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 136 AND 139 IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.
141	PLACE BAR CODE LABEL.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
142	GO BACK TO 123 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN GO TO 201.			

		CHILD 4 (AGE 6-14)	CHILD 5 (AGE 6-14)	CHILD 6 (AGE 6-14)
123	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11A. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ____________	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ____________	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ____________
124	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE):	6-11 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 130) 12-14 YEARS 2	6-11 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 130) 12-14 YEARS 2	6-11 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 130) 12-14 YEARS 2
125	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS):	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) 1 (SKIP TO 130) OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) 1 (SKIP TO 130) OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) 1 (SKIP TO 130) OTHER 2

EMANCIPATED ADOLESCENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

126	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION.	PROVIDE ADOLESCENT WITH EMANCIPATED ADOLESCENT CONSENT FORM.		
127	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)

EMANCIPATED ADOLESCENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING

128	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING.	PROVIDE ADOLESCENT WITH EMANCIPATED ADOLESCENT CONSENT FORM.		
129	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 140)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 140)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 140)

HIV TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 6-14

		CHILD 4 (AGE 6-14)	CHILD 5 (AGE 6-14)	CHILD 6 (AGE 6-14)
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ____________	NAME ____________	NAME ____________
PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION				
130	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT FORM.		
131	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 142)
132	CHECK 124: CHILD AGE 6 YEARS ?	6 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 135) 7-14 YEARS 2	6 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 135) 7-14 YEARS 2	6 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 135) 7-14 YEARS 2
MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION				
133	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/ADULT.	PROVIDE MINOR WITH ASSENT FORM.		
134	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 142)

		CHILD 4 (AGE 6-14)	CHILD 5 (AGE 6-14)	CHILD 6 (AGE 6-14)
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ______________	NAME ______________	NAME ______________
	PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
135	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR RESPONDENT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT FORM.		
136	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 140) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 140)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 140) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 140)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 140) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 140)
137	CHECK 124: CHILD AGE 6 YEARS ?	6 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 140) 7-14 YEARS 2	6 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 140) 7-14 YEARS 2	6 YEARS . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 140) 7-14 YEARS 2
	MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
138	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT.	PROVIDE MINOR WITH ASSENT FORM.		
139	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______________ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______________ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______________ (SIGN)
140	ADDITIONAL TESTS.	IF EMANCIPATED ADOLESCENT, CHECK 129; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 136 AND 139. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	IF EMANCIPATED ADOLESCENT, CHECK 129 IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 136 AND 139. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	IF EMANCIPATED ADOLESCENT, CHECK 129; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 136 AND 139. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.
141	PLACE BAR CODE LABEL.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
142	GO BACK TO 123 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN GO TO 201.			

201	CHECK COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
202	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
203	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE)	15 17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18 49 YEARS 2	15 17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18 49 YEARS 2	15 17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18 49 YEARS 2
204	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS)	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2

205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURER ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	☐☐☐ INTERVIEWER NUMBER	☐☐☐ INTERVIEWER NUMBER	☐☐☐ INTERVIEWER NUMBER
208	CHECK 203 AGE	15 17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18 49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15 17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18 49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15 17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18 49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←
209	CHECK 204 MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ______	NAME ______	NAME ______
	AD LT RES ONDENT CONSENT OR ANE IA TEST			
210	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.	PROVIDE ADULT CONSENT FORM.		
211	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 212) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 212)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 212) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 212)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 212) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 212)
211A	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK Are you pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8

	AD LT RES ONDENT CONSENT OR D S COLLECTION			
212	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION.	PROVIDE ADULT CONSENT FORM.		
213	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229)
	AD LT RES ONDENT CONSENT OR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
214	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING.	PROVIDE ADULT CONSENT FORM.		
215	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 229)

216	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ____________	NAME ____________	NAME ____________
ARENTAL RES ONSI LE AD LT CONSENT OR ANE IA TEST				
217	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT.		
218	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 221) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 221)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 221) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 221)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 221) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 221)
INOR RES ONDENT CONSENT OR ANE IA TEST				
219	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	PROVIDE ADOLESCENT WITH ADOLESCENT ASSENT FORM.		
220	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 221) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 221)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 221) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 221)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 221) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 221)
220A	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK Are you pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
ARENTAL RES ONSI LE AD LT CONSENT OR D S COLLECTION				
221	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT.		
222	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229)

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ____________	NAME ____________	NAME ____________
	INOR RES ONDENT CONSENT OR D S COLLECTION			
223	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR RESPONDENT.	PROVIDE ADOLESCENT WITH ADOLESCENT ASSENT FORM.		
224	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 229)

	ARENTAL RES ONSI LE AD LT CONSENT OR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
225	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT.		
226	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 229)

	INOR RES ONDENT CONSENT OR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
227	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT.	PROVIDE ADOLESCENT WITH ADOLESCENT ASSENT FORM.		
228	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN)

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ____________	NAME ____________	NAME ____________
229	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
230	ADDITIONAL TESTS.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 215; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 226 AND 228. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE NO ADDITIONAL TESTS ON THE FILTER PAPER.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 215; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 226 AND 228. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE NO ADDITIONAL TESTS ON THE FILTER PAPER.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 215; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 226 AND 228. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE NO ADDITIONAL TESTS ON THE FILTER PAPER.
231	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ] [ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ] [ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ] [ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996
232	PLACE BAR CODE LABEL.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
233	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301.			

301	CHECK COLUMN 10 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
302	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 10. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
303	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE)	15 17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18 54 YEARS 2	15 17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18 54 YEARS 2	15 17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18 54 YEARS 2
304	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS)	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2

305	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996
306	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
307	MEASURER ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	☐☐☐ INTERVIEWER NUMBER	☐☐☐ INTERVIEWER NUMBER	☐☐☐ INTERVIEWER NUMBER
308	CHECK 303 AGE	15 17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18 54 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 310) ←	15 17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18 54 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 310) ←	15 17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18 54 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 310) ←
309	CHECK 304 MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 316) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 316) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 316) ← OTHER 2

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ____________	NAME ____________	NAME ____________
AD LT RES ONDENT CONSENT OR ANE IA TEST				
310	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.	PROVIDE ADULT CONSENT FORM.		
311	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT 3	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT 3	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT 3
AD LT RES ONDENT CONSENT OR D S COLLECTION				
312	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION.	PROVIDE ADULT CONSENT FORM.		
313	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)
AD LT RES ONDENT CONSENT OR ADDITIONAL TESTING				
314	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING.	PROVIDE ADULT CONSENT FORM.		
315	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN AND SKIP TO 329)
316	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ______	NAME ______	NAME ______
ARENTAL RES ONSI LE AD LT CONSENT OR ANE IA TEST				
317	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT.		
318	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 321) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 321)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 321) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 321)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 321) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 321)
INOR RES ONDENT CONSENT OR ANE IA TEST				
319	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	PROVIDE ADOLESCENT WITH ADOLESCENT ASSENT FORM.		
320	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT 3	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT 3	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT 3
ARENTAL RES ONSI LE AD LT CONSENT OR D S COLLECTION				
321	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT.		
322	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ______	NAME ______	NAME ______

INOR RES ONDENT CONSENT OR D S COLLECTION				
323	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR RESPONDENT.	PROVIDE ADOLESCENT WITH ADOLESCENT ASSENT FORM.		
324	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 329)
ARENTAL RES ONSI LE AD LT CONSENT OR ADDITIONAL TESTING				
325	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/ADULT.	PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH PARENTAL CONSENT.		
326	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329)

INOR RES ONDENT CONSENT OR ADDITIONAL TESTING				
327	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT.	PROVIDE ADOLESCENT WITH ADOLESCENT ASSENT FORM.		
328	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN)

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ______	NAME ______	NAME ______

329	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
330	ADDITIONAL TESTS.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 315; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 326 AND 328. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE NO ADDITIONAL TESTS ON THE FILTER PAPER.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 315; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 326 AND 328. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE NO ADDITIONAL TESTS ON THE FILTER PAPER.	IF ADULT RESPONDENT, CHECK 315; IF MINOR RESPONDENT, CHECK 326 AND 328. IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE NO ADDITIONAL TESTS ON THE FILTER PAPER.
331	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996
332	PLACE BAR CODE LABEL.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
333	GO BACK TO 302 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.			

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE 12 une 2015

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE
Zimbabwe
ZIMSTAT

IDENTI ICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ | | |

INTER IE ER ISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY | | MONTH | | YEAR | | | |
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO. | | |
RESULT				RESULT |
NEXT VISIT DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS |
TIME				

RESULT CODES
1 COMPLETED
2 NOT AT HOME
3 POSTPONED
4 REFUSED
5 PARTLY COMPLETED
6 INCAPACITATED
7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE | |

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW | |

TRANSLATOR USED (YES 1, NO 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE **ENGLIS**

LANGUAGE CODES
01 ENGLISH
02 NDEBELE
03 SHONA

SUPERVISOR		OFFICE EDITOR		KEYED BY	
NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER
	| | |		| | |		| |

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is . I am wor ing with the Central Statistical O ice/ZIMSTAT, in collaboration with the Ministry o Health. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Zimbabwe. The in ormation we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was randomly selected or the survey. The questions usually ta e about 30 to 60 minutes. All o the answers you give will be con idential and will not be shared with anyone other than members o our survey team. Participation in the survey is completely voluntary. It's up to you i you want to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. I l as you any question you don't want to answer, ust let me now and I will go on to the ne t question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more in ormation about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
Do you agree to participate in the survey? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD 00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 105
103	ust be ore you moved here, did you live in an urban or rural area?	URBAN AREA . . . . . 1 RURAL AREA 2	
104	Be ore you moved here, which province did you live in?	BULAWAYO . . . . . 00 HARARE . . . . . 09 MANICALAND . . . . . 01 MASHONALAND CENTRAL . . . . . 02 MASHONALAND EAST . . . . . 03 MASVINGO . . . . . 08 MASHONALAND WEST . . . . . 04 MATABELELAND NORTH . . . . . 05 MATABELELAND SOUTH . . . . . 06 MIDLANDS . . . . . 07 OUTSIDE OF ZIMBABWE 96	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	What is the highest level o school you attended primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
109	What is the highest GRADE/FORM/YEAR you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/FORM/YEAR . . . . . ☐☐	
110	CHECK 108 PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER ☐ →		113
111	Now I would li e you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE Can you read any part o the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111 CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a wee , less than once a wee or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a wee , less than once a wee or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a wee , less than once a wee or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone or any inancial transactions?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a ban or other inancial institution that you yoursel use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 122
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 122
121	During the last one month, how o ten did you use the internet almost every day, at least once a wee , less than once a wee , or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	What is your religion?	TRADITIONAL . . . . . 1 ROMAN CATHOLIC . . . . . 2 PROTESTANT . . . . . 3 PENTECOSTAL . . . . . 4 APOSTOLIC SECT . . . . . 5 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 6 MUSLIM . . . . . 7 NONE . . . . . 8 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
124	In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away rom home or one or more nights?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 201
125	In the last 12 months, have you been away rom home or more than one month at a time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would li e to as about all the births you have had during your li e. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are currently living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or e ort to breathe, or who showed any other signs o li e even i or a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208 ust to ma e sure that I have this right you have had in TOTAL births during your li e. Is that correct? YES ↓ NO → PROBE AND CORRECT 201 208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS ↓ NO BIRTHS →		→ 226

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

211 Now I would li e to record the names o all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the irst one you had.
RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.

