

## Zimbabwe



Demographic and Health Survey 2023-24



GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE

## Zimbabwe

# Demographic and Health Survey 2023–24

Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency Harare, Zimbabwe

The DHS Program ICF Rockville, Maryland, USA

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	bacille Calmette-Guérin
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBR	crude birth rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus
EA	enumeration area
GF GFR	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria general fertility rate
HepB	hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IPTp	intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy
IPV	inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine
ITN	insecticide-treated net
IUCD	intrauterine contraceptive device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LAM	lactational amenorrhoea method
LLIN	long-lasting insecticidal net
MoHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
MoWACSMED	Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development
MR	measles-rubella
MRCZ	Medical Research Council Zimbabwe
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PNC	postnatal care
RV	rotavirus vaccine
SD	standard deviation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SP	sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
TFR	total fertility rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

## FOREWORD

The 2023–24 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (2023–24 ZDHS) presents the findings of a nationally representative survey with a sample of more than 11,000 households. The 2023–24 ZDHS was conducted by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) from December 2023 to May 2024. The 2023–24 ZDHS is the seventh such survey to be conducted in Zimbabwe, as a follow-up to the 1988, 1994, 1999, 2005–06, 2010–11, and 2015 surveys. In the 2023–24 survey, Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was used during data collection.

The primary objective of the 2023–24 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, ownership of mosquito nets, knowledge of HIV prevention among young people, and coverage of prior HIV testing.

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: the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GF); and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). ZIMSTAT is grateful to ICF International for providing technical assistance at every stage of the survey.

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

Alaphyc

Tafadzwa Bandama Director General

## READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2023-24 ZIMBABWE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (ZDHS)

The 2023-24 Zimbabwe DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large, colorful maps display breakdowns for provinces in Zimbabwe. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, ZDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of ZDHS tables and the presentation of background characteristics, along with a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting ZDHS tables.

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#### Example 1: Exposure to mass media:Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1						
Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24						
3	Reads a newspap er at least	Watches televisio n at least	Listens to the radio at least	Accesses all three media at least	Accesses none of the three media at least	2 Number
Background	once a	once a	once a	once a	once a	of
characteristic	week	week	week	week	week	women
Age 15-19 20-24 25-29	7.8 6.9 9.5	35.5 35.8 35.0	30.7 36.3 39 3	3.0 3.0 4.2	46.5 44.2 40.8	1,959 1,640 1.477
30-34	9.6	36.0	37.8	4.2	42.6	1 1 50
35-39	9.0	34.7	35.9	4.2	43.7	1 312
40-44	8.6	30.9	32.7	3.0	48.3	1,220
45-49	8.8	26.8	33.0	3.2	51.8	899
Residence						
Urban	14.2	58.9 5	36.3	6.5	28.1	4,391
Rural	3.9	13.3	33.9	1.0	59.3	5,275
Province				-		
Bulawayo	21.9	71.2	34.3	12.2	20.3	498
Manicaland	9.2	23.9	39.5	3.8	49.2	1,237
Mashonaland Central	2.9	22.2	34.5	1.2	54.4	777
Mashonaland East	8.1	32.3	37.6	2.7	43.2	1,085
Mashonaland West	5.6	28.5	31.6	1.9	51.2	1,320
Matabeleland North	5.6	22.0	16.6	0.6	62.7	447
Matabeleland South	0.1	22.1	13.7	0.9	00.0	457
Midlands	4.5	25.0	20.7	1.0	51.5	1,159
Wasvingo	2.5	20.5	38.7	2.0	24.1	945
Education	15.0	00.7	42.2	1.2	24.1	1,742
No education	0.0	10.8	24.3	0.0	72.0	81
Drimary	13	12.3	24.5	0.0	64.0	1 060
Secondary	7.0	36.1	363	3.1	42.7	6 774
More than secondary	31.4	69.7	41.3	14.5	16.4	851
Wealth quintile	51.1	00.1	11.2	11.5	10.1	0.51
Lowest	1.6	1.8	22.9	0.0	75.6	1.659
Second	3.2	5.3	32.1	0.6	65.1	1,638
Middle	4.8	16.3	40.8	0.9	51.1	1,786
Fourth	11.1	42.9	39.1	4.2	36.6	2,208
Highest	179	81.5	37.2	9.3	13.4	2,375
Total 4	8.6	34.0	35.0	3.5	45.1	9,666

**Step 1:** Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15–49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15–49 were asked these questions.

**Step 2:** Scan the column headings—highlighted in **green** in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of women age 15–49 interviewed in the survey.

**Step 3:** Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in **blue** in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, province, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the ZDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

**Step 4:** Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15–49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 8.6% of women

age 15–49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 34% watch television at least weekly, and 35% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.\*

**Step 5:** Draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table, to find out what percentage of women in rural areas listen to the radio at least one a week. This shows that 33.9% of women age 15-49 in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Zimbabwe. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help program planners and policymakers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

\*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table, including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

**Practice:** Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

a) What percentage of women in Zimbabwe do not access any of the three media at least once a week?b) Which age group has the highest percentage of women who watch television at least once a week?c) Compare women by province- which province has the highest percentage of women who listen to the radio at

c) Compare women by province- which province has the highest percentage of women who listen to the radio at least once a week?

d)What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of women who access none of the three media at least once a week by province

e) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to newspapers by educational level?

f)Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to television by wealth quintile?

.əlitniup

b) Women age 30-34: 36% of women in this age group watch television at least once a week.
c) Women in Manicaland. 39.5% of women in Manicaland listen to the radio at least once a week.
d) By province, the percentage of women who access none of the three media ranges from 20.3% in Bulawayo to 66.6% in Matabeleland South.
e) Yes, the proportion of women who accesses none of the three media at least once per week decreases from 72 percent among three media at least once per week decreases from 72 percent among women with no education to 16.4% among those with more than secondary education.
f) Yes. The percentage of women who watches television at at least once a week increases as household wealth increases: 1.8% of women with an education.

%1.¢4 (6

:ST9W2R5:

#### Example 2: Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI Among children under age 5, percentage wi with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks precedent	and care seeking for sy ho had symptoms of a ding the survey, percer	mptoms of ARI cute respiratory i ntage for whom a	nfection (ARI) in the 2 w dvice or treatment was	eeks preceding the survey; and sought, according to background	among childrer I characteristics
Zimbabwe 2023-24					
	Among children	under age 5:	Among child	ren under age 5 with symptoms	of ARI:
	2		Percentage for whom	Percentage for whom advice	
	Percentage with	Number of	advice or treatment	or treatment was sought the	Number of
Background characteristic	symptoms of ARI <sup>1</sup>	children	was sought <sup>2</sup>	same or next day <sup>2</sup>	children
Age in months					
<6	2.2	505	•	•	11
6-11	6.6	538	(53.3)	(31.1)	36
12-23	3.3	1,040	(54.4)	(11.7)	34
24-35	2.6	1,090	(42.0)	(14.6)	28
36-47	1.9	1,086	-		21
48-59	2.5	1,011	(35.5)	(20.2)	26
Sex					
Male	3.3	2,582	47.8	20.7	84
Female	2.7	2,688	40.5	13.6	71
Mother's smoking status					_
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	0.0	52	•		0
Does not smoke	3.0	5,218	44.5	17.5	156
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology <sup>3</sup>	2.8	1.917	59.9	32.9	54
Solid fuel <sup>4</sup>	3.1	3.343	36.4	9.4	102
Kerosene/paraffin	•	3	•	•	0
No food cooked in household	•	6	•	•	0
Residence					
Urban	2.9	2,013	65.0	33.1	58
Rural	3.0	3,256	32.4	8.2	98
Province					_
Bulawayo	4.3	189	•	•	8
Manicaland	2.0	742	$\frown$	•	14
Mashonaland Central	2.3	514	$\cdot$	•	12
Mashonaland East	1.1	602	•	$\sim$	7
Mashonaland West	4.7	775	(48.2)	(21.0)	37
Matabeleland North	2.7	255	•	•	7
Matabeleland South	1.5	235	•	1	4
Midlands	6.1	693	(35.8)	<b>4</b> (9.7)	42
Masvingo	2.1	473	•	•	10
Harare	1.9	790	•	•	15
Mother's education					_
No education	(5.5)	45	•	•	2
Primary	3.2	1,272	(29.3)	(6.4)	40
Secondary	2.9	3,581	48.2	20.2	105
More than secondary	2.1	372	•	•	8
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.3	1,239	36.8	10.7	53
Second	2.2	1,021	•	•	23
Middle	1.7	988	•	•	17
Fourth	3.2	1,121	(52.0)	(20.7)	36
Highest	2.9	901	(76.4)	(44.0)	27
Total	3 3.0	5,269	44.5	17.5	156

<sup>2</sup> Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, mission hospital/clinic, and private medical sector. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner, church, and friend/relative.

<sup>3</sup> Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/cooking gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol.
<sup>4</sup> Includes charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, and sawdust.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

**Step 2:** Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey (b)

**Step 3:** Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It is 3%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 156, or 3% of the 5,269 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

**Step 4:** Only 3% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey from Mashonaland West were taken for advice or treatment the same or next day? It's 21.0%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)
- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey in Mashonaland Central had advice or treatment sought? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children were taken for advice or treatment. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

#### **Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in ZDHS Tables**

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the ZDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national female population age 15–49 and male population age 15-54. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2023-24 ZDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and province levels and for urban and rural areas.

To g	generate s	tatis	stics that a	are represen	ntat	ive of
the	country a	s a	whole an	d the 10 p	rovi	inces,
the	number	of	women	surveyed	in	each

		Women			Men	
Background characteristic	Weighted	2 <sup>Weighted</sup> number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted rumber	Unweighter number
Province						
Bulawayo	5.2	498	958	4.6	179	323
Manicaland	12.8	1,237	1,015	11.8	460	381
Mashonaland						
Central	8.0	777	982	8.4	330	414
Mashonaland East	11.2	1,085	919	11.5	449	385
Mashonaland West	13.7	1,320	1,115	14.8	576	491
Matabeleland North	4.6	447	801	4,9	192	352
Matabelelarid South	4.7	457	748	5.2	204	339
Midlands	12.0	1,159	1,020	12.2	476	433
Massingo	9.8	945	979	8.9	347	375
Harace	18.0	1,742	1,128	17.8	594	407
Total 15-49	100.0	9,566	9,666	100.0	3,907	3,906
50-54	10	08.	DR		278	275
Total 15-54	ne.	1.04	1.04	пе	4,185	4,185

province should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the province. However, if some provinces have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each province's population may not include sufficient women from each province for analysis. To solve this problem, provinces with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 9,666 women and want to produce results that are representative of Zimbabwe as a whole and its provinces (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Zimbabwe is not evenly distributed among the provinces: some provinces, such as Harare, are heavily populated while others, such as Matabeleland South, are not. Thus, Matabeleland must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each province in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column** (1) in the table [at right] above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each province. Within the provinces, the number of women interviewed ranges from 748 in Matabeleland South to 1,128 in Harare. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each province.

With this distribution of interviews, some provinces are overrepresented and some provinces are underrepresented. For example, the population in Harare is about 18.0% of the population in Zimbabwe, while Matabeleland South's population contributes only 4.7% of the country's population. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Harare accounts for only about 11.7% of the total sample of women interviewed (1,128/9,666) and the number of women interviewed in Matabeleland South accounts for almost the same percentage of the total sample of women interviewed (7.7%, or 748/9,666). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Zimbabwe, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small province, like Matabeleland South, should contribute only a small amount to the national total. Women from a large province like Harare, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" that is used to adjust the number of women from each province so that each provines's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the province. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the province level. The total national sample size of 9,666 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the provinces has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Zimbabwe, you would see that women in each province are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Harare and the proportion of women who live in Matabeleland South.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and province levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the ZDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interview

## **1** INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 2023–24 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (2023–24 ZHDS) is the seventh Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Zimbabwe, following those conducted in 1988, 1994, 1999, 2005–06, 2010–11, and 2015. It was implemented by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) at the request of the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC). Data collection took place from 4 December 2023 to 29 May 2024. The survey protocol, including biomarker collection, was reviewed and approved by the ICF Institutional Review Board and the Medical Research Council Zimbabwe (MRCZ).

Financial support for the 2023–24 ZDHS was provided by the Government of Zimbabwe, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GF), and the Health Resilience Fund (HRF). ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

#### 1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2023–24 ZDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the 2023–24 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 and child health, alcohol and tobacco use, knowledge and behaviour related to HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), use of malaria prevention methods, disability, mental health, accidents and injury, and chronic diseases.

The information collected through the 2023–24 ZDHS is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing national programs and strategies for improving the health of Zimbabwe's population. The survey also provides indicators relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Zimbabwe.

#### 1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The 2023–24 ZDHS sample was designed to yield representative information for most indicators at the national level, 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 2022 Zimbabwe Population and Housing Census was used as the 2023–24 ZDHS sampling frame.

Administratively, each province in Zimbabwe is divided into districts, and each district is divided into smaller administrative units called wards. During the 2022 Zimbabwe Population and Housing Census, each ward was subdivided into convenient areas, which are called census enumeration areas (EAs). The 2023–24 ZDHS sample was selected with a stratified, two-stage cluster design, with EAs as the sampling units for the first stage. The 2023–24 ZDHS sample included 400 EAs—167 in urban areas and 233 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 September 2023. 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 11,200 households was selected for the 2023–24 ZDHS. During the listing exercise, listers collected GPS coordinates of each listed households.

Women age 15–49 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 in all households, and in half of households, men age 15–54 were also eligible for interview. In this same half of households, anthropometry measurements—height/length, and weight—and anaemia testing were performed among women age 15–49 and men age 15-54 who consented to biomarker measurements. With the parent's or guardian's consent, children age 0-59 months were weighed and their height/length measured, and children 6-59 months were also tested for anaemia. In addition, one eligible woman in all household was randomly selected to be asked additional questions about domestic violence.



#### 1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used for the 2023–24 ZDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. The questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's model questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Zimbabwe. In addition, a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire collected information about the survey's fieldworkers.

Issues to include in the questionnaires were identified at a series of meetings with various stakeholders from government ministries and agencies, research and training institutions, nongovernmental organisations, and development partners. In addition to English, the questionnaires were translated into two major languages, Shona and Ndebele. The Household, Woman's, and Man's 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 of and visitors to 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, parents' survival status 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 individual interviews, anthropometry

measurements, and haemoglobin testing. The Household Questionnaire was also used to identify children age 6–59 months for anaemia testing and children age 0–59 months for anthropometry measurements. In addition, the 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 on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Pregnancy history and childhood mortality
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Obstetric fistula and cervical cancer screening
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Mental Health
- Accidents and Injuries
- Alcohol and tobacco use
- Chronic Illnesses
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Malaria prevention and treatment
- Awareness and behaviour related to HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Domestic violence

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to men age 15–54 in half of the households in the 2023–24 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 and haemoglobin testing results, 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.

The purpose of the Fieldworker Questionnaire was to collect basic background information on the people who were collecting data in the field, including the team supervisors, interviewers, and biomarker technicians.

The 2023–24 ZDHS 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), developed by The DHS Program in collaboration with the U.S. Census Bureau.

The survey processes were reviewed by the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe (MRCZ) and the ICF Institutional Review Board (IRB).

#### **1.4** ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANAEMIA TESTING

The 2023–24 ZDHS incorporated anthropometry and anaemia testing. Data related to the coverage of the biomarker component, the anthropometric measures, and the results of the anaemia testing were recorded on

paper Biomarker Questionnaires. The protocol for anaemia testing was reviewed and approved by MRCZ and the ICF Institutional Review Board.