212 What name was given to your (irst/ne t) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	214 Were any o these births twins?	215 On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP LETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	220 IF DEAD How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK Did (NAME) have (his/her) irst birthday? THEN ASK E actly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died a ter birth?
01	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	
02	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
03	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
04	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
05	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵

212 What name was given to your (irst/ne t) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	214 Were any o these births twins?	215 On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP LETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	220 IF DEAD How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK Did (NAME) have (his/her) irst birthday? THEN ASK E actly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died a ter birth?
06	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
07	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
08	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
09	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
10	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
222	Have you had any live births since the birth o (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)?	YES . . . . . 1 (RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE) NO 2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN BIRTH HISTORY NUMBERS ARE SAME NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
224	CHECK 215 ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2010 2015	NUMBER OF BIRTHS . . . . . [ ] NONE 0	→ 226
225	**C** FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2010 2015, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	CHECK 208 TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE: a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? NONE: b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 239
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
232	CHECK 231 LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2010 2015 → 234 LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2009 OR EARLIER → 239		

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
LINE NO.	233 In what month and year did that pregnancy end?	234 How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	235 Since anuary 2010, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	
01		NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
02	MONTH YEAR	NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
03	MONTH YEAR	NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
04	MONTH YEAR	NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236
236	**C** FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2010 2015 OR LATER, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE.			
237	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended be ore 2010?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2		→ 239
238	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated be ore 2010 end?	MONTH . . . . . YEAR		
239	When did your last menstrual period start? (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996		
240	From one menstrual period to the ne t, are there certain days when a woman is more li ely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		→ 242

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
241	Is this time ust be ore her period begins, during her period, right a ter her period has ended, or hal way between two periods?	UST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
242	A ter the birth o a child, can a woman become pregnant be ore her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would li e to tal about amily planning the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard o (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUCD. PROBE Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy or one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	In ectables. PROBE Women can have an in ection by a health provider that stops them rom becoming pregnant or one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy or one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE Women can ta e a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Male Condom. PROBE Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis be ore se ual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE Women can place a sheath in their vagina be ore se ual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception (Morning a ter pill). PROBE As an emergency measure, within three days a ter they have unprotected se ual intercourse, women can ta e special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE Up to si months a ter childbirth, be ore the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring requent breast eeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Rhythm Method (Sa e days). PROBE To avoid pregnancy, women do not have se ual intercourse on the days o the month they thin they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Withdrawal. PROBE Men can be care ul and pull out be ore clima .	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Have you heard o any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ 1 (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ 2 (SPECIFY) NO 3

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 226 NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐↓	PREGNANT ☐	→ 312
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 312
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUCD . . . . . C IN ECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F MALE CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . K WITHDRAWAL . . . . . L OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	A → 307 B C D → 309 E F G H → 306 I K L → 309 X Y
305	What is the brand name o the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	OVRETTE SECURE . . . . . 01 LO FEMENAL CONTROL . . . . . 02 MICRONOR . . . . . 03 MICRONOVUM . . . . . 04 MARVELLON . . . . . 05 DUOFEM . . . . . 06 EXLUTON . . . . . 07 TRINODIAL . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 309
306	What is the brand name o the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	**ALE CONDO S** PROTECTOR PLUS . . . . . 01 PANTHER (PUBLIC SECTOR) . . . . . 02 CAREX CHOICE ASSORTED . . . . . 03 DUREX . . . . . 04 VIBE . . . . . 05 ECSTASY . . . . . 06 CASANOVA . . . . . 07 MOODS . . . . . 08 **E ALE CONDO S** CARE . . . . . 11 FC . . . . . 12 FEMIDOM . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 309

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307	In what acility did the sterilization ta e place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 15 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
308	In what month and year was the sterilization per ormed?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 310
309	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
310	CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231 ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309 NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION) ( )

311 CHECK 308 AND 309

YEAR IS 2010 2015

C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.

THEN CONTINUE

YEAR IS 2009 OR EARLIER

C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO ANUARY 2010 .

THEN

(SKIP TO 324)

312 I would li e to as you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last ew years.

C USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO ANUARY 2010. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.

		COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3
312A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON USE.	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
312B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method o contraception?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312I)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312I)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312I)
312C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐
312D	How many months a ter (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? RECORD '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95
312E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
312F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? RECORD '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95
312G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
312H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐
312I		GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓ ANY METHOD USED ☐ →		315
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	326
315	CHECK 304 CIRCLE METHOD CODE IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUCD . . . . . 03 IN ECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . 10 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 11 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 12 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	326 319 327 323
316	You irst started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 308 OR 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 12 MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . 13 ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . 14 ZNFPC CBD/DEPOT HOLDER . . . . . 15 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 16 MOHCC MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL 21 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 CBD . . . . . 34 PRIVATE OUTREACH CLINIC . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **RETAIL** GENERAL DEALER . . . . . 41 SUPERMARKET/TUCK SHOP . . . . . 42 SERVICE STATION . . . . . 43 BOTTLE STORE/BAR . . . . . 44 OTHER RETAIL _____ 45 (SPECIFY) **OT ER SO RCE** CHURCH . . . . . 51 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 52 PUBLIC TOILET . . . . . 53 STREET VENDOR . . . . . 54 WORKPLACE . . . . . 55 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
317	CHECK 304 CIRCLE METHOD CODE IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUCD . . . . . 03 IN ECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 323 → 322 → 323
318	At that time, were you told about side e ects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side e ects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or amily planning wor er about side e ects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do i you e perienced side e ects or problems?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
322	CHECK 318 AND 319 ANY YES' → a) At that time, were you told about other methods o amily planning that you could use? OTHER → b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) rom (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods o amily planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health or amily planning wor er about other methods o amily planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
324	CHECK 304 CIRCLE METHOD CODE IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUCD . . . . . 03 IN ECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . 10 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 11 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 12 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 327 → 327 → 327

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 12 MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . 13 ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . 14 ZNFPC CBD/DEPOT HOLDER . . . . . 15 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 16 MOHCC MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAl . . . . . 21 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 CBD . . . . . 34 PRIVATE OUTREACH CLINIC . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **RETAIL** GENERAL DEALER . . . . . 41 SUPERMARKET/TUCK SHOP . . . . . 42 SERVICE STATION . . . . . 43 BOTTLE STORE/BAR . . . . . 44 OTHER RETAIL _____ 45 (SPECIFY) **OT ER SO RCE** CHURCH . . . . . 51 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 52 PUBLIC TOILET . . . . . 53 STREET VENDOR . . . . . 54 WORKPLACE . . . . . 55 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 327
326	Do you now o a place where you can obtain a method o amily planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
327	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a ieldwor er?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 329
328	Did the ieldwor er tal to you about amily planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
329	CHECK 202 LIVING CHILDREN YES ☐ NO ☐ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health acility or care or yoursel or your children? b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health acility or care or yoursel ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
330	Did any sta member at the health acility spea to you about amily planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2010 2015 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2010 2015 ☐ → 648		
402	CHECK 215 RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2010 2015. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would li e to as some questions about your children born in the last ive years. (We will tal about each separately.)		
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
404	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 408) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 426) ← NO 2
406	CHECK 208 ONLY ONE BIRTH ☐ ↓ / MORE THAN ONE BIRTH ☐ ↓ a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 408) ←	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 426) ←
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998
408	Did you see anyone or antenatal care or this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 414) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**EALT ERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE . . . . . B NURSE MIDWIFE . . . . . C **OT ER ERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . D VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
410	Where did you receive antenatal care or this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**O E** HER HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B **LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . C PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . D DISTRICT HOSPITA . . . . . E RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . F URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . G RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . H OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
411	How many months pregnant were you when you irst received antenatal care or this pregnancy?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
413	As part o your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any o the ollowing done at least once a) Was your blood pressure measured? b) Did you give a urine sample? c) Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO a) BP . . . . . 1 2 b) URINE . . . . . 1 2 c) BLOOD 1 2	
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an in ection in the arm to prevent the baby rom getting tetanus, that is, convulsions a ter birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus in ection?	TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
416	CHECK 415 TETANUS IN ECTIONS	2 OR MORE TIMES ☐ → (SKIP TO 420) OTHER ☐ →	
417	At any time be ore this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus in ections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 420) ← DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
418	Be ore this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus in ection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 8	
419	How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus in ection be ore this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ]	
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron and olic acid (IFA) tablets? SHOW TABLETS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 421A) DON'T KNOW 8	
421	During the whole pregnancy, or how many days did you ta e the IFA tablets? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF	DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
421A	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any olate tablets? SHOW TABLETS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
421B	CHECK 420 AND 421A	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' [ ] NOT A SINGLE 'YES' [ ] (SKIP TO 422)	
421C	Where did you get most o the IFA or olate tablets rom? IF HEALTH FACILITY, ASK During an antenatal care visit or another visit?	**EALT ACILIT** ANC VISIT . . . . . 1 ANOTHER VISIT . . . . . 2 PHARMACY . . . . . 3 CHW . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
421D	Did you mainly purchase these tablets or receive ree o charge?	PURCHASED . . . . . 1 FREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
422	During this pregnancy, did you ta e any medicine or intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
426	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 429) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 429) DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐ ☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐ ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐ ☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐ ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998
429	Who assisted with the delivery o (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	**EALT ERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE . . . . . B NURSE MIDWIFE . . . . . C **OT ER ERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . C RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . D VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y	**EALT ERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE . . . . . B NURSE MIDWIFE . . . . . C **OT ER ERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . C RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . D VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y
430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**O E** HER HOME . . . . . 11 → (SKIP TO 449) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . 22 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 24 URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . 25 RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . 31 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) → (SKIP TO 449)	**O E** HER HOME . . . . . 11 → (SKIP TO 459) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . 22 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 24 URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . 25 RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . 31 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) → (SKIP TO 459)

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
431	How long a ter (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to ta e the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434)
433	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it be ore or a ter your labor pains started?	BEFORE . . . . . 1 AFTER 2	BEFORE . . . . . 1 AFTER 2
434	Immediately a ter the birth, was (NAME) put directly on the bare s in o your chest?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
435	I would li e to tal to you about chec s on your health a ter delivery, or e ample, someone as ing you questions about your health or e amining you. Did anyone chec on your health while you were still in the acility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 438)	
436	How long a ter delivery did the irst chec ta e place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
437	Who chec ed on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**EALT ERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 NURSE MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 **OT ER ERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
438	Now I would li e to tal to you about chec s on (NAME)'s health a ter delivery or e ample, someone e amining (NAME), chec ing the cord, or seeing i (NAME) is OK. Did anyone chec on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the acility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 441) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
439	How long a ter delivery was (NAME)'s health irst chec ed? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
440	Who chec ed on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**EALT ERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 NURSE MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 **OT ER ERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
441	Now I want to tal to you about what happened a ter you le t the acility. Did anyone chec on your health a ter you le t the acility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 445) ←	
442	How long a ter delivery did that chec ta e place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
443	Who chec ed on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**EALT ERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 NURSE MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 **OT ER ERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
444	Where did the chec ta e place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**O E** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . 22 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 24 URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . 25 RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . 31 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
445	I would li e to tal to you about chec s on (NAME)'s health a ter you le t (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant chec on (NAME)'s health in the two months a ter you le t (FACILITY IN 430)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) DON'T KNOW 8	
446	How many hours, days or wee s a ter the birth o (NAME) did that chec ta e place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
447	Who chec ed on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**EALT ERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 NURSE MIDWIFI . . . . . 13 **OT ER ERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
448	Where did this chec o (NAME) ta e place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**O E** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . 22 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 24 URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . 25 RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . 31 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 457)	
449	I would li e to tal to you about chec s on your health a ter delivery, or e ample, someone as ing you questions about your health or e amining you. Did anyone chec on your health a ter you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453)	
450	How long a ter delivery did the irst chec ta e place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
451	Who chec ed on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**EALT ERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 NURSE MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 **OT ER ERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
452	Where did this irst chec ta e place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**O E** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PROVINCIAL HOSPITA . . . . . 22 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 24 URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . 25 RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . 31 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
453	I would li e to tal to you about chec s on (NAME)'s health a ter delivery or e ample, someone e amining (NAME), chec ing the cord, or seeing i (NAME) is OK. In the two months a ter (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant chec on (NAME)'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
454	How many hours, days or wee s a ter the birth o (NAME) did the irst chec ta e place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
455	Who chec ed on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**EALT ERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 NURSE MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 **OT ER ERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
456	Where did this irst chec o (NAME) ta e place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**O E** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . 22 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 24 URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . 25 RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . 31 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
457	During the irst two days a ter (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the ollowing a) E amine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs or newborns? d) Counsel you on breast eeding? e) Observe (NAME) breast eeding?	YES NO DK a) CORD . . . . . 1 2 8 b) TEMP. . . . . 1 2 8 c) SIGNS . . . . . 1 2 8 d) COUNSEL BREAST FEED 1 2 8 e) OBSERVE BREAST FEED 1 2 8	
458	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth o (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 460) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 461)	
459	Did your period return between the birth o (NAME) and your ne t pregnancy?		YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 463)
460	For how many months a ter the birth o (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
461	CHECK 226 IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT ☐ → PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ (SKIP TO 463)	
462	Have you had se ual intercourse since the birth o (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 ☐ (SKIP TO 464)	
463	For how many months a ter the birth o (NAME) did you not have se ual intercourse?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
464	Did you ever breast eed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 ☐ (SKIP TO 466) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
465	CHECK 404 IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ → (SKIP TO 470) DEAD ☐ → (GO TO 471)	
466	How long a ter birth did you irst put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD 00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
467	In the irst three days a ter delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drin other than breast mil ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
468	CHECK 404 IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ → (GO TO 471)	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ → (GO TO 471)
469	Are you still breast eeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
470	Did (NAME) drin anything rom a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT TO LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY ANY BIRTHS IN 2012 2015? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2012 2015 ☐ NO BIRTHS IN 2012 2015 ☐		→ 601
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2012 2015. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐		→ 501B
504A	Do you have a child health card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMEN . . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUME . . . . . 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMEN 4	→ 507A → 507A
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card or (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506A	CHECK 504A CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐		→ 511A
507A	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEI . . . . . 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SE 4	 → 511A
508A	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE 44' IN DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.		
509A	CHECK 508A 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES' ALL RECORDED? NO ☐ YES ☐		→ 526A

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
DPT HEP.B HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT HEP.B HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT HEP.B HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 1								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 2								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 3								
ROTAVIRUS 1								
ROTAVIRUS 2								
MEASLES								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
510A	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 507A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE 66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A) (THEN SKIP TO 526A) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526A
511A	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) rom getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526A
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an in ection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517A
515A	Did (NAME) receive the irst oral polio vaccine in the irst two wee s a ter birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
517A	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an in ection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519A
518A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
519A	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an in ection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521A
520A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
521A	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523A
522A	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an in ection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526A
524A	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
526A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT TO LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2012 2015? MORE BIRTHS IN 2012 2015 ☐ NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2012 2015 ☐ → 601		
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE NEXT TO LAST CHILD BORN IN 2012 2015. NAME OF NEXT TO LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ → 526B		
504B	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 → 507B YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMEN . . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 3 → 507B NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMEN 4	
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card or (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506B	CHECK 504B CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐ → 511B		
507B	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 4 → 511B	
508B	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE 44' IN DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.		

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
DPT HEP.B HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT HEP.B HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT HEP.B HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 1								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 2								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 3								
ROTAVIRUS 1								
ROTAVIRUS 2								
MEASLES								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

509B	CHECK 508B 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES' ALL RECORDED? NO ☐ YES ☐ → 526B	

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT TO LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT TO LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
510B	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 507B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE 66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 507A) (THEN SKIP TO 524B) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526B
511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) rom getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526B
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an in ection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517B
515B	Did (NAME) receive the irst oral polio vaccine in the irst two wee s a ter birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
517B	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an in ection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519B
518B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
519B	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an in ection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521B
520B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
521B	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523B
522B	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an in ection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526B
524B	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
526B	CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2012 2015? MORE BIRTHS IN 2012 2015 (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2012 2015		→ 601

601	CHECK 224 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2010 2015 ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2010 2015 → 648		
602	CHECK 215 RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2010 2015. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would li e to as some questions about your children born in the last ive years. (We will tal about each separately.)		
603	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . .
604	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING ↓ DEAD → (SKIP TO 646)	NAME _____ LIVING ↓ DEAD → (SKIP TO 646)
605	In the last si months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose li e this/any o these ? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
607	Was (NAME) given any medicine or intestinal worms in the last si months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 wee s?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8
609	CHECK 464 EVER BREASTFED? YES ↓ NO ↓ a) Now I would li e to now how much (NAME) was given to drin during the diarrhea including breastmil . Was (NAME) given less than usual to drin , about the same amount, or more than usual to drin ? IF LESS, PROBE Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drin or somewhat less? b) Now I would li e to now how much (NAME) was given to drin during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drin , about the same amount, or more than usual to drin ? IF LESS, PROBE Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drin or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
610	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
611	Did you see advice or treatment or the diarrhea rom any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 615) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 615) ←
612	Where did you see advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**LIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . A RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . B MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . C ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . D ZNFPC CBD/DEPOT HOLDER E VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER F MOHCC MOBILE CLINIC . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAI . . . . . I **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC PHARMACY . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L CBD . . . . . M PRIVATE OUTREACH CLINIC . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **RETAIL** GENERAL DEALER . . . . . P SUPERMARKET . . . . . Q TUCK SHOP . . . . . R SERVICE STATION . . . . . S BOTTLE STORE/BAR . . . . . T OTHER RETAIL _____ U (SPECIFY) **OT ER SO RCE** CHURCH . . . . . V FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**LIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . A RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . B MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . C ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . D ZNFPC CBD/DEPOT HOLDER E VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER F MOHCC MOBILE CLINIC . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAI . . . . . I **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC PHARMACY . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L CBD . . . . . M PRIVATE OUTREACH CLINIC . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **RETAIL** GENERAL DEALER . . . . . P SUPERMARKET . . . . . Q TUCK SHOP . . . . . R SERVICE STATION . . . . . S BOTTLE STORE/BAR . . . . . T OTHER RETAIL _____ U (SPECIFY) **OT ER SO RCE** CHURCH . . . . . V FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
613	CHECK 612	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 615) ←	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 615) ←
614	Where did you irst see advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
615	Was (NAME) given any o the ollowing at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea a) A luid made rom a special pac et called an ORS sachet? b) A pre pac aged ORS liquid? c) A homemade sugar salt water solution (SSS)? d) Zinc tablets or syrup?	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . 1 2 8 b) ORS LIQUID . . 1 2 8 c) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . 1 2 8 b) ORS LIQUID . . 1 2 8 c) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8
616	CHECK 615 ANY 'YES' → a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' → b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8
617	CHECK 615 ANY 'YES' → a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' → b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	**ILL OR S R** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B ZINC . . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . E **IN ECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F NON ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . G UNKNOWN IN ECTION . . . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**ILL OR S R** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B ZINC . . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . E **IN ECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F NON ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . G UNKNOWN IN ECTION . . . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a ever at any time in the last 2 wee s?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 620) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 620) DON'T KNOW 8
619	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) have blood ta en rom (NAME)'s inger or heel or testing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
620	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 wee s?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
621	Has (NAME) had ast, short, rapid breaths or di iculty breathing at any time in the last 2 wee s?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 623) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 623) DON'T KNOW 8
622	Was the ast or di icult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a bloc ed or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → (SKIP TO 624)	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → (SKIP TO 624)

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
623	CHECK 618 HAD FEVER?	YES ↓ / NO OR DK → (SKIP TO 646)	YES ↓ / NO OR DK → (SKIP TO 646)
624	Did you see advice or treatment or the illness rom any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 629)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 629)
625	Where did you see advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**LIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . A RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . B MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . C ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . D ZNFPC CBD/DEPOT HOLDER E VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER F MOHCC MOBILE CLINIC . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL . . . . . I **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC PHARMACY . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L CBD . . . . . M PRIVATE OUTREACH CLINIC . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **RETAIL** GENERAL DEALER . . . . . P SUPERMARKET . . . . . Q TUCK SHOP . . . . . R SERVICE STATION . . . . . S BOTTLE STORE/BAR . . . . . T OTHER RETAIL _____ U (SPECIFY) **OT ER SO RCE** CHURCH . . . . . V FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**LIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . A RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . B MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . C ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . D ZNFPC CBD/DEPOT HOLDER E VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER F MOHCC MOBILE CLINIC . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL . . . . . I **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC PHARMACY . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L CBD . . . . . M PRIVATE OUTREACH CLINIC . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **RETAIL** GENERAL DEALER . . . . . P SUPERMARKET . . . . . Q TUCK SHOP . . . . . R SERVICE STATION . . . . . S BOTTLE STORE/BAR . . . . . T OTHER RETAIL _____ U (SPECIFY) **OT ER SO RCE** CHURCH . . . . . V FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
626	CHECK 625	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 628)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 628)
627	Where did you irst see advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE	FIRST PLACE . . . . .
628	How many days a ter the illness began did you irst see advice or treatment or (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD 00'.	DAYS	DAYS . . . . .