**Anthropometry.** Weight measurements were taken using SECA scales with a digital display (model number SECA 874). Height and length were measured using a ShorrBoard® measuring board. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length), while older children and adults were measured standing (height).

To assess the precision of measurements, two children per cluster were randomly selected to be measured a second time. The DHS Program defines a difference of less than 1 centimetre between the two height measurements as an acceptable level of precision. Children with a z score of less than -3 or more than 3 for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age were flagged and measured a second time. The remeasurement of flagged cases was performed to ensure accurate reporting of height.

For children, anthropometric data are used to calculate three indices that reflect nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. In presenting the anthropometric results, the height and weight of children in the survey population were compared with the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards, which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally, and genetically diverse, healthy children living under optimum conditions conducive to achieving a child's full genetic growth potential (WHO 2006b). Children who were severely malnourished (a z-score of less than -3 for height-for-age, weight-for-height or weight-for-age) were referred to a local health facility for assessment and treatment. Biomarker technicians provided all households in the biomarker subsample with an informational pamphlet containing the height and weight of all eligible children and adults.

**Anaemia**. Blood specimens for anaemia testing were collected from women age 15-49 and men age 15–54 who consented to be tested. Blood specimens were also collected from children age 6–59 months whose parents or guardians had given consent to the testing. Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick in the case of children age 6–11 months) and collected in a microcuvette. Haemoglobin analysis was carried out on-site using a battery-operated portable HemoCue® 201+ device. Results were provided verbally and in writing to those being tested. Parents or guardians of children with a haemoglobin level below 8 g/dl were provided with a referral and instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, adults were referred for follow-up care if their haemoglobin levels were below 8 g/dl.

#### 1.5 TRAINING OF TRAINERS AND PRETEST

The 2023–24 ZDHS technical team, composed of ZIMSTAT staff and experts from MoHCC; the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MoWACSMED); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); USAID; ICF; and other organisations participated in a 5–day virtual training of trainers conducted from 5–9 June 2023.

The pretest training for the 2023–24 ZDHS was conducted from 19 June to 12 July for interviewers and 27 June to 12 July for biomarker technicians in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. A total of 20 interviewers and 10 biomarker technicians attended the pretest. The pretest fieldwork was conducted in rural and urban clusters in and around Bulawayo that were not included in the 2023–24 ZDHS sample. Following field practice, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff, and modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons drawn from the exercise.

#### 1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The main training was held in Kadoma. Questionnaire and CAPI training was held in-person from 9–27 October and included 60 interviewers (45 women and 15 men), 15 supervisors (six women and nine men), and four reserve interviewers (three women and one man). Biomarker training, conducted from 16–27

October, included 30 biomarker technicians (20 women and 10 men) and two reserve technicians (one woman and one man).

The training course included instruction on interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of the questionnaire content, training on the CAPI application, and mock interviews between participants in the classroom. The biomarker technicians received training in anthropometry and prick capillary blood collection for haemoglobin measurement. Main training participants conducted practice interviews and biomarker collection with respondents in households located outside the 2023–24 ZDHS sample EAs. Team supervisors were trained in data quality control procedures, fieldwork coordination, and the use of special programmes for tablet computers.

All 32 biomarker technician trainees (21 women, 11 men) were MoHCC personnel who had clinical backgrounds as nurses or midwives. Biomarker technicians were trained to measure the height/length and weight of children and adults. The training on child height measurement included standardisation exercises; 19 technicians passed the standardization exercise in the first round, making re-standardization unnecessary. **Appendix C Table C.7** provides the standardization results. Each fieldwork team was comprised of two biomarker technicians (with the 2 reserve technicians joining the Harare teams, and able to be deployed as alternates to other teams), and at least one technician per team was standardized in child height measurement.

#### 1.7 FIELDWORK

Fifteen interviewing teams conducted data collection for the 2023–24 ZDHS. Each team included one team supervisor, four interviewers (three female and one male), two biomarker technicians, and a 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 fieldworker was assigned a unique identification number. Senior technical staff members from ZIMSTAT coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. An ICF technical specialist, a biomarker specialist, ZIMSTAT data processing staff, and representatives from MoHCC, MoWACSMED, the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council, and USAID supported the fieldwork monitoring activities. Data collection took place from 4 December 2023 to 29 May 2024.

#### 1.8 DATA PROCESSING

All electronic data files for the 2023–24 ZDHS were transferred via SynCloud to the ZIMSTAT central office in Harare, where they were stored on a password-protected computer. The data processing operation included secondary editing, which required resolution of computer-identified inconsistencies and coding of open-ended questions. Data editing was accomplished using CSPro software. During the duration of fieldwork, tables were generated to check various data quality parameters, and specific feedback was given to the teams to improve performance. Secondary editing and data processing were initiated in January and completed in July 2024.

#### **1.9 RESPONSE RATES**

**Table 1** presents the response rates for the 2023–24 ZDHS. A total of 11,200 households were selected for the ZDHS sample, of which 10,805 were found to be occupied. Of the occupied households, 10,725 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99%. In the interviewed households, 10,018 women age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 9,666 women, yielding a response rate of 97%. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 4,535 men age 15–54 were identified as eligible for individual interviews and 4,185 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 92%.

#### Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Resid	ence	
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,676	6,524	11,200
Households occupied	4,534	6,271	10,805
Households interviewed	4,472	6,253	10,725
Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	98.6	99.7	99.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	4,674	5,344	10,018
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,479	5,187	9,666
Eligible women response rate <sup>2</sup>	95.8	97.1	96.5
Household interviews in subsample			
Households selected	2,338	3,262	5 <i>,</i> 600
Households occupied	2,252	3,139	5,391
Households interviewed	2,215	3,130	5,345
Household response rate in subsample <sup>1</sup>	98.4	99.7	99.1
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,981	2,554	4,535
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,758	2,427	4,185
Eligible men response rate <sup>2</sup>	88.7	95.0	92.3
1 Households interviewed /households accuried			

<sup>1</sup> Households interviewed/households occupied

<sup>2</sup> Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

## 2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

	Key Findings
1	<i>Electricity:</i> 67% in urban areas and 8% in rural areas.
Ċ	<b>Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies:</b> 10% of the household population relies primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.
÷	<i>Household population and composition:</i> Children under age 15 make up 42% of the population, while individuals age 65 and older account for only 5%.
1	<b>Orphanhood:</b> 25% of children under age 18 do not live with a biological parent, and 10% are orphans.
÷	<b>Birth registration:</b> 57% of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authorities (43% with a birth certificate and 14% without a birth certificate)
	<b>School attendance:</b> The net attendance ratio falls from 87% in primary school to 54% in secondary school. Girls and boys are about equally likely to attend primary school, but girls are much more likely than boys to attend secondary school.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2023-24 ZDHS provides a context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The information also sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on housing characteristics and household possessions, use of clean fuels and technologies (related to cooking, heating, and lighting), wealth, household population and composition, children's living arrangements and orphanhood, birth registration, educational attainment, and school attendance.

#### 2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The 2023–24 ZDHS collected information on access to electricity, flooring materials, the number of rooms used for sleeping, and the frequency of smoking in the home. In Zimbabwe, the share of the population with access to electricity is 67% percent in urban areas and 8% of the rural areas.

The most common flooring material is cement (73%), followed by tiles (12%) and earth/sand (11%). Thirtyeight percent of households use one room for sleeping, 37% use two rooms and 25% use three or more rooms. A majority of households (83%) report that smoking never occurs inside the home (**Table 2.1**).

#### 2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

#### Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

The percentage of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting, where each component is defined as follows:

#### Clean cooking fuels and technologies

Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

#### Clean heating fuels and technologies

Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heaters, and alcohol/ethanol.

#### Clean lighting fuels and technologies

Includes electricity, solar lanterns, solar home system, battery-powered or rechargeable flashlights/torches/lanterns, cellphone flashlight and biogas lamps.

Sample: Households and de jure population

#### 2.1.2 Cooking

Forty-one percent of the population reside in homes where cooking is done inside the home. Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking remains limited, with significant disparities between urban and rural areas. Thirty-six percent of the population relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, with 16% each on electric stoves and LPG stoves. The population in urban areas are more likely to use clean fuels and technologies for cooking (84%) than the population in rural areas (7%). Sixty-four percent of the population relies on solid fuels for cooking (64%), with wood being the most predominant fuel source (**Table 2.2**).

#### 2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

The share of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating is 1% (3% in urban areas and less than 1% in rural areas). In contrast, 27% rely primarily on inefficient and polluting fuels and technologies for space heating. Seventy-two percent of the population are in households with no space heating. In urban households, the most commonly used technology for heating is a manufactured space heater without a chimney (3%). In rural households, a three-stone stove/open fire is the most common heating source (33%). (Table 2.3).

Ninety-six percent of the population has primary reliance on clean fuels or technologies for lighting, with 28% relying on electricity from the grid.

#### 2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

In Zimbabwe, 10% of the population primarily uses clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting. A large discrepancy in the use of clean fuels for cooking, heating and lighting exists between urban and rural areas (23% in urban areas and 3% in rural areas). Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting shows significant disparities across wealth quintiles, from less than 1% in the lowest and second wealth quintiles to 28% in the highest quintile (**Figure 2.1 and Table 2.4**).

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for: Total Urban Rural 96 96 97 84 36 23 10 7 3 0 Lighting Cooking Space Cooking. heating space heating. and lighting

## Figure 2.1 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

#### 2.2 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

#### 2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

The survey also collected information on household effects, means of transportation, and ownership of agricultural land and farm animals. The most commonly owned household items in Zimbabwe are mobile phones (92%), beds (83%), and axe or hoe (76%). Ownership of household items is higher among urban than rural households except for agricultural equipment or tools, solar panels, and rechargeable batteries (**Table 2.5**).

Cars or trucks are households' most common means of transport, more so in urban areas (22%) than in rural areas (7%). Rural households are more likely to own agricultural land (75%) and farm animals (74%) compared to urban households (16% and 22%).

#### 2.2.2 Wealth Index

#### 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 car, and 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 her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

here is a sizable wealth disparity between urban and rural areas in Zimbabwe. Sixty-four percent of the rural population falls into the two lowest wealth quintiles, as compared with only 1% of the urban population

(**Figure 2.2**). The wealth quintile distribution among provinces shows large variations. The two metropolitan provinces, Bulawayo and Harare, have the largest proportions in the highest wealth quintile (79% and 50%, respectively). In contrast, Matabeleland North and Mashonaland Central have the largest proportions in the lowest wealth quintile (39% and 34%, respectively) (**Table 2.6**).



#### Figure 2.2 Household wealth by residence

#### 2.3 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

#### Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge 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 household the night before the interview.

#### How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified

The population pyramid in **Figure 2.3** illustrates distribution of the de facto population by 5-year age groups and sex. The broad base of the pyramid indicates that Zimbabwe's population is young. Children under age 15 make up 42% of the population, while individuals age 65 and older account for only 5% (**Table 2.7**). Six in 10 households (61%) in Zimbabwe are headed by men, and the average household size is 3.9 persons. Two percent of households with children under age 18 have double orphans, and 11% have single orphans. In addition, 28% of households have children who are not living with their biological parents (**Table 2.8** 

#### Figure 2.3 Population pyramid



**Trends:** The average household size decreased slightly from 4.1 individuals in the 2015 ZDHS to 3.9. The proportion of female headed households has decreased during the last 13 years. According to the 2010-11 ZDHS, 45 percent of households were female-headed, but this dropped to 41 percent in the 2015 ZDHS, and 39 percent in the 2023-24 ZDHS.

#### 2.4 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan
A child with one or both parents who are dead.
Sample: Children under age 18

**Table 2.9** shows that 25% of children under age 18 do not live with a biological parent, and 10% are orphans. Orphanhood is slightly more common in rural areas than in urban areas (11% versus 8%). The percentage of children under age 18 who are orphans is lowest in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles (8%).

**Trends:** The prevalence of orphanhood has decreased from 16% in the 2015 ZDHS to 10% in the 2023-24 ZDHS.

#### 2.5 BIRTH REGISTRATION

#### **Registered birth**

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but the birth is registered with the civil authorities. *Sample:* De jure children under age 5

Birth registration is the process of officially recording a child's birth with the civil registry. This process is important for establishing legal identity, accessing government services, and protecting the rights of children. **Table 2.10** presents information on the percentage of children under age 5 who have a birth certificate and the percentage who do not have a birth certificate but whose birth has been registered with the civil authorities. Overall, 57% of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authorities (43% with a birth certificate and 14% without a birth certificate).

**Trends:** The trend in birth registration rates over time reflects significant fluctuations. In 2005-06 ZDHS birth registration stood at 74%. However, the rate experienced a sharp decline to 49% in the 2010-11 ZDHS and then to 44% in the 2015 ZDHS. In the 2023-24 ZDHS, the birth registration rate improved to 57%.

#### 2.6 EDUCATION

#### 2.6.1 Educational Attainment

#### Median educational attainment

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

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

The survey collected information on school attendance for the household population age 4 years and above. Overall, 95% of males age 6 and older have ever attended school, compared with 96% of females. Median years of schooling are 7.5 for females and 7.7 for males (**Table 2.11.1** and **Table 2.11.2**).

**Trends:** Since 2010-11, the median number of years of schooling has increased from 6.5 to 7.5 years among females and from 6.7 to 7.7 years among males.
#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Females and males in urban areas are more likely to have completed secondary schooling (38% and 41%, respectively) than those in rural areas (17% and 21%).
- Among provinces, the percentage of females and males who have completed secondary schooling is highest in Harare (42% and 46%, respectively).
- Educational attainment increases with increasing household wealth. Median years of schooling exceed 10 years for both females and males in the highest wealth quintile, as compared with 6.1 years for females and 6.0 years for males in the lowest wealth quintile.

#### 2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance

#### Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the 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

#### Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school- age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school- age population. *Sample:* Children age 6–12 for primary school GAR and children age 13–18 for secondary school GAR

In Zimbabwe, 87% of children age 6–12 attend primary school, with no difference in the net attendance ratio (NAR) between girls and boys (both 87%). The gross attendance ratio (GAR) for primary school is 100% (100% each for girls and boys), indicating that 13% of the learners fall outside the 6–12 age range. At the secondary school level, the NAR for children age 13–18 is 54%, with a slightly higher rate for girls (55%) compared to boys (52%). The GAR for secondary school is 59%, with girls recording a higher ratio (61%) than boys (57%) (**Table 2.12**).

#### Gender parity index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

At the primary school level, the GPIs for the NAR and GAR are 1.01 and 1.00, respectively. The GPIs indicate parity in attendance of girls and boys at this level. In contrast, at the secondary school level, the GPIs for both NAR and GAR are 1.07, reflecting higher secondary school attendance among girls compared to boys (**Table 2.12**).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

• At the primary school level, the GPI for the NAR is 0.99 for urban areas and 1.02 for rural areas, indicating parity in school attendance. However, at the secondary school level, the GPI for the NAR indicates that in urban areas more boys than girls attend secondary school (GPI=0.96), whereas in rural areas more girls than boys attend secondary school (GPI=1.11).

- Matabeleland South has the highest GPI for the NAR at the secondary school level (1.32), followed by Matabeleland North (1.28) and Mashonaland Central (1.11), with more girls than boys attending secondary school. The GPI for the NAR is lowest in Harare (0.96), indicating more boys than girls attend secondary school.
- The GPI for the NAR by wealth quintile at the secondary school level shows higher attendance among girls than boys in the lower quintiles. However, in the highest wealth quintile, the GPI is 0.90, indicating higher attendance among boys than girls.