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) ta e any medicines or the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 646) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 646) DON'T KNOW 8
630	What medicines did (NAME) ta e? Any other medicines? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**ANTI ALARIAL DR GS** ARTESUNATE AND LUMAFANTRINE (AL) . . A ARTESUNATE AND AMODIAQUINE (ASAQ) . . B QUININE PILLS WITH DOXYCYCLINE . . . . . C QUININE IN ECTION/IV . . . . . D ARTESUNATE RECTAL . . . . . E ARTESUNATE IN ECTION/IV . . . . . F OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ G (SPECIFY) **ANTI IOTIC DR GS** PILL/SYRUP . . . . . H IN ECTION/IV . . . . . I **OT ER DR GS** ASPIRIN . . . . . ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . K IBUPROFEN . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	**ANTI ALARIAL DR GS** ARTESUNATE AND LUMAFANTRINE (AL) . . A ARTESUNATE AND AMODIAQUINE (ASAQ) . . B QUININE PILLS WITH DOXYCYCLINE . . . . . C QUININE IN ECTION/IV . . . . . D ARTESUNATE RECTAL . . . . . E ARTESUNATE IN ECTION/IV . . . . . F OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ G (SPECIFY) **ANTI IOTIC DR GS** PILL/SYRUP . . . . . H IN ECTION/IV . . . . . I **OT ER DR GS** ASPIRIN . . . . . ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . K IBUPROFEN . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z
631	CHECK 630 ANY CODE A G CIRCLED?	YES / NO (SKIP TO 646)	YES / NO (SKIP TO 646)
632	CHECK 630 ARTESUNATE AND LUMAFANTRINE ('A') GIVEN	CODE 'A' CIRCLED / CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 634)	CODE 'A' CIRCLED / CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 634)
633	How long a ter the ever started did (NAME) irst ta e artesunate and lume antrine (AL)?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
634	CHECK 630 ARTESUNATE AND AMODIAQUINE ('B') GIVEN	CODE 'B' CIRCLED / CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 638)	CODE 'B' CIRCLED / CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 638)
635	How long a ter the ever started did (NAME) irst ta e artesunate and amodiaquine (ASAQ)?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____
638	CHECK 630 QUININE IN ECTION OR QUININE PILLS WITH DOXYCYCLINE ('C' OR 'D') GIVEN	CODE 'C' OR 'D' CIRCLED ☐ CODE C' OR 'D' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 640)	CODE 'C' OR 'D' CIRCLED ☐ CODE C' OR 'D' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 640)
639	How long a ter the ever started did (NAME) irst ta e quinine?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
640	CHECK 630 ARTESUNATE ('E' OR 'F') GIVEN	CODE 'E' OR 'F' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'E' OR 'F' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 642)	CODE 'E' OR 'F' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'E' OR 'F' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 642)
641	How long a ter the ever started did (NAME) irst ta e artesunate?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
642	CHECK 630 OTHER ANTIMALARIAL ('G') GIVEN	CODE "G" CIRCLED ☐ CODE "G" NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 646)	CODE "G" CIRCLED ☐ CODE "G" NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 646)
643	How long a ter the ever started did (NAME) irst ta e (OTHER ANTIMALARIAL)?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT TO LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
647	CHECK 615(a) AND 615(b), ALL COLUMNS NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE PACKAGED ORS LIQUID ☐ ↓ ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE PACKAGED ORS LIQUID ☐ →		649
648	Have you ever heard o a special product called an ORS sachet you can get or the treatment o diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
649	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2013 2015 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ NONE ☐ →		701
	_____ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
650	Now I would li e to as you about liquids or oods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even i it was combined with other oods. Did (NAME FROM 649) drin or eat	YES NO DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) uice or uice drin s?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Clear broth?	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Mil such as tinned, powdered, or resh animal mil ? IF YES How many times did (NAME) drin mil ? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	d) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐	
	e) In ant ormula? IF YES How many times did (NAME) drin in ant ormula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	e) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐	
	) Any other liquids, reezes, izzy drin s or maheu?	) 1 2 8	
	g) Yogurt or lacto/sourmil ? IF YES How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt or lacto/sourmil ? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	g) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES ATE ☐	
	h) Any Cerelac, Proneutro, or other commercially orti ied baby ood?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Sadza, maize, or mealie meal porridge or gruel, bread, rice, noodles or other oods made rom grains?	i) 1 2 8	
	) Pump in, carrots, squash, sweet potatoes, butternuts, or yams that are yellow or orange inside?	) 1 2 8	
	) White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other oods made rom roots?	) 1 2 8	
	l) Any dar green, lea y vegetables such as spinach, pump in, covo, nyevhe, or o ra leaves?	l) 1 2 8	
	m) Ripe mangoes, paw paw, mazhan e, matunduru, or masawu?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Any other ruits or vegetables?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Liver, idney, heart, or other organ meats?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Any meat, such as bee , por , lamb, goat, chic en, duc or game?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Eggs?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Fresh, dried or canned ish or matemba?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Any oods made rom beans, sugar beans, cowpeas, other peas, lentils, or nuts, including bambara nuts?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Cheese or other ood made rom mil ?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Any insects, such as locust, mopane worms, ishwa harurwa, cric ets, or mandere?	u) 1 2 8	
	v) Any other solid, semi solid, or so t ood?	v) 1 2 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
651	CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'g' THROUGH 'v') NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ↓ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' →		653
652	Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi solid, or so t oods yesterday during the day or at night? IF YES' PROBE What ind o solid, semi solid or so t oods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 653) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 654
653	How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi solid, or so t oods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD 7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 8	
654	The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose o the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH . . . . . 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE . . . . . 04 BURIED . . . . . 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as i married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 704
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as i married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 712
703	What is your marital status now are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 709
704	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
706	Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as i married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 709
707	Including yoursel , in total, how many wives or live in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE IN PARTNERS . . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
708	Are you the irst, second, wi e?	RANK	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
710	CHECK 709 MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE b) Now I would li e to as about your irst (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 712
711	How old were you when you irst started living with him?	AGE	
712	**C EC OR RESENCE O OT ERS E ORE CONTIN ING A E E ER E ORT TO ENS RE**		
713	Now I would li e to as some questions about se ual activity in order to gain a better understanding o some important li e issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely con idential and will not be told to anyone. I we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, ust let me now and we will go to the ne t question. How old were you when you had se ual intercourse or the very irst time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . WHEN STARTED COHABITTING 95	→ 730A
714	I would li e to as you about your recent se ual activity. When was the last time you had se ual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	→ 716 → 727

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND TO LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD TO LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
715	When was the last time you had se ual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ]
716	The last time you had se ual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 718)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 718)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 718)
717	Was a condom used every time you had se ual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
718	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had se ual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND Were you living together as i married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . 1 LIVE IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ____________ 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND . . . . 1 LIVE IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ____________ 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND . . . . 1 LIVE IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ____________ 6 (SPECIFY)
719	How long ago did you irst have se ual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]
720	How many times during the last 12 months did you have se ual intercourse with this person? IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98
721	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98
721A	The last time you had se ual intercourse with this person, did you or this person drin alcohol?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 722) DON'T KNOW 98	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 722) DON'T KNOW 98	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 722) DON'T KNOW 98
721B	Were you or your partner drun at that time? IF YES Who was drun ?	RESPONDENT ONLY . . 1 PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH, RESPONDENT AND PARTNER . . . . . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY . . 1 PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH, RESPONDENT AND PARTNER . . . . . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY . . 1 PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH, RESPONDENT AND PARTNER . . . . . 3 NEITHER 4
722	Apart rom this person, have you had se ual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 725)	YES . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 725)	
723	In total, with how many di erent people have you had se ual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 106 AGE 15 24 ☐ ↓ AGE 25 49 ☐ → 727		
725	CHECK 701 NOT IN A UNION ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ → 727		
726	In the past 12 months have you had se or been se ually involved with anyone because he gave you or told you he would give you gi ts, cash, or anything else?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
727	In total, with how many di erent people have you had se ual intercourse in your li etime? IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
728	CHECK 717, MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN) YES, CONDOM USED ☐ ↓ NO, CONDOM NOT USED ☐ → 730A NOT ASKED ☐ → 730A		
729	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had se . What is the brand name o the condom used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	PROTECTOR PLUS . . . . . 01 PANTHER (PUBLIC SECTOR) . . . . . 02 CAREX CHOICE ASSORTED . . . . . 03 DUREX . . . . . 04 VIBE . . . . . 05 ECSTASY . . . . . 06 CASANOVA . . . . . 07 MOODS . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
730	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 11 RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 12 MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . 13 ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . 14 ZNFPC CBD/DEPOT HOLDER . . . . . 15 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 16 MOHCC MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINI . . . . . 21 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 CBD . . . . . 34 PRIVATE OUTREACH CLINIC . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **RETAIL O TLET** GENERAL DEALER . . . . . 41 SUPERMARKET/TUCK SHOP . . . . . 42 SERVICE STATION . . . . . 43 BOTTLE STORE/BAR . . . . . 44 **OT ER SO RCE** CHURCH . . . . . 51 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 52 PUBLIC TOILET . . . . . 53 STREET VENDOR . . . . . 54 WORKPLACE . . . . . 55 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 730B
730A	Do you now o a place where a person can get male condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 730D

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
730B	CHECK 731A NOT ASKED ↓	ASKED, YES ↓	**LIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . A RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . B MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . C ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . D ZNFPC CBD/DEPOT HOLDER . . . . . E VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F MOHCC MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . I **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . . PHARMACY . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L CBD . . . . . M PRIVATE OUTREACH CLINIC . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **RETAIL O TLET** GENERAL DEALER . . . . . P SUPERMARKET/TUCK SHOP . . . . . Q SERVICE STATION . . . . . R BOTTLE STORE/BAR . . . . . S **OT ER SO RCE** CHURCH . . . . . T FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . U PUBLIC TOILET . . . . . V STREET VENDOR . . . . . W WORKPLACE . . . . . X OTHER _____ Y (SPECIFY)	
	a) Do you now o any other places where a person can get a male condom?	b) Where is that? Any other place?	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)		
730C	I you wanted to, could you yoursel get a condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	
730D	Do you now o a place where a person can get emale condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 731

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
730E	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . A RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . B MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . C ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . D ZNFPC CBD/DEPOT HOLDER . . . . . E VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F MOHCC MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . I **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . PHARMACY . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L CBD . . . . . M PRIVATE OUTREACH CLINIC . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **RETAIL O TLET** GENERAL DEALER . . . . . P SUPERMARKET/TUCK SHOP . . . . . Q SERVICE STATION . . . . . R BOTTLE STORE/BAR . . . . . S **OT ER SO RCE** CHURCH . . . . . T FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . U PUBLIC TOILET . . . . . V STREET VENDOR . . . . . W WORKPLACE . . . . . X OTHER _____ Y (SPECIFY)	
730F	I you wanted to, could you yoursel get a emale condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	
731	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN 10 . . . . . 1 2 MALE ADULTS . . . . . 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 304 NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ ↓ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ →		813
802	CHECK 226 PREGNANT ☐ ↓ NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ →		804
803	Now I have some questions about the uture. A ter the child you are e pecting now, would you li e to have another child, or would you pre er not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	Now I have some questions about the uture. Would you li e to have (a/another) child, or would you pre er not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 226 NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ a) How long would you li e to wait rom now be ore the birth o (a/another) child? PREGNANT ☐ ↓ b) A ter the birth o the child you are e pecting now, how long would you li e to wait be ore the birth o another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 226 NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ PREGNANT ☐ →		812
807	CHECK 303 USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		813
808	CHECK 805 '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ☐ ↓ NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ '00 23' MONTHS OR '00 01' YEAR ☐ →		812
809	CHECK 715 DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ☐ ↓ YEARS AGO ☐ → NOT ASKED ☐ →		811 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 804 WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD ↓ / WANTS NO MORE/ NONE ↓ a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A **ERTILIT -RELATED REASONS** NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . D CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH . . . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . H **O OSITION TO SE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L **LAC O NO LEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N **ET OD-RELATED REASONS** SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . O LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . P COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . Q PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . R NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . S INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . T INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811	CHECK 303 USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ↓ / NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING ↓ / YES, CURRENTLY USING →		813
812	Do you thin you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the uture?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813	CHECK 216 HAS LIVING CHILDREN ↓ / NO LIVING CHILDREN ↓ a) I you could go bac to the time you did not have any children and could choose e actly the number o children to have in your whole li e, how many would that be? b) I you could choose e actly the number o children to have in your whole li e, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 815 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 815 (SPECIFY)	
814	How many o these children would you li e to be boys, how many would you li e to be girls and or how many would it not matter i it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last ew months have you a) Heard about amily planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about amily planning on the television? c) Read about amily planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or te t message about amily planning on a mobile phone? e) Received pamphlets or posters on amily planning?	YES NO a) RADIO . . . . . 1 2 b) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . . . 1 2 d) MOBILE PHONE . . . . . 1 2 e) PAMPHLETS OR POSTERS 1 2	
816	How would you pre er to get in ormation on amily planning? PROBE Over the radio, on television, in print, by spea ing to someone, or by mobile phone?	a) RADIO . . . . . 1 b) TELEVISION . . . . . 2 c) PRINT . . . . . 3 d) SPEAKING WITH SOMEONE . . . . . 4 e) MOBILE PHONE . . . . . 5) DON'T KNOW 8	
817	CHECK 701 YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐ → 901		
818	CHECK 303 USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ → 820 NOT ASKED ☐ → 822		
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 OINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 821
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 OINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
821	CHECK 304 NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED ☐ → 901		
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number o children that you want, or does he want more or ewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701 CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		→ 909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What was the highest level o school he attended primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
905	What was the highest GRADE/FORM/YEAR he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/FORM/YEAR . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any wor in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any wor in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what ind o wor does he mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
909	Aside rom your own housewor , have you done any wor in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you now, some women ta e up obs or which they are paid in cash or ind. Others sell things, have a small business or wor on the amily arm or in the amily business. In the last seven days, have you done any o these things or any other wor ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not wor in the last seven days, do you have any ob or business rom which you were absent or leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any wor in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what ind o wor do you mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
914	Do you do this wor or a member o your amily, or someone else, or are you sel employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF EMPLOYED 3	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
915	Do you usually wor throughout the year, or do you wor seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or ind or this wor or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701 CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 925
918	CHECK 916 CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) ointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER OINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) ointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER OINTLY . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually ma es decisions about health care or yoursel you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) ointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER OINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually ma es decisions about ma ing ma or household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER OINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
924	Who usually ma es decisions about visits to your amily or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER OINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or ointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 OINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND OINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed or any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 928
927	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non agricultural land either alone or ointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 OINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND OINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 931
929	Do you have a title deed or any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 931
930	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN 10 . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 OTHER FEMALES . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3	
932	In your opinion, is a husband usti ied in hitting or beating his wi e in the ollowing situations a) I she goes out without telling him? b) I she neglects the children? c) I she argues with him? d) I she re uses to have se with him? e) I she burns the ood?) I she commits in idelity?	YES / NO / DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 / 2 / 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8 e) BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8) INFIDELITY . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8	

SECTION 10. HIV and AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Now I would li e to tal about something else. Have you ever heard o HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1042
1002	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance o getting HIV by having ust one unin ected se partner who has no other se partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1003	Can people get HIV rom mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people reduce their chance o getting HIV by using a condom every time they have se ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people get HIV by sharing ood with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV because o witchcra t or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible or a healthy loo ing person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007A	Can men reduce their chance o getting HIV by getting circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007B	Can circumcised men who have se without a condom get HIV during se ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007C	Can an HIV negative woman get HIV i she has se without a condom with a circumcised HIV positive man?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Can HIV be transmitted rom a mother to her baby a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breast eeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
1009	CHECK 1008 AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ↓ OTHER →		1011
1010	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman in ected with HIV to reduce the ris o transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1011	CHECK 208 AND 215 NO BIRTHS →		1027
	LAST BIRTH IN 2013 2015 ↓ LAST BIRTH IN 2012 OR EARLIER →		1027
1012	CHECK 408 FOR LAST BIRTH HAD ANTENATAL CARE ↓ NO ANTENATAL CARE →		1020
1013	**C EC OR RESENCE O OT ERS E ORE CONTIN ING A E E ER E ORT TO ENS RE RI AC**		

SECTION 10. HIV and AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1014	During any o the antenatal visits or your last birth were you given any in ormation about a) Babies getting HIV rom their mother? b) Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? c) Getting tested or HIV?	YES NO DK a) HIV FROM MOTHER . . 1 2 8 b) THINGS TO DO . . . . . 1 2 8 c) TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	
1015	Were you o ered a test or HIV as part o your antenatal care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1016	I don't want to now the results, but were you tested or HIV as part o your antenatal care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1020
1017	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 14 RURAL HEALTH CEN/COUNCIL CLI . . . . . 15 URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINI . . . . . 16 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 17 SCHOOL BASED CLINIC . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 NEW START CENTRE . . . . . 32 SCHOOL BASED CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OT ER SO RCE** HOME . . . . . 41 WORKPLACE . . . . . 42 MOBILE VCT . . . . . 43 UNIFORMED FORCES FACILITY . . . . . 44 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1018	I don't want to now the results, but did you get the results o the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1020
1019	All women are supposed to receive counseling a ter being tested. A ter you were tested, did you receive counseling?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1020	CHECK 430 FOR LAST BIRTH ANY CODE '21 46' CIRCLED ↓ ☐ OTHER ☐		→ 1026
1021	Between the time you went or delivery but be ore the baby was born, were you o ered an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1022	I don't want to now the results, but were you tested or HIV at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1024
1023	I don't want to now the results, but did you get the results o the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1025

SECTION 10. HIV and AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1024	CHECK 1016 YES ☐ NO OR NOT ASKED ☐ → 1027		
1025	Have you been tested or HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1028
1026	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	→ 1033
1027	I don't want to now the results, but have you ever been tested or HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
1029	I don't want to now the results, but did you get the results o the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1030	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 14 RURAL HEALTH CEN/COUNCIL CLI . . . . . 15 URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . 16 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 17 SCHOOL BASED CLINIC . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 NEW START CENTRE . . . . . 32 SCHOOL BASED CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OT ER SO RCE** HOME . . . . . 41 WORKPLACE . . . . . 42 MOBILE VCT . . . . . 43 UNIFORMED FORCES FACILITY . . . . . 44 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	1033 →
1031	Do you now o a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1033

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1032	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . A PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . C RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . D RURAL HEALTH CEN/COUNCIL CLINIC . . . . . E URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . F FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . G SCHOOL BASED CLINIC . . . . . H OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K NEW START CENTRE . . . . . L SCHOOL BASED CLINIC . . . . . M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) **OT ER SO RCE** HOME . . . . . O WORKPLACE . . . . . P MOBILE VCT . . . . . Q UNIFORMED FORCES FACILITY . . . . . R OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1033	Have you heard o test its people can use to test themselves or HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1034A
1034	Have you ever tested yoursel or HIV using a sel test it?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1034A	I a sel test it was available, would you be willing to test yoursel or HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1035	Would you buy resh vegetables rom a shop eeper or vendor i you new that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1036	Do you thin children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1037	Do you thin people hesitate to ta e an HIV test because they are a raid o how other people will react i the test result is positive or HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1038	Do people tal badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1039	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect o other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1040	Do you agree or disagree with the ollowing statement I would be ashamed i someone in my amily had HIV.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1041	Do you ear that you could get HIV i you come into contact with the saliva o a person living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 10. HIV and AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1042	CHECK 1001 HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ↓ / NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ↓ a) Apart rom HIV, have you heard about other in ections that can be transmitted through se ual contact? b) Have you heard about in ections that can be transmitted through se ual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1043	CHECK 713 HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ↓ / NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE →		1051
1044	CHECK 1042 HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ↓ / NO →		1046
1045	Now I would li e to as you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through se ual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	Sometimes women e perience a bad smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047 HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ↓ / HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW →		1051
1049	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you see any ind o advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1051
1050	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . A PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . C RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . D RURAL HEALTH CEN/COUNCIL CLIN . . . . . E URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . F FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ (SPECIFY) H **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ (SPECIFY) K **OT ER SO RCE** SHOP . . . . . L MOBILE VCT . . . . . M WORKPLACE . . . . . N TRADITIONAL HERBALIST . . . . . O OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	