2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organized Learning among Children Age 5

Participation rate in organized learning: adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending an early childhood education program or primary school. The ratio is termed adjusted since it includes children in primary school.

Sample: Children age 5 at the beginning of the school year

• The participation rate in organised learning is an indicator of the exposure of children to organised learning activities 1 year before they start primary school. Among children who were age 5 at the beginning of the school year, 79% participated in organised learning. Of these 67% attended an early childhood education programme, and 11% attended primary school (Table 2.13).

# Patterns by background characteristics

- The participation rate in organised learning stands at 79% for both boys and girls.
- Urban children have a higher participation rate in organised learning (84%) than rural children (76%).
- The participation rate in organised learning is highest among children in Matabeleland South (94%) and lowest among those in Mashonaland Central (68%).
- Participation in organised learning rises with household wealth, increasing from 67% in the lowest wealth quintile to 91% in the highest wealth quintile.

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- Table 2.1 Household characteristics
- Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking
- Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting
- Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies
- Table 2.5 Household possessions
- Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles
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- Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population
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#### Table 2.1 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Households	Population				
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Electricity							
Yes	67.2	9.6	33.0	66.8	7.5	30.0	
No	32.8	90.4	67.0	33.2	92.5	70.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Flooring material							
Earth, sand	1.1	17.9	11.1	1.0	18.8	12.0	
Dung	0.0	5.7	3.4	0.0	6.3	3.9	
Wood/planks	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	
Parquet or polished wood	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Tiles	23.3	3.6	11.6	24.8	3.4	11.6	
Cement	73.8	72.4	73.0	72.6	71.1	71.7	
Carpet	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.4	
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Rooms used for sleeping							
One	43.9	34.2	38.2	31.1	21.8	25.3	
Тwo	33.6	39.8	37.3	38.3	42.1	40.6	
Three or more	22.5	26.0	24.6	30.6	36.1	34.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Frequency of smoking in the home							
Daily	6.0	13.5	10.5	5.9	14.2	11.1	
Weekly	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	
Monthly	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.3	
Less than once a month	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.2	
Never	87.4	80.0	83.0	87.4	79.1	82.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of households/population	4,355	6,370	10,725	16,017	26,126	42,143	

#### Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking, cooking technology, and cooking fuel, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Households			Population				
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total			
Place for cooking									
In the house	85.3	17.4	45.0	83.6	14.6	40.8			
Separate room/kitchen	48.4	12.1	26.8	51.8	11.0	26.5			
No separate room/kitchen	36.9	5.4	18.2	31.8	3.6	14.3			
In a separate building	3.8	62.1	38.4	4.2	66.8	43.0			
Outdoors	10.2	19.9	16.0	11.9	18.4	16.0			
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
No food cooked in household	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Main cooking technology									
Clean fuels and technologies	85.7	9.9	40.7	84.1	6.6	36.1			
Electric stove	38.3	3.1	17.4	38.8	2.0	16.0			
Solar cooker	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1			
LPG/cooking gas stove	37.8	5.0	18.3	35.9	3.3	15.7			
Biogas stove	9.5	1.9	4.9	9.3	1.3	4.3			
Liquid fuel stove using alcohol/ethanol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other fuels and technologies	13.6	89.6	58.7	15.6	93.2	63.7			
Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0			
Manufactured solid fuel stove/Dover	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2			
With a chimney	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Without a chimney	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2			
Traditional solid fuel stove/Tsotso stove	1.2	12.0	7.6	1.4	12.6	8.3			
With a chimney	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3			
Without a chimney	1.2	11.6	7.4	1.4	12.1	8.0			
Three stone stove/open fire	12.1	77.1	50.7	13.9	80.1	55.0			
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1			
No food cooked in household	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Cooking fuel									
Clean fuels and technologies <sup>1</sup>	85.7	9.9	40.7	84.1	6.6	36.1			
Solid fuels for cooking	13.5	89.6	58.7	15.5	93.2	63.6			
Charcoal	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2			
Wood	12.8	89.3	58.2	14.7	92.8	63.2			
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2			
Agricultural crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Animal dung/waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1			
Sawdust	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0			
Other fuels	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0			
Kerosene/paraffin	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0			
No food cooked in household	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of households/population	4,355	6,370	10,725	16,017	26,126	42,143			

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

<sup>1</sup> Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/cooking gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol.

#### Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by heating technology, heating fuel, and main lighting fuel or technology, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Households			Population	
 Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Heating technology						
Manufactured space heater	3.3	0.4	1.6	3.5	0.4	1.6
With a chimney	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3
Without a chimney	2.7	0.4	1.3	2.8	0.3	1.3
Traditional space heater	1.8	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.3
With a chimney	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Without a chimney	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.1
Manufactured cookstove	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
With a chimney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Without a chimney	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Traditional cookstove	0.4	2.4	1.6	0.5	2.6	1.8
With a chimney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Without a chimney	0.4	2.4	1.6	0.4	2.6	1.8
Three stone stove/open fire	2.4	32.8	20.5	2.8	35.9	23.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
No heating in household	24.8	23.6	24.0	25.1	21.7	23.0
No need for heating in household	67.1	39.7	50.8	65.7	38.4	48.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heating fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies <sup>1</sup>	3.1	0.4	1.5	3.3	0.3	1.4
Electricity	2.8	0.4	1.4	3.0	0.3	1.3
Solar air heater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)/cooking						
gas	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Charcoal	2.0	0.9	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.5
Wood	2.9	35.2	22.1	3.2	38.4	25.0
Other fuel	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
No heating in household	91.8	63.3	74.9	90.8	60.1	71.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main lighting fuel or technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.8	95.7	95.7
Electricity from the grid	63.7	8.0	30.6	63.4	5.9	27.7
Solar lantern	9.5	16.0	13.4	10.0	15.5	13.5
Solar home system/lighting system	10.9	12.8	12.0	11.9	13.1	12.7
Rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern	5.0	14.4	10.6	4.7	14.7	10.9
Battery powered flashlight/torch/lantern	4.3	30.3	19.7	4.1	31.4	21.0
Cell phone flashlight	2.1	14.0	9.1	1.7	15.1	10.0
Kerosene/paraffin lamp	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Charcoal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Oil lamp	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	4.2	1.9	2.8	4.0	1.8	2.7
Other fuel	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
No lighting in household	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	4,355	6,370	10,725	16,017	26,126	42,143

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

<sup>1</sup> Includes electricity, LPG/cooking gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol.

#### Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuel and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuel and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

								Primary	
				Primary	Number of			reliance on clean fuels	
	Primary		Number of	reliance on	persons in	Primary		and	
	reliance on	Primary	persons in	clean fuels	households	reliance on	Number of	technologies	
	clean fuels	reliance	households	and	that reported	clean fuels	persons in	for cooking,	
	technologies	fuels for	reported	for space	use of space	technologies	reported use of	heating, and	Number of
Background characteristic	for cooking <sup>1</sup>	cooking <sup>2</sup>	cooking	heating <sup>3</sup>	heating	for lighting <sup>4</sup>	lighting	lighting <sup>5</sup>	persons
Residence									
Urban	84.4	15.5	15,965	4.4	11,994	95.9	15,996	23.0	16,017
Rural	6.7	93.3	26,082	0.4	20,446	96.6	25,897	2.6	26,126
Province									
Bulawayo	93.8	6.0	1,847	7.7	1,580	96.6	1,848	20.4	1,851
Manicaland	16.3	83.7	5,759	1.2	3,981	96.6	5,653	7.2	5,766
Mashonaland Central	15.5	84.5	3,663	1.6	2,740	98.2	3,662	5.6	3,668
Mashonaland East	35.1	64.9	5,151	1.2	3,072	95.1	5,152	16.9	5,154
Mashonaland West	28.5	71.5	5,651	1.6	4,278	97.9	5,651	10.2	5,663
Matabeleland North	19.2	80.8	2,125	0.9	1,911	96.4	2,104	2.5	2,130
Matabeleland South	21.6	78.4	2,124	0.9	2,120	91.9	2,118	0.9	2,125
Midlands	24.5	75.5	5,169	1.1	4,592	98.8	5,168	4.5	5,196
Masvingo	14.0	86.0	4,353	0.7	3,249	96.5	4,326	6.3	4,359
Harare	93.6	6.2	6,204	3.6	4,917	93.7	6,212	21.5	6,230
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.1	99.9	8,411	0.0	6,930	95.7	8,227	0.1	8,428
Second	1.0	99.0	8,408	0.0	6,670	96.0	8,401	0.4	8,427
Middle	11.1	88.7	8,404	0.0	6,212	93.8	8,421	4.0	8,433
Fourth	70.5	29.4	8,406	0.5	6,011	96.2	8,415	19.4	8,425
Highest	98.0	2.0	8,418	8.8	6,615	99.8	8,429	27.9	8,429
Total	36.2	63.8	42,047	1.9	32,439	96.3	41,893	10.4	42,143

<sup>1</sup> Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/cooking gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol.

<sup>2</sup> Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, and sawdust.

<sup>3</sup> Includes electricity, LPG/cooking gas/biogas, and solar air heater.

<sup>4</sup> Includes electricity from the grid, solar lantern, solar home system/lighting system, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and cell phone flashlight.

<sup>5</sup> In order to calculate SDG indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are included from the numerator.

#### Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land and livestock/farm animals by residence, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Possession         Urban         Rural         Total           Household effects         7         37.1         39.1           Television         59.7         15.0         33.1           Mobile phone         97.0         88.5         91.9           Non-mobile telephone         3.9         1.0         2.2           Computer         19.2         2.6         9.4           Refrigerator         50.9         8.0         25.4           Generator for power         4.1         2.6         3.2           Solar panel or solar system         26.9         52.8         42.3           Table         62.7         43.1         51.0           Axe/hoe         54.5         89.9         75.5           Chair/stool         74.7         74.1         74.4           Plough         6.7         41.9         27.6           Wardrobe         79.1         46.5         59.7           Satellite dish/ decoder         46.2         9.5         24.4           Washing machine         4.0         0.7         21           Bed         93.0         75.3         82.5           Wheelbarrow         21.9         33.9         2		Resid	ence	
Household effects           Radio         42.1         37.1         39.1           Television         59.7         15.0         33.1           Mobile phone         97.0         88.5         91.9           Non-mobile telephone         3.9         1.0         2.2           Computer         19.2         2.6         9.4           Refrigerator         50.9         8.0         25.4           Generator for power         4.1         2.6         3.2           Solar panel or solar system         26.9         52.8         42.3           Table         62.7         43.1         51.0           Axe/hoe         54.5         89.9         75.5           Chair/stool         74.7         74.1         74.4           Plough         6.7         41.9         27.6           Wardrobe         79.1         46.5         59.7           Satellite dish/ decoder         46.2         9.5         24.4           Washing machine         4.0         0.7         2.1           Bed         93.0         75.3         82.5           Wheelbarrow         21.9         33.9         29.0           Shovel         32.4 </td <td>Possession</td> <td>Urban</td> <td>Rural</td> <td>Total</td>	Possession	Urban	Rural	Total
Household effects         Radio       42.1       37.1       39.1         Television       59.7       15.0       33.1         Mobile phone       97.0       88.5       91.9         Non-mobile telephone       3.9       1.0       2.2         Computer       19.2       2.6       9.4         Refrigerator       50.9       8.0       25.4         Generator for power       4.1       2.6       3.2         Solar panel or solar system       26.9       52.8       42.3         Table       62.7       43.1       51.0         Axe/hoe       54.5       89.9       75.5         Chair/stool       74.7       74.1       74.4         Plough       6.7       41.9       27.6         Wardrobe       79.1       46.5       59.7         Satellite dish/ decoder       46.2       9.5       24.4         Washing machine       4.0       0.7       2.1         Bed       93.0       75.3       82.5         Wheelbarrow       21.9       33.9       29.0         Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.				
Radio         42.1         37.1         39.1           Television         59.7         15.0         33.1           Mobile phone         97.0         88.5         91.9           Non-mobile telephone         3.9         1.0         2.2           Computer         19.2         2.6         9.4           Refrigerator         50.9         8.0         25.4           Generator for power         4.1         2.6         3.2           Solar panel or solar system         26.9         52.8         42.3           Table         62.7         43.1         51.0           Axe/hoe         54.5         89.9         75.5           Chair/stool         74.7         74.1         74.4           Plough         6.7         41.9         27.6           Wardrobe         79.1         46.5         59.7           Satellite dish/ decoder         46.2         9.5         24.4           Washing machine         4.0         0.7         2.1           Bed         93.0         75.3         82.5           Wheelbarrow         21.9         33.9         29.0           Shovel         32.4         57.5         47.3 </td <td>Household effects</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Household effects			
Television       59.7       15.0       33.1         Mobile phone       97.0       88.5       91.9         Non-mobile telephone       3.9       1.0       2.2         Computer       19.2       2.6       9.4         Refrigerator       50.9       8.0       25.4         Generator for power       4.1       2.6       3.2         Solar panel or solar system       26.9       52.8       42.3         Table       62.7       43.1       51.0         Axe/hoe       54.5       89.9       75.5         Chair/stool       74.7       74.1       74.4         Plough       6.7       41.9       27.6         Wardrobe       79.1       46.5       59.7         Satellite dish/ decoder       46.2       9.5       24.4         Washing machine       4.0       0.7       2.1         Bed       93.0       75.3       82.5         Wheelbarrow       21.9       33.9       29.0         Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       11.4       17.9       27.4	Radio	42.1	37.1	39.1
Mobile phone         97.0         88.5         91.9           Non-mobile telephone         3.9         1.0         2.2           Computer         19.2         2.6         9.4           Refrigerator         50.9         8.0         25.4           Generator for power         4.1         2.6         3.2           Solar panel or solar system         26.9         52.8         42.3           Table         62.7         43.1         51.0           Axe/hoe         54.5         89.9         75.5           Chair/stool         74.7         74.1         74.4           Plough         6.7         41.9         27.6           Wardrobe         79.1         46.5         59.7           Satellite dish/ decoder         46.2         9.5         24.4           Washing machine         4.0         0.7         2.1           Bed         93.0         75.3         82.5           Wheelbarrow         21.9         33.9         29.0           Shovel         32.4         57.5         47.3           Rechargeable battery         22.6         32.3         28.4           Watch         13.4         19.5         17.0 </td <td>Television</td> <td>59.7</td> <td>15.0</td> <td>33.1</td>	Television	59.7	15.0	33.1
Non-mobile telephone         3.9         1.0         2.2           Computer         19.2         2.6         9.4           Refrigerator         50.9         8.0         25.4           Generator for power         4.1         2.6         3.2           Solar panel or solar system         26.9         52.8         42.3           Table         62.7         43.1         51.0           Axe/hoe         54.5         89.9         75.5           Chair/stool         74.7         74.1         74.4           Plough         6.7         41.9         27.6           Wardrobe         79.1         46.5         59.7           Satellite dish/ decoder         46.2         9.5         24.4           Washing machine         4.0         0.7         2.1           Bed         93.0         75.3         82.5           Wheelbarrow         21.9         33.9         29.0           Shovel         32.4         57.5         47.3           Rechargeable battery         22.6         32.3         28.4           Watch         11.4         17.9         27.4           Tractor         22.6         32.3         28.4	Mobile phone	97.0	88.5	91.9
Computer         19.2         2.6         9.4           Refrigerator         50.9         8.0         25.4           Generator for power         4.1         2.6         3.2           Solar panel or solar system         26.9         52.8         42.3           Table         62.7         43.1         51.0           Axe/hoe         54.5         89.9         75.5           Chair/stool         74.7         74.1         74.4           Plough         6.7         41.9         27.6           Wardrobe         79.1         46.5         59.7           Satellite dish/ decoder         46.2         9.5         24.4           Washing machine         4.0         0.7         2.1           Bed         93.0         75.3         82.5           Wheelbarrow         21.9         33.9         29.0           Shovel         32.4         57.5         47.3           Rechargeable battery         22.6         32.3         28.4           Watch         41.4         17.9         27.4           Tractor         22.6         32.3         28.4           Means of transportation         13.4         19.5         17.0<	Non-mobile telephone	3.9	1.0	2.2
Refrigerator         50.9         8.0         25.4           Generator for power         4.1         2.6         3.2           Solar panel or solar system         26.9         52.8         42.3           Table         62.7         43.1         51.0           Axe/hoe         54.5         89.9         75.5           Chair/stool         74.7         74.1         74.4           Plough         6.7         41.9         27.6           Wardrobe         79.1         46.5         59.7           Satellite dish/ decoder         46.2         9.5         24.4           Washing machine         4.0         0.7         2.1           Bed         93.0         75.3         82.5           Wheelbarrow         21.9         33.9         29.0           Shovel         32.4         57.5         47.3           Rechargeable battery         22.6         32.3         28.4           Watch         41.4         17.9         27.4           Tractor         22.6         32.3         28.4           Motorcycle/scooter         1.8         3.5         2.8           Car/truck         21.9         6.7         12.8	Computer	19.2	2.6	9.4
Generator for power       4.1       2.6       3.2         Solar panel or solar system       26.9       52.8       42.3         Table       62.7       43.1       51.0         Axe/hoe       54.5       89.9       75.5         Chair/stool       74.7       74.1       74.4         Plough       6.7       41.9       27.6         Wardrobe       79.1       46.5       59.7         Satellite dish/ decoder       46.2       9.5       24.4         Washing machine       4.0       0.7       2.1         Bed       93.0       75.3       82.5         Wheelbarrow       21.9       33.9       29.0         Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of agricultural land       16.2       74.5       50.8	Refrigerator	50.9	8.0	25.4
Solar panel or solar system         26.9         52.8         42.3           Table         62.7         43.1         51.0           Axe/hoe         54.5         89.9         75.5           Chair/stool         74.7         74.1         74.4           Plough         6.7         41.9         27.6           Wardrobe         79.1         46.5         59.7           Satellite dish/ decoder         46.2         9.5         24.4           Washing machine         4.0         0.7         2.1           Bed         93.0         75.3         82.5           Wheelbarrow         21.9         33.9         29.0           Shovel         32.4         57.5         47.3           Rechargeable battery         22.6         32.3         28.4           Watch         41.4         17.9         27.4           Tractor         22.6         32.3         28.4           Motorcycle/scooter         1.8         3.5         2.8           Car/truck         21.9         6.7         12.8           Boat with a motor         0.5         0.4         0.4           Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9         74.1	Generator for power	4.1	2.6	3.2
Table       62.7       43.1       51.0         Axe/hoe       54.5       89.9       75.5         Chair/stool       74.7       74.1       74.4         Plough       6.7       41.9       27.6         Wardrobe       79.1       46.5       59.7         Satellite dish/ decoder       46.2       9.5       24.4         Washing machine       4.0       0.7       2.1         Bed       93.0       75.3       82.5         Wheelbarrow       21.9       33.9       29.0         Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9       74.1       52.9         Number of h	Solar panel or solar system	26.9	52.8	42.3
Axe/hoe       54.5       89.9       75.5         Chair/stool       74.7       74.1       74.4         Plough       6.7       41.9       27.6         Wardrobe       79.1       46.5       59.7         Satellite dish/ decoder       46.2       9.5       24.4         Washing machine       4.0       0.7       2.1         Bed       93.0       75.3       82.5         Wheelbarrow       21.9       33.9       29.0         Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       Number of nouseholds       4.355       6.370       10.725	Table	62.7	43.1	51.0
Chair/stool       74.7       74.1       74.4         Plough       6.7       41.9       27.6         Wardrobe       79.1       46.5       59.7         Satellite dish/ decoder       46.2       9.5       24.4         Washing machine       4.0       0.7       2.1         Bed       93.0       75.3       82.5         Wheelbarrow       21.9       33.9       29.0         Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       Bicycle       13.4       19.5       17.0         Animal drawn cart       3.3       21.6       14.1         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9       74.1       52.9         Number of households       4,355       6,370       10,725	Axe/hoe	54.5	89.9	75.5
Plough       6.7       41.9       27.6         Wardrobe       79.1       46.5       59.7         Satellite dish/ decoder       46.2       9.5       24.4         Washing machine       4.0       0.7       2.1         Bed       93.0       75.3       82.5         Wheelbarrow       21.9       33.9       29.0         Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       Bicycle       13.4       19.5       17.0         Animal drawn cart       3.3       21.6       14.1         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of agricultural land       16.2       74.5       50.8         Number of households       4,355       6,370       10,725	Chair/stool	74.7	74.1	74.4
Wardrobe       79.1       46.5       59.7         Satellite dish/ decoder       46.2       9.5       24.4         Washing machine       4.0       0.7       2.1         Bed       93.0       75.3       82.5         Wheelbarrow       21.9       33.9       29.0         Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       57.5       47.3         Bicycle       13.4       19.5       17.0         Animal drawn cart       3.3       21.6       14.1         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of agricultural land       16.2       74.5       50.8         Number of households       4,355       6,370       10,725	Plough	6.7	41.9	27.6
Satellite dish/ decoder       46.2       9.5       24.4         Washing machine       4.0       0.7       2.1         Bed       93.0       75.3       82.5         Wheelbarrow       21.9       33.9       29.0         Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       57.5       47.3         Bicycle       13.4       19.5       17.0         Animal drawn cart       3.3       21.6       14.1         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of agricultural land       16.2       74.5       50.8         Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9       74.1       52.9         Number of households       4,355       6,370       10,725	Wardrobe	79.1	46.5	59.7
Washing machine       4.0       0.7       2.1         Bed       93.0       75.3       82.5         Wheelbarrow       21.9       33.9       29.0         Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       32.4       19.5       17.0         Animal drawn cart       3.3       21.6       14.1         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of agricultural land       16.2       74.5       50.8         Number of households       4,355       6,370       10,725	Satellite dish/ decoder	46.2	9.5	24.4
Bed       93.0       75.3       82.5         Wheelbarrow       21.9       33.9       29.0         Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       32.4       17.0       27.4         Animal drawn cart       3.3       21.6       14.1         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of agricultural land       16.2       74.5       50.8         Number of households       4,355       6,370       10,725	Washing machine	4.0	0.7	2.1
Wheelbarrow       21.9       33.9       29.0         Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       17.0       32.3       28.4         Motorcycle/scooter       13.4       19.5       17.0         Animal drawn cart       3.3       21.6       14.1         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of agricultural land       16.2       74.5       50.8         Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9       74.1       52.9         Number of households       4,355       6,370       10,725	Bed	93.0	75.3	82.5
Shovel       32.4       57.5       47.3         Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       32.3       28.4         Motorcycle       13.4       19.5       17.0         Animal drawn cart       3.3       21.6       14.1         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of agricultural land       16.2       74.5       50.8         Number of households       4,355       6,370       10,725	Wheelbarrow	21.9	33.9	29.0
Rechargeable battery       22.6       32.3       28.4         Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       19.5       17.0         Animal drawn cart       3.3       21.6       14.1         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of agricultural land       16.2       74.5       50.8         Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9       74.1       52.9         Number of households       4,355       6,370       10,725	Shovel	32.4	57.5	47.3
Watch       41.4       17.9       27.4         Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation       13.4       19.5       17.0         Animal drawn cart       3.3       21.6       14.1         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of agricultural land       16.2       74.5       50.8         Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9       74.1       52.9         Number of households       4,355       6,370       10,725	Rechargeable battery	22.6	32.3	28.4
Tractor       22.6       32.3       28.4         Means of transportation	Watch	41.4	17.9	27.4
Means of transportation         13.4         19.5         17.0           Bicycle         13.4         19.5         14.1           Animal drawn cart         3.3         21.6         14.1           Motorcycle/scooter         1.8         3.5         2.8           Car/truck         21.9         6.7         12.8           Boat with a motor         0.5         0.4         0.4           Ownership of agricultural land         16.2         74.5         50.8           Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9         6.370         10,725	Tractor	22.6	32.3	28.4
Bicycle       13.4       19.5       17.0         Animal drawn cart       3.3       21.6       14.1         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of agricultural land       16.2       74.5       50.8         Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9       74.1       52.9         Number of households       4,355       6,370       10,725	Means of transportation			
Animal drawn cart       3.3       21.6       14.1         Motorcycle/scooter       1.8       3.5       2.8         Car/truck       21.9       6.7       12.8         Boat with a motor       0.5       0.4       0.4         Ownership of agricultural land       16.2       74.5       50.8         Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9       74.1       52.9         Number of households       4,355       6,370       10,725	Bicycle	13.4	19.5	17.0
Motorcycle/scooter         1.8         3.5         2.8           Car/truck         21.9         6.7         12.8           Boat with a motor         0.5         0.4         0.4           Ownership of agricultural land         16.2         74.5         50.8           Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9         74.1         52.9           Number of households         4,355         6,370         10,725	Animal drawn cart	3.3	21.6	14.1
Car/truck         21.9         6.7         12.8           Boat with a motor         0.5         0.4         0.4           Ownership of agricultural land         16.2         74.5         50.8           Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9         74.1         52.9           Number of households         4,355         6,370         10,725	Motorcycle/scooter	1.8	3.5	2.8
Boat with a motor0.50.40.4Ownership of agricultural land16.274.550.8Ownership of farm animals121.974.152.9Number of households4,3556,37010,725	Car/truck	21.9	6.7	12.8
Ownership of agricultural land16.274.550.8Ownership of farm animals121.974.152.9Number of households4,3556,37010,725	Boat with a motor	0.5	0.4	0.4
Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup> 21.9         74.1         52.9           Number of households         4,355         6,370         10,725	Ownership of agricultural land	16.2	74.5	50.8
Number of households         4,355         6,370         10,725	Ownership of farm animals <sup>1</sup>	21.9	74.1	52.9
	Number of households	4,355	6,370	10,725

 $^{\rm 1}$  Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, goats, sheep, chickens or other poultry, rabbits, or pigs.

#### Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and province, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		V	Vealth quinti	le				
							Number of	Gini
Residence/Province	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	persons	coefficient <sup>1</sup>
Residence								
Urban	0.2	0.9	8.9	38.4	51.7	100.0	16,017	0.14
Rural	32.1	31.7	26.8	8.7	0.6	100.0	26,126	0.30
Province								
Bulawayo	0.1	0.4	1.3	19.4	78.8	100.0	1,851	0.08
Manicaland	22.9	27.8	25.4	15.0	8.8	100.0	5,766	0.34
Mashonaland Central	34.1	23.3	23.6	11.2	7.8	100.0	3,668	0.37
Mashonaland East	10.9	21.6	27.8	29.0	10.7	100.0	5,154	0.30
Mashonaland West	25.5	22.3	20.9	16.9	14.4	100.0	5,663	0.39
Matabeleland North	38.8	20.2	17.7	10.7	12.6	100.0	2,130	0.46
Matabeleland South	18.3	29.5	26.1	16.2	9.9	100.0	2,125	0.38
Midlands	30.9	22.8	16.5	12.2	17.6	100.0	5,196	0.41
Masvingo	23.7	30.0	26.9	12.1	7.3	100.0	4,359	0.37
Harare	0.0	0.5	8.1	41.8	49.7	100.0	6,230	0.18
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	42,143	0.35

<sup>1</sup> The Gini coefficient indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 representing an equal wealth distribution and 1 representing a totally unequal distribution.

#### Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

	Urban Rural						Total				
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
<5	12.8	12.3	12.5	15.1	14.1	14.5	14.2	13.4	13.8		
5-9	12.2	11.6	11.9	15.6	14.3	14.9	14.3	13.2	13.8		
10-14	12.8	11.3	12.0	16.8	14.6	15.7	15.3	13.3	14.3		
15-19	9.8	10.5	10.2	11.5	8.4	9.9	10.8	9.2	10.0		
20-24	9.6	9.9	9.8	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.8	7.7	7.8		
25-29	7.9	9.0	8.5	5.1	5.9	5.5	6.1	7.1	6.6		
30-34	6.7	7.2	7.0	4.2	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.6	5.4		
35-39	6.2	7.0	6.6	4.3	5.6	5.0	5.0	6.1	5.6		
40-44	6.4	6.3	6.3	4.5	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.5		
45-49	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1		
50-54	4.0	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5		
55-59	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2		
60-64	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.2		
65-69	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.8		
70-74	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.3		
75-79	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9		
80 +	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.2		
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Dependency age groups											
0-14	37.8	35.2	36.4	47.5	42.9	45.1	43.8	40.0	41.8		
15-64	59.3	61.1	60.3	47.0	49.6	48.4	51.6	54.0	52.9		
65+	2.8	3.6	3.2	5.4	7.4	6.4	4.4	5.9	5.2		
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
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	43.7	41.2	42.4	55.1	48.4	51.6	50.8	45.6	48.1		
18+	56.3	58.7	57.5	44.8	51.5	48.3	49.1	54.3	51.8		
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Adolescents 10-19	22.6	21.8	22.2	28.3	23.0	25.5	26.2	22.6	24.3		
Number of persons	7,502	8,370	15,872	12,424	13,501	25,925	19,926	21,871	41,797		

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by various age groups and percentage of the de facto household population age 10-19, according to sex and residence, Zimbabwe 2023-24

#### Table 2.8 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 children under age 18 not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Resid	ence	
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Household headship			
Male	64.7	58.0	60.7
Female	35.3	42.0	39.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
0	0.1	0.0	0.0
1	15.3	13.9	14.5
2	14.4	11.9	12.9
3	19.0	16.3	17.4
4	19.2	17.8	18.4
5	15.7	16.1	15.9
6	9.1	10.8	10.1
7	4.0	6.0	5.2
8	1.6	3.2	2.6
9+	1.6	3.9	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	3.7	4.1	3.9
Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent			
Double orphans	1.2	1.8	1.5
Single orphans <sup>1</sup>	7.4	12.9	10.7
Children not living with a biological parent <sup>2</sup>	18.9	33.9	27.8
Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent	22.1	37.3	31.1
Number of households	4,355	6,370	10,725

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.