SECTION 10. HIV and AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1051	I a wi e nows her husband has a disease that she can get during se ual intercourse, is she usti ied in as ing that they use a condom when they have se ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1052	Is a wi e usti ied in re using to have se with her husband when she nows he has se with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1053	CHECK 701 CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ NOT IN UNION ☐ → 1101		
1054	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) i you do not want to have se ual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1055	Could you as your (husband/partner) to use a condom i you wanted him to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	Now I would li e to as you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an in ection or any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES How many in ections have you had? IF NUMBER OF IN ECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF IN ECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 1104
1102	Among these in ections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health wor er? IF NUMBER OF IN ECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF IN ECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 1104
1103	The last time you got an in ection rom a health wor er, did he/she ta e the syringe and needle rom a new, unopened pac age?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104	Do you currently smo e cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1106
1105	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smo e each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1106	Do you currently smo e or use any other type o tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	What other type o tobacco do you currently smo e or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A SNUFF . . . . . B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1108	Many di erent actors can prevent women rom getting medical advice or treatment or themselves. When you are sic and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each o the ollowing a big problem or not a big problem a) Getting permission to go to the doctor? b) Getting money needed or advice or treatment? c) The distance to the health acility? d) Not wanting to go alone?	BIG PROBLEM / NOT A BIG PROBLEM a) PERMISSION TO GO . . . . . 1 / 2 b) GETTING MONEY . . . . . 1 / 2 c) DISTANCE . . . . . 1 / 2 d) GO ALONE . . . . . 1 / 2	
1108A	Have you ever heard o cervical cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1109
1108B	Have you ever been screened or cervical cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1109

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1108C	When were you last screened or cervical cancer? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ]	
1109	Are you covered by any medical aid?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1110A
1110	What type o medical aid are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . B SOCIAL SECURITY . . . . . C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1110A	Have you ever dran alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1201
1110B	In the last 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drin o alcohol? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
1110C	In the last 30 days, how many alcoholic drin s did you have on a typical day when you dran alcohol? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
1110D	In the last 30 days, on how many days did you get drun ? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 12. MATERNAL MORTALITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	Now I would li e to as you some questions about your brothers and sisters, that is, all o the children born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. How many children did your mother give birth to, including you?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO NATURAL MOTHER	
1202	CHECK 1201 TWO OR MORE BIRTHS ☐ ↓ ONLY ONE BIRTH (RESPONDENT ONLY) ☐ →		NEXT SEC.
1203	How many births did your mother have be ore you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS.	

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1204	What was the name given to your (oldest/ ne t oldest) brother or sister?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1205	Is (NAME) male or emale?	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2
1206	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (2)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (3)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (4)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (5)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (6)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (7)
1207	How old is (NAME)?	GO TO (2)	GO TO (3)	GO TO (4)	GO TO (5)	GO TO (6)	GO TO (7)
1208	How many years ago did (NAME) die?						
1209	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died?	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (2)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (3)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (4)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (5)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (6)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (7)
1210	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2
1211	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2
1212	Did (NAME) die within two months a ter the end o a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
1213	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her li etime?						

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.

1204	What was the name given to your (oldest/ ne t oldest) brother or sister?	(7) _____	(8) _____	(9) _____	(10) _____	(11) _____	(12) _____
1205	Is (NAME) male or emale?	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . . 1 FEMALE . 2
1206	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (8)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (9)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (10)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (11)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (12)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1208 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (13)
1207	How old is (NAME)?	GO TO (8)	GO TO (9)	GO TO (10)	GO TO (11)	GO TO (12)	GO TO (13)
1208	How many years ago did (NAME) die?						
1209	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died?	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (8)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (9)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (10)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (11)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (12)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (13)
1210	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2
1211	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1213 NO 2
1212	Did (NAME) die within two months a ter the end o a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
1213	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her li etime?						
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.							

SECTION 13 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1300	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE, LOCATION TO BE CHECKED WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ↓ ☐ WOMAN NOT SELECTED ☐ →		NEXT SECT.
1301	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 →		1332
1301A	READ TO THE RESPONDENT Now I would li e to as you questions about some other important aspects o a woman's li e. You may ind some o these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial or helping to understand the condition o women in Zimbabwe. Let me assure you that your answers are completely con idential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will now that you were as ed these questions. I I as you any question you don't want to answer, ust let me now and I will go on to the ne t question.		
1302	CHECK 701 AND 702 CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/PARTNER') ☐ ↓ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ →		1316
1303	First, I am going to as you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me i these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)?		
	a) He (is/was) ealous or angry i you (tal /tal ed) to other men?	EALOUS . . . . . YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
	b) He requently (accuses/accused) you o being un aith ul?	ACCUSES . . . . . YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
	c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your emale riends?	NOT MEET FRIENDS . . YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
	d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your amily?	NO FAMILY . . . . . YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
	e) He (insists/insisted) on nowing where you (are/were) at all times?	WHERE YOU ARE . . . . . YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
	) He (does/did) not trust you with any money?	MONEY . . . . . YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

1304	Now I need to as some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner).				
		A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever		B. How o ten did this happen during the last 12 months o ten, only sometimes, or not at all?	
		EVER		OFTEN	SOME TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
	a) say or do something to humiliate you in ront o others?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3
	b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3
	c) insult you or ma e you eel bad about yoursel ?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3

SECTION 13 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1305	A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any o the ollowing things to you B. How o ten did this happen during the last 12 months o ten, only sometimes, or not at all?		

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) push you, sha e you, or throw something at you?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
b) slap you?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
d) punch you with his ist or with something that could hurt you?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
e) ic you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
) try to cho e you or burn you on purpose?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
g) threaten or attac you with a ni e, gun, or other weapon?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
h) physically orce you to have se ual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
i) physically orce you to per orm any other se ual acts you did not want to?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
) orce you with threats or in any other way to per orm se ual acts you did not want to?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			

1306	CHECK 1305A (a) AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		1309
1307	How long a ter you irst (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any o these things) irst happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95	
1308	Did the ollowing ever happen as a result o what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you		
	a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	b) You had eye in uries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	c) You had deep wounds, bro en bones, bro en teeth, or any other serious in ury?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1309	Have you ever hit, slapped, ic ed, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	1311

SECTION 13 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1310	In the last 12 months, how o ten have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner) o ten, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1311	Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drin alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1313
1312	How o ten does (did) he get drun o ten, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
1313	Are (Were) you a raid o your (last) (husband/partner) most o the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
1314	CHECK 709 MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE ↓ ☐ MARRIED ONLY ONCE ☐ → 1316		
1315	A. So ar we have been tal ing about the behavior o your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to as you about the behavior o any previous (husband/partner).	B. How long ago did this last happen?	

	EVER		0 11 MONTHS AGO	12 MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER
a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, ic , or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3
b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically orce you to have intercourse or per orm any other se ual acts against your will?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3

1316	CHECK 701 AND 702 EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓	NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1319
	a) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, ic ed you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, ic ed you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?		

SECTION 13 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1317	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP MOTHER . . . . . A FATHER/STEP FATHER . . . . . B SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . C DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . D OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . E CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . F FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . G MOTHER IN LAW . . . . . H FATHER IN LAW . . . . . I OTHER IN LAW . . . . . TEACHER . . . . . K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . L POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1318	In the last 12 months, how o ten has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you o ten, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1319	CHECK 201, 226, AND 230 EVER BEEN PREGNANT ('YES' ON 201 OR 226 OR 230) ↓ NEVER BEEN PREGNANT →		1322
1320	Has any one ever hit, slapped, ic ed, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1322
1321	Who has done any o these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . A MOTHER/STEP MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER/STEP FATHER . . . . . C SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . D DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . E OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . G CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . H FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . I MOTHER IN LAW . . . . . FATHER IN LAW . . . . . K OTHER IN LAW . . . . . L TEACHER . . . . . M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . N POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1322	CHECK 701 AND 702 EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN →		1322B
1322A	Now I want to as you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your li e, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever orced you in any way to have se ual intercourse or per orm any other se ual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1323 → 1324A
1322B	At any time in your li e, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever orced you in any way to have se ual intercourse or per orm any other se ual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1326

SECTION 13 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1323	Who was the person who was orcing you the very irst time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . 03 FATHER/STEP FATHER . . . . . 04 BROTHER/STEP BROTHER . . . . . 05 OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . 06 IN LAW . . . . . 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 08 FAMILY FRIEND . . . . . 09 TEACHER . . . . . 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . 11 POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 13 STRANGER . . . . . 14 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1324	CHECK 701 AND 702 EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ → a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically orced you to have se ual intercourse when you did not want to? NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ → b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically orced you to have se ual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1325
1324A	CHECK 1305A (h) and 1315A(b) AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		→ 1326
1325	CHECK 701 AND 702 EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ → a) How old were you the irst time you were orced to have se ual intercourse or per orm any other se ual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ → b) How old were you the irst time you were orced to have se ual intercourse or per orm any other se ual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1326	CHECK 1305A (a), 1315A (a,b), 1316, 1320, 1322A, AND 1322B AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		→ 1330
1327	Thin ing about what you yoursel have e perienced among the di erent things we have been tal ing about, have you ever tried to see help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1329

SECTION 13 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1328	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY . . . . . A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY . . B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . D FRIEND . . . . . E NEIGHBOR . . . . . F RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . . . H POLICE . . . . . I LAWYER . . . . . SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 1330
1329	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1330	As ar as you now, did your ather ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		
1331	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE / NO HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALE ADULT . . . . . 1 2 3 FEMALE ADULT 1 2 3	
1332	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. _____ _____ _____		
1333	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

ANY OTHER COMMENTS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

W 1

INSTRUCTIONS

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN

COLUMN 1 BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

B BIRTHS
P PREGNANCIES
T TERMINATIONS

0 NO METHOD

1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
2 MALE STERILIZATION
3 IUCD
4 IN ECTABLES
5 IMPLANTS
6 PILL
7 MALE CONDOM
8 FEMALE CONDOM
9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
L RHYTHM METHOD (SAFE DAYS)

M WITHDRAWAL
X OTHER MODERN METHOD
Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
5 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS

6 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
7 COSTS TOO MUCH
8 INCONVENIENT TO USE
F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
X OTHER