 $^{\rm 1}$  Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent

 $^2$  Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

#### Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Living with but not wit	mother h father	Living w but not wi	vith father th mother		Not	: living wit	th either p	parent				
Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Percent- age not living with a biolo- gical parent	Percent- age with one or both parents dead <sup>1</sup>	Number of children
<b>A</b> go														
0-4	54 3	27 9	15	1 2	0.0	12 /	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.8	100.0	13 3	2.6	5 763
<2	60.5	32.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	4 4	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	4 5	1.0	2 138
2-4	50.6	25.4	19	17	0.0	17.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	18.5	3.4	3 625
5-9	42.1	23.2	2.8	2.9	0.2	21.5	2.5	13	0.5	2.9	100.0	25.9	77	5,770
10-14	37.0	20.7	4 7	4.4	0.2	21.5	4.0	2.0	15	3.5	100.0	29.0	13.6	5 997
15-17	31.6	16.4	6.5	3.7	1.4	24.5	5.3	3.4	3.0	4.2	100.0	36.2	20.4	2,632
Sex														
Male	43.5	21.8	3.7	3.3	0.6	18.6	2.9	1.4	1.1	3.1	100.0	24.0	10.0	10,164
Female	41.8	24.0	3.3	2.6	0.4	20.0	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.8	100.0	25.2	9.2	9,998
Residence														
Urban	50.5	22.7	3.5	3.8	0.5	13.6	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.8	100.0	17.1	7.8	6,744
Rural	38.7	23.0	3.5	2.5	0.5	22.2	3.3	1.8	1.1	3.5	100.0	28.3	10.6	13,418
Province														
Bulawayo	40.0	23.8	3.5	3.2	0.7	18.4	1.8	1.4	1.3	5.9	100.0	22.9	9.5	755
Manicaland	37.9	28.6	3.7	2.2	0.6	19.3	2.0	2.2	1.0	2.5	100.0	24.6	9.9	2,976
Mashonaland Central	49.2	21.4	3.4	3.7	0.4	16.5	2.3	1.5	0.5	1.2	100.0	20.7	8.5	1,839
Mashonaland East	42.9	22.6	3.3	3.2	0.5	18.3	4.0	1.9	1.2	2.2	100.0	25.4	11.0	2,459
Mashonaland West	52.4	18.0	3.9	3.5	0.7	15.9	1.9	0.6	1.0	2.0	100.0	19.5	8.5	2,702
Matabeleland North	32.3	24.5	2.4	2.6	0.2	24.9	4.3	1.4	0.8	6.5	100.0	31.4	9.5	1,052
Matabeleland South	27.0	23.4	3.1	1.9	0.4	27.9	4.5	1.7	0.9	9.1	100.0	35.1	11.9	1,045
Midlands	38.5	23.7	4.2	2.5	0.3	21.7	3.5	1.5	1.0	3.2	100.0	27.6	10.9	2,622
Masvingo	33.9	24.2	2.8	2.7	0.5	26.2	3.3	1.9	1.6	3.0	100.0	33.0	10.5	2,252
Harare	57.2	19.6	3.5	3.8	0.6	11.3	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.0	100.0	14.3	7.1	2,460
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	41.0	25.8	3.9	2.3	0.5	17.1	3.0	1.6	1.0	3.6	100.0	22.7	10.8	4,660
Second	36.3	22.6	3.9	2.3	0.4	24.0	3.4	2.0	1.3	3.8	100.0	30.8	11.4	4,408
Middle	40.4	20.7	3.2	2.6	0.3	23.5	3.6	1.6	1.0	3.1	100.0	29.7	10.0	4,073
Fourth	46.8	25.4	3.3	4.0	0.5	14.5	2.0	0.9	0.7	2.0	100.0	18.0	7.6	3,632
Highest	51.7	19.2	2.9	4.0	0.8	16.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.5	100.0	19.9	7.5	3,389
Total <15	44.3	23.9	3.0	2.8	0.4	18.5	2.4	1.3	0.7	2.7	100.0	22.8	8.0	17,530
Total <18	42.7	22.9	3.5	3.0	0.5	19.3	2.8	1.5	1.0	2.9	100.0	24.6	9.6	20,162

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.

<sup>1</sup> Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

#### Table 2.10 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 2023-24

	Percentage of	children whose		
	births are regi	stered and who:		
			Total	
			percentage of	
			children whose	
	Had a birth	Did not have	births are	Number of
Background characteristic	certificate	birth certificate	registered	children
Age				
<1	14.7	18.9	33.6	1,034
1-4	49.0	12.6	61.6	4,729
Sex				
Male	42.5	13.2	55.7	2,832
Female	43.1	14.3	57.4	2,931
Residence				
Urban	49.8	15.0	64.8	2,010
Rural	39.1	13.1	52.2	3,753
Province				
Bulawayo	62.5	19.4	81.9	193
Manicaland	36.9	12.0	48.9	833
Mashonaland Central	44.0	14.6	58.5	566
Mashonaland East	42.4	10.5	52.9	669
Mashonaland West	38.5	19.7	58.2	833
Matabeleland North	59.1	6.4	65.5	299
Matabeleland South	53.0	22.0	75.0	278
Midlands	38.5	14.3	52.8	756
Masvingo	39.0	10.6	49.7	566
Harare	45.7	11.5	57.2	770
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	34.8	13.2	48.0	1,439
Second	37.2	14.4	51.6	1,196
Middle	41.9	11.6	53.5	1,116
Fourth	42.9	15.2	58.1	1,117
Highest	64.5	14.5	79.0	894
Total	42.8	13.7	56.6	5,763

# Table 2.11.1 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 2023-24

						More				Median
Background	No	Some	Completed	Some	Completed	than	Don't			years
characteristic	education	primary	, primary <sup>1</sup>	secondary	secondary <sup>2</sup>	secondary	know	Total	Number	completed
										· ·
Δσe										
6-9	31.6	66 1	01	01	0.0	0.0	22	100.0	2 333	0.6
10-14	0.4	70.2	15.7	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,000	49
15-19	0.1	47	10.0	52.2	31.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	2,018	9.2
20-24	0.1	4.5	95	24.5	51.5	87	1.2	100.0	1 695	10.2
25-29	0.0	7.0	12.0	21.3	46 3	11.6	15	100.0	1 549	10.2
30-34	0.0	6.2	15.8	22.7	43.3	11 5	0.9	100.0	1 221	10.2
35-39	0.0	5.7	16.3	22.2	41 5	11.5	2.1	100.0	1 337	10.1
40-44	0.1	77	18.9	22.5	39.5	10.7	19	100.0	1 266	10.1
46 44	0.0	8.8	22.3	20.4	35.3	10.7	29	100.0	904	9.6
40 40 50-54	0.0	11.0	22.5	20.4	31.7	95	39	100.0	796	9.0 8 9
55-59	0.0	22.7	15 7	16.2	24.3	9.5 8 3	11.6	100.0	506	8.2
60-64	0.2	23.7	24.7	95	24.5	3 1	21.0	100.0	520	6.2
65+	0.5	40 2	15.0	75	2.7	2.1	21.1	100.0	1 207	5.0
Don't know/missing	(0.0)	(22.1)	(1/ 7)	(10.1)	(6.4)	(4.0)	(21.7)	100.0	21	*
DOIT C KHOW/THISSING	(0.0)	(55.1)	(14.7)	(10.1)	(0.4)	(4.0)	[31.7]	100.0	21	
Residence										
Urban	2.9	20.3	8.0	17.9	37.8	11.3	1.8	100.0	7,167	10.0
Rural	4.9	32.6	16.7	20.8	16.7	2.0	6.2	100.0	11,211	6.6
Province										
Bulawavo	2.0	18.5	10.1	19.9	34.7	12.7	2.0	100.0	894	9.8
Manicaland	5.2	32.6	16.4	18.3	18.3	4.8	4.4	100.0	2.584	6.6
Mashonaland									<b>,</b>	
Central	5.2	32.3	16.7	18.6	16.6	2.0	8.7	100.0	1.530	6.5
Mashonaland East	4.3	27.7	12.5	20.4	25.2	3.9	5.9	100.0	2.259	7.5
Mashonaland West	4.2	26.2	13.3	23.1	24.5	4.3	4.3	100.0	2.326	7.9
Matabeleland North	4.5	30.7	18.4	19.7	16.3	4.6	5.9	100.0	929	6.6
Matabeleland South	3.8	31.7	17.2	18.1	21.2	4.4	3.7	100.0	962	6.7
Midlands	4.3	29.0	12.8	22.4	23.5	3.8	4.2	100.0	2.233	7.3
Masvingo	4.1	31.7	13.9	21.4	19.5	4.2	5.2	100.0	1.917	6.8
Harare	2.8	19.2	7.3	15.1	42.2	11.9	1.5	100.0	2,744	10.1
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	6.1	37.5	18.5	18.9	9.9	0.1	9.0	100.0	3,570	6.1
Second	5.1	32.9	17.9	22.8	14.5	0.5	6.3	100.0	3,594	6.5
Middle	3.6	29.2	14.8	22.5	23.5	2.3	4.1	100.0	3,567	7.1
Fourth	3.6	21.1	9.7	20.2	37.3	6.2	1.9	100.0	3,637	9.2
Highest	2.4	19.4	6.7	14.6	37.9	17.6	1.4	100.0	4,011	10.2
Total	4.1	27.8	13.3	19.7	25.0	5.6	4.5	100.0	18,378	7.5
<sup>1</sup> Completed 7 grade at th	ne primary le	vel								

<sup>2</sup> Completed 6 grade at the secondary level

#### Table 2.11.2 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 2023-24

						More				Median
Background	No	Some	Completed	Some	Completed	than	Don't			years
characteristic	education	primary	primary <sup>1</sup>	secondary	secondary <sup>2</sup>	secondary	know	Total	Number	completed
Age										
6-9	33.1	63.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	2,322	0.5
10-14	0.4	75.8	14.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	3,051	4.6
15-19	0.1	8.8	14.0	51.8	23.9	0.4	1.1	100.0	2,162	8.8
20-24	0.0	5.2	10.6	16.6	57.0	8.9	1.6	100.0	1,560	10.3
25-29	0.0	6.7	9.7	16.7	53.7	11.3	1.9	100.0	1,225	10.3
30-34	0.0	6.6	12.8	16.7	51.0	11.8	1.2	100.0	1,020	10.3
35-39	0.0	6.0	12.9	14.8	51.7	12.7	1.9	100.0	998	10.3
40-44	0.1	4.9	13.3	14.6	51.1	14.0	1.9	100.0	1,040	10.3
45-49	0.0	4.7	13.9	17.5	50.1	12.0	1.9	100.0	800	10.3
50-54	0.0	4.4	11.7	15.5	49.4	17.3	1.8	100.0	668	10.4
55-59	0.0	7.1	11.1	15.5	40.5	21.0	4.8	100.0	422	10.3
60-64	0.0	20.8	23.5	14.8	22.3	8.8	9.8	100.0	398	7.5
65+	0.2	35.1	20.5	14.7	9.4	5.8	14.2	100.0	877	6.4
Don't know/missing	(0.0)	(16.1)	(21.2)	(14.0)	(19.9)	(7.4)	(21.4)	100.0	22	*
Residence										
Urban	2.8	21.5	6.3	14.0	40.9	12.8	1.6	100.0	6,355	10.1
Rural	5.9	33.7	15.1	18.8	20.7	2.5	3.3	100.0	10,208	6.6
Province										
Bulawayo	2.9	20.5	8.4	16.5	38.5	11.4	1.9	100.0	707	10.0
Manicaland	6.1	31.7	12.0	18.0	23.8	5.4	2.9	100.0	2,163	6.9
Mashonaland Central	6.8	32.7	15.4	16.9	21.0	3.4	3.7	100.0	1,441	6.6
Mashonaland East	5.9	27.9	10.7	19.0	29.2	5.2	2.1	100.0	2,053	8.0
Mashonaland West	4.2	26.4	12.2	18.5	31.0	4.3	3.4	100.0	2,252	8.0
Matabeleland North	5.8	34.9	19.7	14.9	16.2	5.3	3.2	100.0	842	6.4
Matabeleland South	4.9	29.4	20.8	17.1	21.8	3.1	2.7	100.0	859	6.7
Midlands	3.9	33.9	11.6	19.8	23.4	5.0	2.4	100.0	2,035	6.9
Masvingo	5.5	34.3	12.2	17.3	21.9	5.7	3.1	100.0	1,692	6.7
Harare	2.2	20.8	5.0	11.3	45.6	13.7	1.4	100.0	2,518	10.2
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	7.8	39.8	18.0	16.5	12.6	0.2	5.2	100.0	3,028	6.0
Second	5.8	35.0	15.2	20.2	20.1	0.8	3.0	100.0	3,320	6.5
Middle	4.9	28.8	14.2	20.2	26.7	2.5	2.7	100.0	3,468	7.2
Fourth	3.3	22.5	7.4	15.7	42.5	7.2	1.4	100.0	3,411	10.0
Highest	2.2	20.3	4.6	12.0	38.5	21.1	1.2	100.0	3,337	10.3
Total	4.7	29.0	11.8	17.0	28.4	6.4	2.6	100.0	16,563	7.7
<sup>1</sup> Completed 7 grade at the	e primary leve	el								

<sup>2</sup> Completed 6 grade at the secondary level

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#### Table 2.12 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 2023-24

		Net attend	dance ratio <sup>1</sup>	_		2		
Background characteristic	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index <sup>3</sup>	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index <sup>3</sup>
			PRIMARY	SCHOOL				
Residence								
Urban	91.0	89.8	90.4	0.99	102.5	101.0	101.7	0.99
Rural	84.4	85.7	85.0	1.02	99.0	99.1	99.0	1.00
Province								
Bulawayo	90.6	91.3	90.9	1.01	103.5	101.5	102.5	0.98
Manicaland	81.3	82.9	82.1	1.02	100.0	96.8	98.3	0.97
Mashonaland central	85.5	86.5	86.0	1.01	97.3	99.0	98.1	1.02
Mashonaland east	86.7	87.1	86.9	1.00	97.8	99.8	98.8	1.02
Mashonaland west	84.8	85.7	85.2	1.01	98.8	96.9	97.9	0.98
Matabeleland north	89.9	91.4	90.6	1.02	99.6	103.5	101.4	1.04
Matabeleland south	88.8	93.0	90.9	1.05	103.0	109.3	106.2	1.06
Midlands	87.2	85.8	86.5	0.98	99.7	98.0	98.9	0.98
Masvingo	86.2	87.9	87.0	1.02	101.8	101.2	101.5	0.99
Harare	91.1	89.3	90.2	0.98	103.0	101.0	102.0	0.98
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	79.7	82.6	81.1	1.04	95.7	96.3	96.0	1.01
Second	84.6	84.7	84.7	1.00	98.8	99.2	99.0	1.00
Middle	86.9	88.1	87.5	1.01	98.4	101.5	99.9	1.03
Fourth	91.3	89.2	90.3	0.98	105.5	100.6	103.1	0.95
Highest	93.2	92.5	92.9	0.99	104.4	102.1	103.2	0.98
Total	86.5	87.1	86.8	1.01	100.1	99.7	99.9	1.00
			SECONDAR	Y SCHOOL				
Residence								
Urban	65.7	62.9	64.2	0.96	73.2	70.9	72.0	0.97
Rural	45.6	50.7	47.9	1.11	49.9	55.0	52.2	1.10
Province								
Bulawayo	67.5	67.3	67.4	1.00	73.4	77.0	75.4	1.05
Manicaland	52.0	57.0	54.3	1.10	57.8	63.9	60.6	1.10
Mashonaland central	43.2	47.9	45.4	1.11	48.0	51.4	49.6	1.07
Mashonaland east	57.8	58.4	58.1	1.01	62.1	65.6	63.8	1.06
Mashonaland west	49.7	54.8	52.1	1.10	53.5	60.6	56.8	1.13
Matabeleland north	40.6	52.1	46.5	1.28	45.9	54.2	50.1	1.18
Matabeleland south	36.4	48.1	42.0	1.32	39.3	51.0	45.0	1.30
Midlands	50.8	51.5	51.1	1.01	56.6	56.2	56.4	0.99
Masvingo	52.6	54.6	53.6	1.04	58.0	59.3	58.7	1.02
Harare	62.3	59.8	61.0	0.96	70.4	67.4	68.8	0.96
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	34.9	37.3	36.0	1.07	37.0	39.1	37.9	1.06
Second	47.1	53.4	50.0	1.13	52.5	58.8	55.3	1.12
Middle	52.4	57.3	54.6	1.09	57.8	63.3	60.3	1.10
Fourth	54.7	59.6	57.2	1.09	60.7	66.2	63.6	1.09
Highest	75.1	67.4	70.9	0.90	83.2	76.0	79.3	0.91
Total	51.9	55.3	53.5	1.07	57.1	61.1	59.0	1.07

<sup>1</sup> The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (A-B years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (C-D years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

<sup>2</sup> 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 100.0. <sup>3</sup> 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 2.13 Participation rate in organized learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education programme or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percent	distribution					
Background characteristic	An early childhood education programme	Primary school	Neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school	Total	Adjusted NAR <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age [5] years at beginning of the school year	
Sex							
Male	68.8	9.8	21.4	100.0	78.6	570	
Female	66.0	12.8	21.2	100.0	78.8	579	
Residence							
Urban	66.8	16.8	16.3	100.0	83.7	398	
Rural	67.7	8.4	23.9	100.0	76.1	751	
Province							
Bulawayo	64.6	24.5	10.9	100.0	89.1	47	
Manicaland	72.0	5.8	22.2	100.0	77.8	159	
Mashonaland central	60.8	6.8	32.4	100.0	67.6	102	
Mashonaland east	77.5	6.6	16.0	100.0	84.0	129	
Mashonaland west	63.1	5.9	31.0	100.0	69.0	157	
Matabeleland north	70.1	16.1	13.8	100.0	86.2	61	
Matabeleland south	68.4	25.6	6.0	100.0	94.0	56	
Midlands	66.9	9.9	23.3	100.0	76.7	170	
Masvingo	65.6	12.5	21.9	100.0	78.1	124	
Harare	64.3	19.4	16.3	100.0	83.7	145	
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	60.0	6.9	33.1	100.0	66.9	283	
Second	70.4	7.7	21.9	100.0	78.1	233	
Middle	68.1	9.3	22.6	100.0	77.4	230	
Fourth	74.0	11.3	14.7	100.0	85.3	207	
Highest	66.7	24.4	8.9	100.0	91.1	195	
Total	67.4	11 3	21 3	100.0	78 7	1 149	
	0.11			200.0		_,	

<sup>1</sup> The adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) to organized learning is the percentage of children of age one year younger than official primary school entry age (at the beginning of school year) who are attending early childhood education or primary school.

# **3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS**

# Key Findings Education: Most adults have at least some secondary education—79% of women and 80% of men age 15-49 have attended or completed secondary school or higher. Literacy: Literacy is high with 94% of women and 93% of men literate. Exposure to mass media: Radio is the most popular form of mass media in Zimbabwe, with 35% of women and 52% of men listening to the radio at least once a week. Employment: Forty-six percent of women and 66% of

- men age 15-49 are currently employed.
  Health insurance: Nine of ten women (92%) and
- men (93%) do not have health insurance.
- Tobacco use: Only one percent of women and 18% of men age 15-49 reported that they smoked any type of tobacco.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, literacy, marital status, employment, occupation, wealth, health insurance coverage, residence at birth, current place of residence, and recent migration. The chapter also presents information on respondents' use of alcohol and tobacco. Together, this information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviors.

# 3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

A total of 9,666 women age 15-49 and 4,185 men age 15-54 were interviewed in the 2023-24 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 generally declines with increasing age for both sexes.

Regarding religion, the majority of respondents are in the Other Apostolic Sect (28% of women and 21% of men), followed by Pentecostal with 24% women and 17% men. Fifteen percent women and 12% men belonged to Johanne Masowe sect.

The highest proportion of women (58%) were married while 23% were never married. Forty-seven percent of men were married while 45% reported as having never married. Three percent of women and 1% of men are living together (as if married). Twelve percent of women are divorced or separated, compared with 6% of men. Three percent of women are widows, while 1% of men are widowers. Among the 15-49 age group, women are much more likely than men to be either currently or previously married.

The majority of women and men age 15-49 live in the rural areas (55% and 57%, respectively). By province the largest proportions of both women and men live in Harare (18% each). The smallest proportions of men and women live in Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North and Bulawayo (5% each for both men and women).

#### 3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

#### Literacy

Respondents who had attended higher than secondary school were assumed to be literate. All other respondents were considered literate if they could read aloud all or part of a sentence shown to them.

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 while 1% of both women and men have never attended school.

Seventy-nine percent of women and 80% of men have attended secondary school or higher (**Figure 3.1**). Literacy is nearly universal with 94% of women and 93% of men literate (**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, 9.1 years in 2015 and 9.9 years in 2023-24. For men, the median number of years of school was 10.0 in 2010-11, 9.8 in 2015 and 10.0 in 2023-24. Literacy among women (94%) remains constant since 2010-11. For men, literacy

has decreased slightly from 96% in 2010-11 to 94% in 2015 and 93% in 2023-24.



#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger respondents are more likely to have attained some or completed secondary education than older respondents. For example, the proportion of women with some secondary and completed secondary education ranges from 85% among those age 15-19 to 56% among those age 45-49. The same pattern is true of men, though within a narrower range (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2**).
- Rural respondents are less educated than their urban counterparts. Only 68% of rural women have attended secondary school or higher compared with 91% of urban women; similarly, 70% percent of rural men have attended secondary school or higher compared with 92% 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. Bulawayo and Harare also have the lowest proportions of women and men who have completed only primary school (8% and 5%; 9% and 5%, respectively)

 Higher wealth status is associated with greater educational attainment. The proportion of women with secondary school or higher increases from 18% in the lowest quintile to 78% in the highest (Figure 3.2).

- The literacy rate varies from 92% among women age 45-49 to 94% among women age 15-19. For men the rate varies from 89% among those age 15-19 to 97% among men age 40-44 (Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2).
- Literacy by province did not vary much for both women and men. It was lowest in Mashonaland Central (86% for women and 84% for men) and highest in Bulawayo (99% for women and more than 99% for men).
- As with educational attainment, literacy correlates positively with increasing wealth.

Figure 3.2 Education by household wealth



#### 3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE 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 regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

#### Use of the internet

Respondents were asked if they have ever used the internet from any device, if they used the internet in the last 12 months, and, if so, how often they used it during the last month.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Access to information is crucial as it fosters knowledge and raises awareness about many important issues. This information can come in different forms, such as messages on health-related matters including HIV/AIDS, communicable diseases, and non-communicable diseases. Respondents to the 2023–24 ZDHS were asked about their exposure to three types of mass media (television, radio, and newspaper) and about their use of the internet.

Radio and television are the most commonly accessed forms of media, although 45% of women and 36% of men do not regularly access any mass media. Thirty-five percent of women and 52% of men listen to the radio at least once a week. (**Figure 3.3**).





Overall, 54% of women and 55% of men age 15-49 have ever used the internet; 48% of women and 52% 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, 6 in 10 report that they have used it nearly every day in the past month (57% of women and 59% of men).

**Trends:** The percentage of respondents who did not access any form of mass media increased for both men and women from 1999 to 2010-11. It decreased for women from 49% in 2010 to 45% in 2023-24 while it slightly increased for men from 33% in 2010 to 36% in 2023-24. Internet usage has increased in both men and women from 2015 to 2023-24. The proportion of women who had ever used internet was 26% in 2015 and rose to 54% in 2024-25 while it also increased in men from 41% to 55% during the same period.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban residents are much more likely to be exposed to all forms of mass media than rural residents. Seventeen percent of urban men access all three media at least once a week, compared to 2% of rural men (**Table 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**).
- Seventy-two percent of women with no education report that they are not exposed to any mass media, compared with 16% 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. Eighty-two percent of women in the highest wealth quintile watch TV at least once a week, compared with only 2% of women in the lowest wealth quintile.

• Internet usage is more common in urban areas than rural areas. In urban areas, 67% and 77% of women and men, respectively, have used the internet in the past 12 months compared to 32% and 33% 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 9% percent of women with no education have used the internet compared with 95% of women with more than secondary education. Similarly, only 16% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have used the internet in the past 12 months compared with 78% in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 3.4**).

#### Figure 3.4 Internet usage



#### 3.4 EMPLOYMENT

#### **Currently employed**

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey. **Sample:** Women and men age 15–49

Men are more likely to be employed than women; 46% of women age 15-49 are currently employed, compared with 66% of men age 15-49 (**Figures 3.5** and **3.6** and **Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2**). An additional 9% of men and 8% of women reported working in the past 12 months even though they were not currently employed.

**Trends:** Since 2010-11, current employment levels have increased. Among women, 37% were currently employed in 2010-11, 41% in 2015 and 46% in 2024-25; among men, the percentage has increased from 61 percent in 2010-11 to 66% in 2023-24.

#### 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 (48% and 66%, respectively) were more likely to be employed compared with those who have never married (27%) and currently married men (84%) were more likely to be employed than those never married or previously married (44% and 78%, respectively).
- Men and women in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to be employed than those in the lowest quintile.
- A higher proportion of urban women and men were currently employed than their rural counterparts (Figure 3.7).



Figure 3.5 Employment status for women

#### Figure 3.6 Employment status for men





#### Figure 3.7 Employment status by Education

#### 3.5 OCCUPATION

#### Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and other. *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 (32%), followed by unskilled manual labour (23%). Men age 15-49 are most commonly employed in unskilled manual labour (32 percent), agriculture (16 percent), and sales and services (12 percent) (**Figure 3.8**).

Most women who worked in the past 12 months:

- did non-agricultural work (84%);
- were paid only in cash (73%);
- were self-employed (55%); and
- were employed throughout the year (62%) (**Table 3.8**).

# Figure 3.8 Employed men and women by occupation



**Trends:** The percentage of women employed in the professional/ technical/ managerial sector has increased over the last decade, from 7% in 2005-06, to 9% in 2010-11, to 11% in 2015 and remained at 11% in 2023-24. The percentage of women working in agriculture has decreased over time, from 34% in 2005-06, to 21% 2010-11, to 18% in 2015, to 16% in 2023-24. Similarly, the percentage of men engaged in agriculture has decreased from 34% in 2005-06, to 29% in 2010-11, to 25% in 2015 and 16% in 2024-25.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

• Women in urban areas are most likely to be employed in sales and services sector (38%) while women in rural areas are more likely to be employed in the agricultural sector (30%). Urban women are much less likely than rural women to work in agriculture and unskilled manual sectors.

• Occupation varies with level of education. More than half of all women (64%) and half of men (50%) with more than a secondary education are employed in the professional, technical, and managerial sector compared with less than 1% of women and 2% of men with only a primary education.

• Employed women and men in the lowest wealth quintiles are concentrated in agricultural occupations: 69% of women and 64% of men in the lowest two wealth quintiles work in agriculture. The percentage of women and men working in the clerical sector increases with increase in wealth. Women in the highest wealth quintile are most commonly employed in the sales and services sector while men in the same wealth quintile are mostly employed in the professional/technical/managerial sector.

#### 3.6 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

The majority of women and men (92% and 94%) do not have health insurance. The most common source of insurance is through one's employer (4.3% for women and 3.2% for men) (**Table 3.9.1** and **Table 3.9.2**).

**Trends:** The percentage of women who have insurance has increased slightly from 7% in 2010-11 to 11% in 2015 and decreased to 8% in 2023-24. Similarly, the percentage of men with health insurance increased from 9% in 2010-11 to 12% in 2015 and then decreased to 8% in 2023-24.

#### 3.7 TOBACCO USE

Tobacco use is rare among women age 15-49 with 1% reporting that they currently smoke cigarettes (**Table 3.10.1**). Among men age 15-49, 18% 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% in 2010-11 to 82% in 2015 and slightly decreased to 81% in 2024-25.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Among men, tobacco smoking is lowest among those age 15-19 where 3% are current smokers, and highest among men age 35-39 where 31% are current smokers (**Table 3.10.2**).
- Tobacco use among men generally decreases with increasing education levels and wealth (**Figure 3.9**).
- Among men age 15-54 who smoke cigarettes every day, 32% smoke fewer than five cigarettes (<5) per day and 35% percent smoke an average between 5 and 9 cigarettes per day (**Table 3.11**)



### 3.8 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

The 2023–24 ZDHS encompassed questions on use of alcohol, which if consumed in large amounts can have adverse health effects. Six percent of women and 35% of men consumed any alcohol in the month preceding the survey. Among women and men who consumed alcoholic beverages in the month preceding the survey, 7% and 17%, respectively, reported drinking every day or almost every day (**Table 3.14.1** and **Table 3.14.2**).

Among respondents who consumed alcohol in the month preceding the survey, 32% of women and 39% of men had six or more drinks on days when alcohol was consumed. Twenty-six percent of women reported having only one drink on days when alcohol was consumed, as compared with 6% of men (**Table 3.15.1** and **Table 3.15.2**).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Alcohol consumption varied across provinces. Alcohol consumption for women was highest in Bulawayo (9 percent) and lowest in Matabeleland North (4 percent) while it was highest in Midlands (47%) and lowest in Manicaland (25%) for men.
- More women and men in urban areas (10% and 38%, respectively) than in rural areas (4% and 32%, respectively) reported having consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month.

#### 3.9 PLACE OF BIRTH AND RECENT MIGRATION

#### **Recent migration**

Percentage of respondents who were born outside of their current place of residence and moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years preceding the survey.

*Sample:* Women and men age 15–49 who were born outside their current place of residence

Migration is defined as movement from one country, place, or locality to another. Migration is one important variable that influences population growth and other issues. Women in Zimbabwe tend to move from their place of birth more often than men (64% versus 40%). A larger proportion of men (59%) than women (35%) were born in their current place of residence. One percent of women and men were born outside the country (**Table 3.16.1** and **Table 3.16.2**).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who were born in Zimbabwe but outside of their current place of residence is higher in urban areas (70% and 54%, respectively) than in rural areas (59% and 30%, respectively).
- The percentage of respondents who have always lived in their current place of residence decreases with increasing household wealth. Among respondents in the lowest wealth quintile, 42% of women and 73% of men have always lived in their current place of residence, while in the fourth quintile only 27% of women and 42% of men have always lived in their current place of residence. However, for both women and men there was a slight increase in respondents who have always lived in their current place of residence. However, for both women and men there was a slight increase in respondents who have always lived in their current place of residence from the fourth quintile to the highest quintile.

# 3.9.1 Type of Migration

The most common type of migration among women and men age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence in the past 5 years, was urban to urban. Fifty-four percent of men and 53% of women moved from an urban area to another urban area. (**Table 3.17**).

## 3.9.2 Reason for Migration

Among women age 15–49 who migrated to their current place of residence, family reunification/ other family-related reasons was the most common reason for migration (42%) followed by marriage formation (30%). The most common reason for men to migrate was employment (47%) followed by family reunification/ other family-related reasons (42%) (**Table 3.18.1** and **Table 3.18.2**).