_____
(SPECIFY)

Z DON'T KNOW

			COL	COL
12	DEC	01		
11	NOV	02		
10	OCT	03		
09	SEP	04		
08	AUG	05		
07	UL	06		
06	UN	07		
05	MAY	08		
04	APR	09		
03	MAR	10		
02	FEB	11		
01	AN	12		
12	DEC	13		
11	NOV	14		
10	OCT	15		
09	SEP	16		
08	AUG	17		
07	UL	18		
06	UN	19		
05	MAY	20		
04	APR	21		
03	MAR	22		
02	FEB	23		
01	AN	24		
12	DEC	25		
11	NOV	26		
10	OCT	27		
09	SEP	28		
08	AUG	29		
07	UL	30		
06	UN	31		
05	MAY	32		
04	APR	33		
03	MAR	34		
02	FEB	35		
01	AN	36		
12	DEC	37		
11	NOV	38		
10	OCT	39		
09	SEP	40		
08	AUG	41		
07	UL	42		
06	UN	43		
05	MAY	44		
04	APR	45		
03	MAR	46		
02	FEB	47		
01	AN	48		

FORMATTING DATE 12 une 2015

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE
Zimbabwe
ZIMSTAT

IDENTI ICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ [ ][ ]

INTER IE ER ISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ]
RESULT	_____	_____	_____	RESULT [ ]
NEXT VISIT DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

RESULT CODES
1 COMPLETED
2 NOT AT HOME
3 POSTPONED
4 REFUSED
5 PARTLY COMPLETED
6 INCAPACITATED
7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE [ ][ ]

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW [ ][ ]

TRANSLATOR USED (YES 1, NO 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE **ENGLIS**

LANGUAGE CODES
01 ENGLISH
02 NDEBELE
03 SHONA

SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____ NUMBER [ ][ ][ ]	NAME _____ NUMBER [ ][ ][ ]	NAME _____ NUMBER [ ][ ]

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is . I am wor ing with the Central Statistical O ice/ZIMSTAT, in collaboration with the Ministry o Health. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Zimbabwe. The in ormation we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was randomly selected or the survey. The questions usually ta e about 20 minutes. All o the answers you give will be con idential and will not be shared with anyone other than members o our survey team. Participation in the survey is completely voluntary. It's up to you i you want to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. I I as you any question you don't want to answer, ust let me now and I will go on to the ne t question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more in ormation about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
Do you agree to participate in the survey? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD 00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 105
103	ust be ore you moved here, did you live in an urban or rural area?	URBAN AREA . . . . . 1 RURAL AREA 2	
104	Be ore you moved here, which province did you live in?	BULAWAYO . . . . . 00 HARARE . . . . . 09 MANICALAND . . . . . 01 MASHONALAND CENTRAL . . . . . 02 MASHONALAND EAST . . . . . 03 MASVINGO . . . . . 08 MASHONALAND WEST . . . . . 04 MATABELELAND NORTH . . . . . 05 MATABELELAND SOUTH . . . . . 06 MIDLANDS . . . . . 07 OUTSIDE OF ZIMBABWE 96	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level o school you attended primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What is the highest GRADE/FORM/YEAR you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/FORM/YEAR . . . . . ☐☐	
110	CHECK 108 PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER ☐ →		113
111	Now I would li e you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE Can you read any part o the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111 CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a wee , less than once a wee or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a wee , less than once a wee or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a wee , less than once a wee or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone or any inancial transactions?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a ban or other inancial institution that you yoursel use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 122
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 122
121	During the last one month, how o ten did you use the internet almost every day, at least once a wee , less than once a wee , or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	What is your religion?	TRADITIONAL . . . . . 1 ROMAN CATHOLIC . . . . . 2 PROTESTANT . . . . . 3 PENTECOSTAL . . . . . 4 APOSTOLIC SECT . . . . . 5 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 6 MUSLIM . . . . . 7 NONE . . . . . 8 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
124	In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away rom home or one or more nights?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 201
125	In the last 12 months, have you been away rom home or more than one month at a time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would li e to as about any children you have had during your li e. I am interested in all o the children that are biologically yours, even i they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever athered any children with any woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have athered who are currently living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have athered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever athered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or e ort to breathe, or who showed any other signs o li e even i or a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208 HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 211 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301		
210	Did all o the children you have athered have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
211	CHECK 208 HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ a) How old were you when your irst child was born? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
212	CHECK 203 AND 205 AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN → 301		

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
213	CHECK 203 AND 205 MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD → a) How old is your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD → b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS	
214	CHECK 213 (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0 2 YEARS (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		→ 301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205 MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD → a) What is the name o your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD → b) What is the name o your child?	(NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal chec ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 218
217	Were you ever present during any o those antenatal chec ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health acility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
219	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drin more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drin at all?	MORE THAN USUAL . . . . . 1 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 2 LESS THAN USUAL . . . . . 3 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would li e to tal about amily planning the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard o (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUCD. PROBE Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy or one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	In ectables. PROBE Women can have an in ection by a health provider that stops them rom becoming pregnant or one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy or one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE Women can ta e a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Male Condom. PROBE Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis be ore se ual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE Women can place a sheath in their vagina be ore se ual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception (Morning a ter pill). PROBE As an emergency measure, within three days a ter they have unprotected se ual intercourse, women can ta e special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE Up to si months a ter childbirth, be ore the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring requent breast eeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Rhythm Method (Sa e days). PROBE To avoid pregnancy, women do not have se ual intercourse on the days o the month they thin they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Withdrawal. PROBE Men can be care ul and pull out be ore clima .	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Have you heard o any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ 1 (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ 2 (SPECIFY) NO 3

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last ew months have you	YES NO	
	a) Heard about amily planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about amily planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about amily planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or te t message about amily planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Received pamphlets or posters on amily planning?	e) PAMPHLETS OR POSTER 1 2	
303	In the last ew months, have you discussed amily planning with a health wor er or health pro essional?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would li e to as you about a woman's ris o pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the ne t, are there certain days when a woman is more li ely to become pregnant when she has se ual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time ust be ore her period begins, during her period, right a ter her period has ended, or hal way between two periods?	UST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGIN . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDE . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIOD . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
306	A ter the birth o a child, can a woman become pregnant be ore her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me i you agree or disagree with each one.	AGREE / DISAGREE / DK	
	a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it.	a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8	
	b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	
307A	CHECK 301(07) KNOWS MALE CONDOM YES ☐ ↓	NO ☐ →	307E
307B	Do you now o a place where a person can get condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 307E

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307C	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . A RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . B MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . C ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . D ZNFPC CBD/DEPOT HOLDER . . . . . E VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F MOHCC MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . I **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . PHARMACY . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L CBD . . . . . M PRIVATE OUTREACH CLINIC . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **RETAIL O TLET** GENERAL DEALER . . . . . P SUPERMARKET/TUCK SHOP . . . . . Q SERVICE STATION . . . . . R BOTTLE STORE/BAR . . . . . S **OT ER SO RCE** CHURCH . . . . . T FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . U PUBLIC TOILET . . . . . V STREET VENDOR . . . . . W WORKPLACE . . . . . X OTHER _____ Y (SPECIFY)	
307D	I you wanted to, could you yoursel get a condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	
307E	CHECK 301(08) KNOWS FEMALE CONDOM YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 401		
307F	Do you now o a place where a person can get emale condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 401	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307G	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . A RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . B MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . C ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . D ZNFPC CBD/DEPOT HOLDER . . . . . E VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F MOHCC MOBILE CLINI . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . I **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . PHARMACY . . . . . K PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L CBD . . . . . M PRIVATE OUTREACH CLINIC . . . . . N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) **RETAIL O TLET** GENERAL DEALER . . . . . P SUPERMARKET/TUCK SHOP . . . . . Q SERVICE STATION . . . . . R BOTTLE STORE/BAR . . . . . S **OT ER SO RCE** CHURCH . . . . . T FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . U PUBLIC TOILET . . . . . V STREET VENDOR . . . . . W WORKPLACE . . . . . X OTHER _____ Y (SPECIFY)	
307H	I you wanted to, could you yoursel get a emale condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as i married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as i married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410
404	Is your (wi e/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as i married?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) . . . . . 1 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives or live in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE IN PARTNERS	
407	CHECK 405 ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ ↓ — MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ ↓ a) Please tell me the name o (your wi e/the woman you are living with as i married). b) Please tell me the name o each o your wives or each woman you are living with as i married. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME / LINE NUMBER / 408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? / AGE _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐	
408	ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.		
409	CHECK 407 ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ ↓ MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ →		→ 411
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 1 ONLY ONCE 2	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
411	CHECK 405 AND 410 BOTH ARE CODE '2' → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wi e/partner)? OTHER → b) Now I would li e to as about your irst (wi e/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you irst started living with her?	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
413	**C EC OR RESENCE O OT ERS E ORE CONTIN ING A E E ER E ORT TO ENS RE RI AC**		
414	I would li e to as some questions about se ual activity in order to gain a better understanding o some important li e issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely con idential and will not be told to anyone. I we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, ust let me now and we will go to the ne t question. How old were you when you had se ual intercourse or the very irst time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	→ 501
415	Now I would li e to as you about your recent se ual activity. When was the last time you had se ual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ]	→ 418 → 428

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND TO LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD TO LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
416	When was the last time you had se ual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ]
417	The last time you had se ual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 419)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 419)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 419)
418	Was a condom used every time you had se ual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
419	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had se ual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND Were you living together as i married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ________ 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ________ 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ________ 6 (SPECIFY)
420	How long ago did you irst have se ual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]
421	How many times during the last 12 months did you have se ual intercourse with this person? IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]
422	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98
422A	The last time you had se ual intercourse with this person, did you or this person drin alcohol?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 423) DON'T KNOW 98	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 423) DON'T KNOW 98	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 423) DON'T KNOW 98
422B	Were you or your partner drun at that time? IF YES Who was drun ?	RESPONDENT ONLY . . 1 PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH, RESPONDENT AND PARTNER . . . . . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY . . 1 PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH, RESPONDENT AND PARTNER . . . . . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY . . 1 PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH, RESPONDENT AND PARTNER . . . . . 3 NEITHER 4