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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 2023-24

		Women			Men	
	Weighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Background characteristic	percent	number	number	percent	number	number
Age	22.2	4 050	1.004	25.0	075	
15-19	20.3	1,959	1,981	25.0	975	984
20-24	17.0	1,640	1,642	17.2	671	676
25-29	15.3	1,477	1,451	14.3	558	549
30-34	12.0	1,159	1,170	11.2	438	426
35-39	13.6	1,312	1,289	11.2	437	445
40-44	12.6	1,220	1,239	11.8	462	468
45-49	9.3	899	894	9.4	367	358
Self-reported health						
status						
Very good	19.9	1,920	1,926	49.2	1,924	1,949
Good	44.8	4,329	4,304	39.0	1,523	1,536
Moderate	31.2	3,020	3,011	10.6	414	379
Bad	3.7	357	383	1.1	43	39
Very bad	0.4	40	42	0.1	4	3
Religion						
Traditional	0.5	45	51	2.3	92	104
Roman Catholic	3.9	372	403	5.3	207	206
Protestant	14.2	1,371	1,401	9.3	362	398
Pentecostal	23.6	2,280	2,240	16.6	650	662
Johane Marange	2.4	230	197	1.5	60	52
Johane Masowe	15.1	1,464	1,377	12.4	485	454
Other Apostolic sect	28.1	2.716	2.696	20.8	813	825
Other Christian	6.3	605	721	9.9	389	359
Muslim	0.5	48	45	0.6	24	23
None	5.5	534	534	21.0	819	819
Other	0.0	1	1	0.2	6	4
Marital status						
Nover married	<b>11 1</b>	2 257	2 402	44.0	1 754	1 701
Never married	23.3	2,257	2,402	44.9	1,754	1,/81
Married	58.4	5,649	5,496	46.8	1,830	1,807
Living together	3.2	308	320	1.5	52	45
Divorced/separated	11.7	1,134	1,134	6.4	252	254
Widowed	3.3	318	308	0.5	19	19
Residence						
Urban	45.4	4.391	4.479	43.0	1.682	1.641
Rural	54.6	5,275	5,187	57.0	2,226	2,265
<b>D</b> ura ta ur						
Pulawayo	ГЭ	400	050	AG	170	222
Bulawayo	5.2	498	958	4.6	1/9	323
Machanaland Cantral	12.8	1,237	1,015	11.8	460	381
Mashonaland Central	8.0	///	982	8.4	330	414
Mashonaland East	11.2	1,085	919	11.5	449	389
Mashonaland West	13.7	1,320	1,116	14.8	576	491
Matabeleland North	4.6	447	801	4.9	192	352
Matabeleland South	4.7	457	748	5.2	204	339
Midlands	12.0	1,159	1,020	12.2	476	435
Masvingo	9.8	945	979	8.9	347	375
Harare	18.0	1,742	1,128	17.8	694	407
Education						
No education	0.8	81	76	0.6	23	24
Primary	20.3	1.960	2.000	19.7	769	826
Secondary	70.1	6,774	6,715	70.1	2,740	2,672
More than secondary	8.8	851	875	9.6	376	384

Wealth quintile

Total 15-49	100.0	9,666	9,666	100.0	3,907	3,906
nignest	24.0	2,375	2,048	21.8	855	934
Fourth	22.8	2,208	2,059	23.4	915	827
Middle	18.5	1,786	1,710	20.5	802	781
Second	16.9	1,638	1,569	18.1	708	707
Lowest	17.2	1,659	1,680	16.1	629	

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 2023-24

			Highest lev						
Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary <sup>1</sup>	Some secondary	Completed secondary <sup>2</sup>	More than secondary	Total	Median years completed	Number of women
Age									
15-24	0.4	4.5	9.5	40.0	41.0	4.6	100.0	9.8	3,599
15-19	0.3	4.2	9.5	52.5	32.4	1.1	100.0	9.3	1,959
20-24	0.6	4.9	9.4	25.1	51.2	8.9	100.0	10.2	1,640
25-29	0.5	7.2	11.4	23.2	45.6	12.2	100.0	10.2	1,477
30-34	0.5	6.7	16.5	23.3	41.8	11.2	100.0	10.1	1,159
35-39	1.6	6.6	16.8	23.8	39.0	12.1	100.0	10.0	1,312
40-44	1.1	8.6	19.6	23.2	36.8	10.7	100.0	9.7	1,220
45-49	2.0	9.9	22.8	21.1	34.7	9.4	100.0	9.2	899
Residence									
Urban	0.4	2.2	6.1	22.8	52.8	15.6	100.0	10.3	4,391
Rural	1.2	10.0	20.8	34.8	30.1	3.1	100.0	8.8	5,275
Province									
Bulawayo	0.2	1.8	7.8	23.2	50.4	16.6	100.0	10.3	498
Manicaland	1.1	8.1	20.4	29.6	33.1	7.8	100.0	9.2	1,237
Mashonaland Central	2.6	13.9	21.8	30.5	28.3	2.9	100.0	8.5	777
Mashonaland East	0.8	4.5	11.7	32.6	44.3	6.0	100.0	10.0	1,085
Mashonaland West	1.2	8.2	13.4	34.0	37.3	6.0	100.0	9.5	1,320
Matabeleland North	0.4	10.7	21.0	30.5	29.3	8.0	100.0	9.1	447
Matabeleland South	0.0	3.8	20.0	29.9	39.4	6.8	100.0	9.7	457
Midlands	0.5	7.1	14.1	33.9	38.4	6.0	100.0	9.6	1,159
Masvingo	0.9	8.2	16.7	33.1	34.0	7.1	100.0	9.3	945
Harare	0.4	1.5	5.4	19.4	55.9	17.3	100.0	10.4	1,742
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.9	18.1	27.6	33.9	18.3	0.1	100.0	7.3	1,659
Second	1.2	8.7	21.9	40.5	26.9	0.9	100.0	8.6	1,638
Middle	0.7	5.0	16.5	34.1	40.1	3.5	100.0	9.6	1,786
Fourth	0.5	2.9	7.2	27.8	53.1	8.5	100.0	10.2	2,208
Highest	0.3	1.3	4.0	16.4	53.5	24.5	100.0	10.5	2,375
Total	0.8	6.5	14.1	29.4	40.4	8.8	100.0	9.9	9,666

<sup>1</sup> Completed 7 grade at the primary level <sup>2</sup> Completed 6 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 2023-24

	Highest level of schooling								
Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary <sup>1</sup>	Some secondary	Completed secondary <sup>2</sup>	More than secondary	Total	Median years completed	Number of men
Δge									
15-24	0.5	6.7	12.0	40.3	36.3	4.3	100.0	9.4	1,646
15-19	0.4	8.1	12.7	54.4	24.1	0.4	100.0	8.8	975
20-24	0.7	4.6	10.9	19.7	54.1	10.1	100.0	10.3	671
25-29	0.8	5.5	12.2	20.5	48.4	12.6	100.0	10.2	558
30-34	0.0	8.8	12.2	20.3	43.4	15.3	100.0	10.2	438
35-39	1.6	7.4	16.2	18.2	43.7	12.9	100.0	10.2	437
40-44	0.4	7.0	15.0	16.6	46.3	14.7	100.0	10.2	462
45-49	0.3	6.4	14.4	20.9	46.0	11.9	100.0	10.2	367
Residence									
Urban	0.3	1.9	5.4	19.9	54.7	17.8	100.0	10.4	1,682
Rural	0.8	10.6	18.9	34.3	32.0	3.4	100.0	8.9	2,226
Province									
Bulawayo	0.0	0.0	9.3	20.1	47.9	22.7	100.0	10.4	179
Manicaland	1.1	6.0	12.7	35.8	34.9	9.4	100.0	9.6	460
Mashonaland Central	1.0	13.8	21.8	29.4	28.8	5.2	100.0	8.5	330
Mashonaland East	0.5	7.2	9.1	28.3	47.4	7.6	100.0	10.1	449
Mashonaland West	0.4	5.6	15.2	31.8	41.9	5.1	100.0	9.8	576
Matabeleland North	1.8	6.7	30.7	22.9	30.6	7.4	100.0	8.8	192
Matabeleland South	0.2	6.0	25.5	28.1	35.5	4.7	100.0	9.3	204
Midlands	0.2	12.7	10.8	33.1	34.7	8.4	100.0	9.5	476
Masvingo	0.9	9.3	11.6	34.8	36.6	6.9	100.0	9.5	347
Harare	0.2	1.6	4.9	16.0	59.5	17.8	100.0	10.5	694
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.5	19.4	30.4	30.6	17.7	0.3	100.0	7.0	629
Second	0.5	9.0	18.3	38.9	32.4	1.0	100.0	8.8	708
Middle	0.8	7.0	14.3	35.0	39.6	3.4	100.0	9.5	802
Fourth	0.3	2.3	6.8	23.0	57.4	10.1	100.0	10.3	915
Highest	0.1	0.4	1.6	16.5	52.4	29.0	100.0	10.6	853
Total 15-49	0.6	6.8	13.1	28.1	41.8	9.6	100.0	10.0	3,907
50-54	0.6	7.5	11.1	16.7	46.1	18.1	100.0	10.3	278
Total 15-54	0.6	6.9	13.0	27.4	42.0	10.2	100.0	10.1	4,185

<sup>1</sup> Completed 6 grade at the primary level

<sup>2</sup> Completed 7 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 2023-24

		N	o schooling, p	primary or se	condary scho	ol			
Background characteristic	Higher than secondar y schooling	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/vis ually impaired	Total	Percent- age literate <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
A									
Age 15-24	16	847	16	6.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	02.0	2 500
15-24	4.0	04.7	4.0	0.0 F 0	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.9	3,399
15-19	1.1	88.9	4.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.2	1,959
20-24	8.9 12.2	79.0	5.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	93.5	1,040
25-29	12.2	70.3	4.7	0.9 E 0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	1,477
30-34	11.2	77.7	4.9	5.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	93.8	1,159
35-39	12.1	75.3	6.1	6.Z	0.0	0.3	100.0	93.5	1,312
40-44	10.7	70.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	94.0	1,220
45-49	9.4	74.6	7.0	7.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	91.6	899
Residence									
Urban	15.6	78.0	3.7	2.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.3	4,391
Rural	3.1	80.4	6.9	9.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	90.4	5,275
Province									
Bulawayo	16.6	79.1	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.1	498
Manicaland	7.8	77.6	6.2	8.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.6	1,237
Mashonaland Central	2.9	79.0	4.2	13.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	86.0	777
Mashonaland East	6.0	81.8	5.8	5.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	93.6	1,085
Mashonaland West	6.0	77.8	6.6	9.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	90.4	1,320
Matabeleland North	8.0	76.7	6.9	8.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.6	447
Matabeleland South	6.8	84.4	3.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	457
Midlands	6.0	83.6	5.0	5.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	94.7	1,159
Masvingo	7.1	79.3	8.7	4.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.2	945
Harare	17.3	76.8	3.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.4	1,742
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.1	76.0	8.6	15.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	84.7	1,659
Second	0.9	82.4	7.5	8.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	90.7	1,638
Middle	3.5	84.4	6.4	5.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.3	1,786
Fourth	8.5	83.7	3.9	3.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	96.1	2,208
Highest	24.5	71.6	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.7	2,375
Total	8.8	79.3	5.4	6.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	93.5	9,666

<sup>1</sup> Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women with less schooling 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 2023-24

			No schooling	g, primary or	secondary scl	hool			
Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired	Total	Percent- age literate <sup>1</sup>	Number of men
Age		72.0	10.0				100.0		
15-24	4.3	72.2	13.9	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.4	1,646
12-13	0.4	74.3	14.0	7 1	0.0	0.1	100.0	88.7	975
20-24	10.1	69.2	13.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.9	0/1
25-29	12.6	68.8	10.5	7.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	91.9	558
30-34	15.3	68.0	12.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	438
35-39	12.9	68.9	10.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.3	437
40-44	14.7	71.6	10.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	462
45-49	11.9	74.2	9.5	4.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.5	367
Residence									
Urban	17.8	73.9	6.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	1,682
Rural	3.4	68.8	16.5	11.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	88.7	2,226
Province									
Bulawayo	22.7	73.5	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	179
Manicaland	9.4	57.4	27.8	5.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.6	460
Mashonaland Central	5.2	63.4	15.2	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.8	330
Mashonaland East	7.6	72.6	14.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.2	449
Mashonaland West	5.1	78.0	9.3	7.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.3	576
Matabeleland North	7.4	56.3	27.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.8	192
Matabeleland South	4.7	66.0	15.8	13.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	86.5	204
Midlands	8.4	74.8	9.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	476
Masvingo	6.9	76.4	4.6	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.8	347
Harare	17.8	76.4	3.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	694
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.3	60.5	22.8	16.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	83.6	629
Second	1.0	71.5	16.5	10.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	89.1	708
Middle	3.4	74.1	13.6	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.0	802
Fourth	10.1	78.4	8.2	3.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.8	915
Highest	29.0	67.4	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	853
Total 15-49	9.6	71.0	12.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	3,907
50-54	18.1	69.4	8.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	278
Total 15-54	10.2	70.9	11.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.9	4,185

<sup>1</sup> Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men with less schooling 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 2023-24

Background characteristic	Reads a newspape r at least once a	Watches television at least once a	Listens to the radio at least once a	Accesses all three media at least once	Accesses none of the three media at least once	Number
	WEEK	WEEK	WEEK	a week	a week	of women
Age						
15-19	7.8	35.5	30.7	3.0	46.5	1,959
20-24	6.9	35.8	36.3	3.0	44.2	1,640
25-29	9.5	35.0	39.3	4.2	40.8	1,477
30-34	9.6	36.0	37.8	4.2	42.6	1,159
35-39	9.9	34.7	35.9	4.2	43.7	1,312
40-44	8.6	30.9	32.7	3.0	48.3	1,220
45-49	8.8	26.8	33.0	3.2	51.8	899
Residence						
Urban	14.2	58.9	36.3	6.5	28.1	4,391
Rural	3.9	13.3	33.9	1.0	59.3	5,275
Province						
Bulawayo	21.9	71.2	34.3	12.2	20.3	498
Manicaland	9.2	23.9	39.5	3.8	49.2	1,237
Mashonaland Central	2.9	22.2	34.5	1.2	54.4	777
Mashonaland East	8.1	32.3	37.6	2.7	43.2	1,085
Mashonaland West	5.6	28.5	31.6	1.9	51.2	1,320
Matabeleland North	5.6	22.0	16.6	0.6	62.7	447
Matabeleland South	6.1	22.1	13.7	0.9	66.6	457
Midlands	4.3	25.0	33.8	1.6	51.3	1,159
Masvingo	5.3	20.5	38.7	2.0	51.5	945
Harare	15.6	60.7	42.2	7.2	24.1	1,742
Education						
No education	0.0	10.8	24.3	0.0	72.0	81
Primary	1.3	12.3	28.3	0.4	64.9	1,960
Secondary	7.9	36.1	36.3	3.1	42.7	6,774
More than secondary	31.4	69.7	41.3	14.5	16.4	851
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.6	1.8	22.9	0.0	75.6	1,659
Second	3.2	5.3	32.1	0.6	65.1	1,638
Fourth	4.ð 11 1	10.3 //2 0	40.ð 20 1	0.9 1 0	36.6	1,700 2,200
Highest	17.9	81.5	37.2	9.3	13.4	2,375
Total	8.6	34.0	35.0	3.5	45.1	9,666

#### 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 2023-24

ç ,						
		Watche		Accesse		
	Reads a	S	Listens	s all		
	newspa	televisi	to the	three	Accesses	
	per at	on at	radio at	media	none of the	
	least	least	least	at least	three media	
	once a	once a	once a	once a	at least once	Number
Background characteristic	week	week	week	week	a week	of men
Age	7.0	26.6		- 4	42.4	075
15-19	7.3	36.6	44.0	5.1	43.4	975
20-24	11.8	41.1	51.3	6.1	34.8	6/1
25-29	18.0	41.9	54.2	12.9	34.1	558
30-34	16.6	35.9	55.0	10.5	33.1	438
35-39	15.7	36.0	53.6	9.3	34.7	437
40-44	16.2	35.6	53.1	8.1	36.2	462
45-49	20.9	41.0	63.1	12.6	27.1	367
Residence						
Urban	27.0	61.3	57.3	17.0	21.4	1,682
Rural	4.0	20.9	47.8	2.0	47.1	2,226
Province						
Bulawayo	15 9	51 9	39.6	10 1	36.7	179
Manicaland	10.0	20.0	37.5	25	5/1 2	460
Machonaland Central		20.5	37.3 45.7	2.5	J4.5 45.6	330
Mashonaland East	J.Z 11 /	20.4 10.6	45.7	2.5	45.0	110
Mashonaland Wost	11.4 6 1	40.0	47.J	1.2	21.0	449 576
Matabololand North	0.1 5 1	45.5	27 /	4.0	51.0	102
Matabeleland South	5.1	16 1	0.1	2.2	J2.J 70 E	192
Midlanda	5.0	20.4	9.1 62 0	1.1	76.5	204
Masvingo	J.Z 14 7	20.4	60.6	0.0	29.0	247
Harara	14.7	52.7 6E 0	60.0	9.0 26.0	12.4	547
Пагаге	42.4	05.0	00.0	20.0	12.4	094
Education						
No education	*	*	*	*	*	23
Primary	1.9	14.6	40.0	1.0	56.2	769
Secondary	13.6	41.6	54.2	8.4	33.0	2,740
More than secondary	41.5	64.4	60.9	25.2	15.1	376
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.1	9.1	42.7	0.1	55.9	629
Second	2.7	14.3	44.2	1.2	51.7	708
Middle	6.9	26.8	53.6	3.0	40.7	802
Fourth	23.0	54.7	59.6	14.0	24.4	915
Highest	29.4	72.8	55.2	20.0	16.7	853
Total 15-49	13.9	38.3	51.9	8.5	36.1	3,907
50-54	19.0	36.0	47.0	10.9	39.3	278
Total 15-54	14.2	38.1	51.6	8.7	36.3	4,185

#### 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 last 12 months; and among women who have used the Internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of Internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Among r	respondent	ts who hav	e used the	Internet i	n the last
				12 m	onths, per	centage wł	no, in the l	ast month	, used
						Inter	rnet:		
		Used							
		the							
	Ever	Interne							
	used	t in the			At	Less			
	the	last 12		Almost	least	than			
	Interne	month	Numbe	every	once a	once a	Not at		Numbe
Background characteristic	t	S	r	day	week	week	all	Total	r
Age									
15-19	47.8	42.5	1,959	52.6	25.1	10.2	12.2	100.0	833
20-24	58.7	52.2	1.640	56.5	20.7	8.6	14.1	100.0	856
25-29	62.7	55.4	1.477	55.3	22.9	9.7	12.1	100.0	818
30-34	56.8	51.3	1.159	59.5	20.5	7.2	12.8	100.0	594
35-39	52.5	46.2	1.312	60.3	23.4	5.1	11.1	100.0	607
40-44	48.8	42.7	1.220	59.0	19.3	8.3	13.4	100.0	521
45-49	48.0	41.6	899	58.9	21.0	8.1	11.9	100.0	374
Residence									
Urban	72.4	67.0	4,391	63.2	21.8	7.6	7.3	100.0	2,943
Rural	38.3	31.5	5,275	45.8	22.6	9.8	21.9	100.0	1,659
Province									
Bulawayo	69 /	64.2	198	64.0	24.0	8.0	4.0	100.0	320
Manicaland	27.0	22 1	1 227	46.0	24.0	17.0	73	100.0	286
Mashonaland Contral	27.0	23.1	1,237	40.0	29.7	17.0	17.0	100.0	105
Mashonaland East	5/9	25.0 15 0	1 095	41.0 55.2	17 0	12.5	1/.0	100.0	100
Mashonaland Wost	12 0	26.0	1,005	17 0	22.0	10.7	195	100.0	490
Matabalaland North	43.0 E0.0	50.5	1,520	47.0 E0.7	17.0	IU.7	17.0	100.0	407
Matabalaland South	59.9 70 F	52.1	447	50.7	10.0	5.0	14.0	100.0	255
Midlanda	70.5	0Z.7	457	57.5	10.0	9.5	14.0 22 F	100.0	200
Magyingo	05.0 F2.6	37.1 47 F	1,159	55.2	15.0	0.5	25.5	100.0	440
Iviasvingo	55.0 72.5	47.5	945	54.0	27.9	0.5	11.0	100.0	449
Harare	/3.5	68.6	1,742	66.1	23.5	5.4	5.0	100.0	1,195
Education									
No education	13.3	9.2	81	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Primary	23.8	19.2	1,960	39.0	22.4	13.1	25.4	100.0	376
Secondary	57.4	50.4	6,774	52.7	24.3	9.4	13.7	100.0	3,412
More than secondary	97.4	94.8	851	83.5	12.8	1.9	1.8	100.0	806
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	22.3	16.4	1,659	29.2	18.1	12.2	40.5	100.0	272
Second	34.7	26.7	1,638	37.8	28.2	9.9	24.0	100.0	437
Middle	48.9	41.6	1,786	48.2	23.6	10.7	17.5	100.0	744
Fourth	65.0	58.5	2,208	54.8	23.8	10.7	10.6	100.0	1,292
Highest	82.2	78.2	2,375	70.5	19.4	4.9	5.2	100.0	1,858
Total	E2 0	17 6	0 666	67.0	22.1	0 /	12 6	100.0	4 602
i Uldi	55.Ö	47.0	9,000	57.0	22.1	0.4	12.0	100.0	4,002
### 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 last 12 months; and among men who have used the Internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of Internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Among respondents who have used the Internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used Internet:					the last 12 Internet:
Background characteristic	Ever used the Internet	Used the Internet in the last 12 months	Number	Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15-19	46.6	42.6	975	48.3	36.5	10.4	4.8	100.0	416
20-24	65.1	61.8	671	58.7	28.6	8.8	3.9	100.0	415
25-29	58.5	56.6	558	64.1	27.4	3.5	5.0	100.0	316
30-34	61.3	57.0	438	66.0	21.6	7.2	5.3	100.0	249
35-39	53.3	49.4	437	61.9	24.2	8.2	5.7	100.0	216
40-44	56.4	52.3	462	59.3	28.7	7.6	4.4	100.0	241
45-49	49.6	47.5	367	63.1	18.8	11.6	6.5	100.0	175
Residence									
Urban	79 4	76.8	1 682	67.0	25 3	61	16	100.0	1 291
Rural	37.1	33.1	2.226	45.2	32.4	11.7	10.7	100.0	737
			_,						
Province									
Bulawayo	83.1	80.7	179	55.5	34.2	9.5	0.8	100.0	144
Manicaland	38.4	31.5	460	48.9	37.2	9.0	4.8	100.0	145
Mashonaland Central	22.9	21.9	330	42.9	39.9	14.7	2.5	100.0	72
Mashonaland East	60.6	52.4	449	51.5	24.3	17.8	6.4	100.0	235
Mashonaland West	42.0	40.7	576	67.2	20.0	12.2	0.6	100.0	234
Matabeleland North	46.0	44.6	192	45.5	26.5	21.8	6.1	100.0	86
Matabeleland South	49.4	47.2	204	72.4	20.2	4.9	2.6	100.0	96
Midlands	55.9	52.7	4/6	60.5	25.5	8.0	6.1	100.0	251
Masvingo	63.9	58.1	347	48.2	25.3	3.3	23.2	100.0	202
Harare	82.0	81.0	694	67.7	30.5	1.2	0.6	100.0	562
Education									
No education	*	*	23	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Primary	19.6	17.3	769	35.0	36.9	14.5	13.6	100.0	133
Secondary	60.1	56.0	2,740	55.6	30.6	8.9	4.9	100.0	1,534
More than secondary	96.5	95.5	376	82.9	13.1	2.3	1.8	100.0	359
Wealth quintile									
l owest	20.5	18.0	629	31.4	37.7	10.7	20.2	100.0	113
Second	33.4	29.3	708	38.9	32.1	15.8	13.2	100.0	208
Middle	43.6	38.3	802	45.3	35.7	11.0	8.1	100.0	307
Fourth	74.1	70.8	915	58.8	31.0	7.4	2.8	100.0	648
Highest	90.0	88.1	853	74.7	19.3	5.1	0.9	100.0	752
Total 15-49	55.3	51.9	3,907	59.1	27.9	8.1	4.9	100.0	2,028
50-54	53.8	47.4	278	59.0	30.0	10.2	0.8	100.0	132
Total 15-54	55.2	51.6	4,185	59.1	28.0	8.3	4.7	100.0	2,159

### Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Employed in the preceding th	e 12 months ne survey			
		Not	Not employed in the 12		Number
	Currently	currently	months preceding the		of
Background characteristic	employed <sup>1</sup>	employed	survey	Total	women
Age	. ,	. ,	,		
15-19	17.0	5.1	77.9	100.0	1,959
20-24	38.4	10.8	50.8	100.0	1,640
25-29	51.0	9.7	39.3	100.0	1,477
30-34	56.3	7.5	36.2	100.0	1,159
35-39	60.4	7.1	32.5	100.0	1,312
40-44	58.6	6.9	34.5	100.0	1,220
45-49	59.3	8.8	31.9	100.0	899
Marital status					
Never married	27.0	6.3	66.7	100.0	2,257
Married or living together	47.6	7.7	44.7	100.0	5,957
Divorced/separated/widowed	66.3	11.4	22.3	100.0	1,452
Number of living children					
0	27.1	6.8	66.1	100.0	2,469
1-2	48.9	9.5	41.6	100.0	3,404
3-4	56.6	7.2	36.2	100.0	2,813
5+	49.3	7.5	43.2	100.0	980
Residence					
Urban	50.2	7.9	41.9	100.0	4,391
Rural	41.8	7.9	50.3	100.0	5,275
Province					
Bulawayo	46.1	6.6	47.3	100.0	498
Manicaland	45.3	5.3	49.4	100.0	1,237
Mashonaland Central	60.4	10.3	29.4	100.0	777
Mashonaland East	47.4	9.6	43.0	100.0	1,085
Mashonaland West	40.5	10.1	49.4	100.0	1,320
Matabeleland North	38.8	7.9	53.3	100.0	447
Matabeleland South	29.8	11.2	58.9	100.0	457
Midlands	49.9	4.5	45.6	100.0	1,159
Masvingo	34.9	7.9	57.1	100.0	945
Harare	50.6	7.8	41.6	100.0	1,742
Education		2.0		400.0	
No education	55.7	2.8	41.6	100.0	81
Primary	45.7	8.6	45.7	100.0	1,960
Secondary	42.1	8.3	49.7	100.0	6,774
More than secondary	12.1	3.8	23.4	100.0	851
Wealth quintile	ЭС Г	0 /	FF 4	100.0	1 650
Lowest	30.5	8.4	55.1	100.0	1,059
Second	39.1	8.9	52.1	100.0	1,038
Iviluale	44.1	δ.δ	47.2	100.0	1,780
Fourth	48.5	8.0	42.9	100.0	2,208
nignest	54.9	5.0	39.4	100.0	2,375
Total	45.6	7.9	46.5	100.0	9,666

<sup>1</sup> "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 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 2023-24

		····	Not employed in the 12		
	Currently	Not currently	months preceding the		
Background characteristic	employed <sup>1</sup>	employed	survey	Total	Number of men
Age					
15-19	26.1	6.2	67.7	100.0	975
20-24	68.5	10.1	21.3	100.0	671
25-29	82.2	8.8	9.0	100.0	558
30-34	79.7	10.8	9.5	100.0	438
35-39	81.0	10.3	8.7	100.0	437
40-44	80.2	9.7	10.1	100.0	462
45-49	85.6	7.6	6.8	100.0	367
Marital status					
Nover married	11.2	0.2	17.2	100.0	1 75/
Married or living together	44.5	0.3	47.5	100.0	1,754
Named or living together	83.5 78.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	1,882
Divorced/separated/widowed	78.0	10.9	11.1	100.0	2/1
Number of living children					
0	47.2	7.9	44.9	100.0	1,889
1-2	83.1	9.4	7.5	100.0	922
3-4	85.7	8.7	5.6	100.0	754
5+	74.8	11.8	13.4	100.0	342
Residence					
Urban	73 3	5 5	21.2	100.0	1 682
Bural	59.7	11.2	21.2	100.0	2 226
Nurai	55.7	11.2	25.1	100.0	2,220
Province					
Bulawayo	62.8	5.7	31.5	100.0	179
Manicaland	51.7	2.3	46.0	100.0	460
Mashonaland Central	81.8	5.4	12.8	100.0	330
Mashonaland East	67.8	9.7	22.4	100.0	449
Mashonaland West	76.0	1.5	22.6	100.0	576
Matabeleland North	49.5	28.5	22.0	100.0	192
Matabeleland South	59.1	12.5	28.5	100.0	204
Midlands	46.6	26.6	26.8	100.0	476
Masvingo	58.6	5.7	35.7	100.0	347
Harare	80.2	3.6	16.1	100.0	694
Education					
No education	*	*	*	100.0	23
Primary	64.6	14 0	21.4	100.0	769
Socondary	62.7	14.0	21.4	100.0	2 740
More than secondary	81.2	5.2	13.6	100.0	376
,					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	57.1	15.6	27.3	100.0	629
Second	58.7	11.8	29.6	100.0	708
Middle	61.5	9.0	29.5	100.0	802
Fourth	77.6	5.3	17.1	100.0	915
Highest	68.2	4.7	27.1	100.0	853
Total 15-49	65.5	8.8	25.7	100.0	3,907
50-54	78.0	10.2	11.7	100.0	278
Total 15-54	66.4	8.9	24.8	100.0	4,185

<sup>1</sup> "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 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 2023-24

	Professi-									
	onal/									
Background	technical/		Sales and	Skilled	Unskilled	Domestic	Agricul-			Number
characteristic	managerial	Clerical	services	manual	manual	service	ture	Missing	Total	of women
Age										
15-19	1.8	0.3	30.9	3.9	16.2	34.3	12.6	0.0	100.0	433
20-24	6.9	15	37.5	59	21.0	14.6	12.7	0.1	100.0	807
25_29	12.5	1 1	36.2	<i>J</i> 1	24.0	9.0	13.1	0.1	100.0	896
20-24	12.5	1.1	20.2	4.1	24.0	5.0	16.2	0.0	100.0	740
30-34	13.1	1.7	33.3	4.7	23.1	8.0	16.2	0.0	100.0	740
35-39	15.1	0.9	28.6	4.7	26.5	7.2	16.9	0.1	100.0	885
40-44	13.4	1.2	24.4	5.7	26.6	8.0	20.7	0.0	100.0	799
45-49	12.1	1.3	28.1	6.8	22.7	6.4	22.6	0.0	100.0	612
Marital status										
Never married	14 1	2.6	32.7	4.6	13 3	28.2	ΔΔ	0.1	100.0	752
Married or living	14.1	2.0	52.7	4.0	15.5	20.2		0.1	100.0	752
togothor	11.0	0.0	20.0	ГС	24.0	ГO	21.0	0.0	100.0	2 202
logether Diamada and a second all	11.8	0.9	30.0	5.0	24.8	5.0	21.9	0.0	100.0	3,293
Divorced/separated/wi										
dowed	8.3	1.0	34.9	4.1	26.0	17.5	8.3	0.0	100.0	1,128
Number of living										
children										
0	15.0	3.0	32.7	5.2	14.6	24.0	5.5	0.1	100.0	836
1-2	12.8	1.0	35.2	4 1	23.7	10.6	12.6	0.0	100.0	1 987
2_1	10.7	0.0	20.8	55	23.7	72	12.0	0.0	100.0	1,507
5+	3.0	0.0	25.0	7.4	27.1	5.6	38.4	0.0	100.0	556
5.	5.0	0.2	21.0	7.4	25.5	