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND TO LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD TO LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
423	Apart rom this person, have you had se ual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 → (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 425)	YES . . . . . 1 → (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 425)	
424	In total, with how many di erent people have you had se ual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
425	CHECK 420 (ALL COLUMNS) AT LEAST ONE PARTNER IS A SEX WORKER ☐ ↓ NO PARTNERS ARE SEX WORKERS ☐ → 427		
426	CHECK 420 AND 418 (ALL COLUMNS) CONDOM USED WITH EVERY SEX WORKER ☐ → 430 OTHER ☐ → 431		
427	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in e change or having se ual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
428	Have you ever paid anyone in e change or having se ual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 431
429	The last time you paid someone in e change or having se ual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 431
430	Was a condom used during se ual intercourse every time you paid someone in e change or having se ual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
431	In the past 12 months have you given any gi ts or other goods in order to have se or to become se ually involved with anyone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 433
432	Have you ever given any gi ts or other goods in order to have se or to become se ually involved with anyone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
433	In total, with how many di erent people have you had se ual intercourse in your li etime? IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
434	CHECK 418 MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN) NOT ASKED ☐ → 438 CONDOM USED ☐ ↓ NO CONDOM USED ☐ → 438		
435	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had se . What is the brand name o the condom used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	PROTECTOR PLUS . . . . . 01 PANTHER (PUBLIC SECTOR) . . . . . 02 CAREX CHOICE ASSORTED . . . . . 03 DUREX . . . . . 04 VIBE . . . . . 05 ECSTASY . . . . . 06 CASANOVA . . . . . 07 MOODS . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
436	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 11 RURAL HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 12 MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . 13 ZNFPC CLINIC . . . . . 14 ZNFPC CBD/DEPOT HOLDER . . . . . 15 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 16 MOHCC MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINI(. . . . . 21 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 33 CBD . . . . . 34 PRIVATE OUTREACH CLINIC . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **RETAIL O TLET** GENERAL DEALER . . . . . 41 SUPERMARKET/TUCK SHOP . . . . . 42 SERVICE STATION . . . . . 43 BOTTLE STORE/BAR . . . . . 44 **OT ER SO RCE** CHURCH . . . . . 51 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 52 PUBLIC TOILET . . . . . 53 STREET VENDOR . . . . . 54 WORKPLACE . . . . . 55 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
437	The last time you had se did you or your partner use any method other than a condom to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 439 → 440
438	The last time you had se did you or your partner use any method to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 440

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
439	What method did you or your partner use? PROBE Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C IN ECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . K WITHDRAWAL . . . . . L OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 501
440	Do you now o a place where you can obtain a method o amily planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401 CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		514
502	CHECK 440 MAN NOT STERILIZED ☐ ↓ MAN STERILIZED ☐ →		514
503	CHECK 407 ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ ↓ MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ →		509
504	Is your (wi e/partner) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
505	Now I have some questions about the uture. A ter the child you and your (wi e/partner) are e pecting now, would you li e to have another child, or would you pre er not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
506	A ter the birth o the child you are e pecting now, how long would you li e to wait be ore the birth o another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208 HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the uture. Would you li e to have another child, or would you pre er not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) Now I have some questions about the uture. Would you li e to have a child, or would you pre er not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
508	CHECK 208 HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) How long would you li e to wait rom now be ore the birth o another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) How long would you li e to wait rom now be ore the birth o a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
509	Are any o your (wives/partners) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
510	Now I have some questions about the uture. A ter the (child/children) you and your (wives/partners) are e pecting now, would you li e to have another child, or would you pre er not have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
511	A ter the birth o the child you are e pecting now, how long would you li e to wait be ore the birth o another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] YEARS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
512	CHECK 208 HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the uture. Would you li e to have another child, or would you pre er not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) Now I have some questions about the uture. Would you li e to have a child, or would you pre er not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 (WIFE/WIVES/PARTNER(S)) STERILIZE . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
513	CHECK 208 HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) How long would you li e to wait rom now be ore the birth o another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) How long would you li e to wait rom now be ore the birth o a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] YEARS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	
514	CHECK 203 AND 205 HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) I you could go bac to the time you did not have any children and could choose e actly the number o children to have in your whole li e, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) I you could choose e actly the number o children to have in your whole li e, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 601 NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] OTHER _____ 96 → 601 (SPECIFY)	
515	How many o these children would you li e to be boys, how many would you li e to be girls and or how many would it not matter i it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any wor in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not wor in the last seven days, do you have any ob or business rom which you were absent or leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any wor in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation, that is, what ind o wor do you mainly do?	_____ _____ _____ ☐☐	
605	Do you usually wor throughout the year, or do you wor seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or ind or this wor or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401 CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		612
608	CHECK 606 CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used you, your (wi e/partner), or you and your (wi e/partner) ointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER OIN . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually ma es decisions about health care or yoursel you, your (wi e/partner), you and your (wi e/partner) ointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER OIN . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
611	Who usually ma es decisions about ma ing ma or household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER OIN . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

M 20

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or ointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 OINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND OINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed or any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 615
614	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non agricultural land either alone or ointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 OINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND OINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 618
616	Do you have a title deed or any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
618	In your opinion, is a husband usti ied in hitting or beating his wi e in the ollowing situations a) I she goes out without telling him? b) I she neglects the children? c) I she argues with him? d) I she re uses to have se with him? e) I she burns the ood?) I she commits in idelity?	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 2 8) INFIDELITY 1 2 8	

SECTION 7. HIV and AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Now I would li e to tal about something else. Have you ever heard o HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
702	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance o getting HIV by having ust one unin ected se partner who has no other se partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get HIV rom mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance o getting HIV by using a condom every time they have se ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing ood with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV because o witchcra t or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible or a healthy loo ing person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707A	Can men reduce their chance o getting HIV by getting circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707B	Can circumcised men who have se without a condom get HIV during se ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707C	Can an HIV negative woman get HIV i she has se without a condom with a circumcised HIV positive man?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Can HIV be transmitted rom a mother to her baby a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breast eeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
709	CHECK 708 AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 711
710	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman in ected with HIV to reduce the ris o transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
711	**C EC OR RESENCE O OT ERS E ORE CONTIN ING A E E ER E ORT TO ENS RE RI AC**		
712	I don't want to now the results, but have you ever been tested or HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 716
713	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
714	I don't want to now the results, but did you get the results o the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 14 RURAL HEALTH CEN/COUNCIL CLIN . . . . . 15 URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . 16 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 17 SCHOOL BASED CLINIC . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 NEW START CENTRE . . . . . 32 SCHOOL BASED CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OT ER SO RCE** HOME . . . . . 41 WORKPLACE . . . . . 42 MOBILE VCT . . . . . 43 UNIFORMED FORCES FACILITY . . . . . 44 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 718
716	Do you now o a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 718
717	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . A PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . C RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . D RURAL HEALTH CEN/COUNCIL CLINIC . . . . . E URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . F FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . G SCHOOL BASED CLINIC . . . . . H OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . . **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K NEW START CENTRE . . . . . L SCHOOL BASED CLINIC . . . . . M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ N (SPECIFY) **OT ER SO RCE** HOME . . . . . O WORKPLACE . . . . . P MOBILE VCT . . . . . Q UNIFORMED FORCES FACILITY . . . . . R OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. HIV and AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
718	Have you heard o test its people can use to test themselves or HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 719A
719	Have you ever tested yoursel or HIV using a sel test it?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
719A	I a sel test it was available, would you be willing to test yoursel or HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
720	Would you buy resh vegetables rom a shop eeper or vendor i you new that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
721	Do you thin children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	Do you thin people hesitate to ta e an HIV test because they are a raid o how other people will react i the test result is positive or HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	Do people tal badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect o other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	Do you agree or disagree with the ollowing statement I would be ashamed i someone in my amily had HIV.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
726	Do you ear that you could get HIV i you come into contact with the saliva o a person living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 701 HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS → a) Apart rom HIV, have you heard about other in ections that can be transmitted through se ual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS → b) Have you heard about in ections that can be transmitted through se ual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
728	CHECK 414 HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE →		736
729	CHECK 727 HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES NO →		731
730	Now I would li e to as you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through se ual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
731	Sometimes men e perience an abnormal discharge rom their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge rom your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV and AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
732	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	CHECK 730, 731 AND 732 HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW ☐ →		736
734	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you see any ind o advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 736
735	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**LIC SECTOR** CENTRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . A PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . C RURAL HOSPITAL . . . . . D RURAL HEALTH CEN/COUNCIL CLIN . . . . . E URBAN MUNICIPAL CLINIC . . . . . F FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) **RI ATE EDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K (SPECIFY) **OT ER SO RCE** SHOP . . . . . L MOBILE VCT . . . . . M WORKPLACE . . . . . N TRADITIONAL HERBALIST . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
736	I a wi e nows her husband has a disease that she can get during se ual intercourse, is she usti ied in as ing that they use a condom when they have se ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
737	Is a wi e usti ied in re using to have se with her husband when she nows he has se with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised, that is, the ores in is completely removed rom the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805
802	How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (5 YEARS) . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
803	Who did the circumcision?	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER/FAMILY/FRIENI . . 1 HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL . . . . . 2 OTHER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
804	Where was it done?	HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSION/ . . 2 CIRCUMCISION DONE AT HOME . . . . . 3 RITUAL SITE . . . . . 4 OTHER HOME/PLACE . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
805	Now I would li e to as you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an in ection or any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES How many in ections have you had? IF NUMBER OF IN ECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF IN ECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 808
806	Among these in ections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health wor er? IF NUMBER OF IN ECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF IN ECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 808
807	The last time you got an in ection rom a health wor er, did he/she ta e the syringe and needle rom a new, unopened pac age?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808	Do you currently smo e tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811 → 810
809	In the past, have you smo ed tobacco every day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 812
810	In the past, have you ever smo ed tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 813

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
811	On average, how many o the ollowing products do you currently smo e each day? Also, let me now i you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manu actured cigarettes? b) Hand rolled cigarettes? c) Pipes ull o tobacco? d) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER DAILY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 813
812	On average, how many o the ollowing products do you currently smo e each wee ? Also, let me now i you use the product, but not every wee . IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manu actured cigarettes? b) Hand rolled cigarettes? c) Pipes ull o tobacco? d) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER WEEKLY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
813	Do you currently use smo eless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 815 → 816
814	On average, how many times a day do you use the ollowing products? Also, let me now i you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snu ? b) Chewing tobacco? c) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER DAILY a) SNUFF . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 816

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	On average, how many times a wee do you use the ollowing products? Also, let me now i you use the product, but not every wee . IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snu ? b) Chewing tobacco? c) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER WEEKLY a) SNUFF . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
816	Are you covered by any medical aid?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 818
817	What type o medical aid are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYE . . . . . B SOCIAL SECURITY . . . . . C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
817A	Have you ever dran alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 819
817B	In the last 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drin o alcohol? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
817C	In the last 30 days, how many alcoholic drin s did you have on a typical day when you dran alcohol? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
817D	In the last 30 days, on how many days did you get drun ? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF NON NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS COOPERATION AND REASSURE HIM ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HIS ANSWERS.		
818	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

ANY OTHER COMMENTS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS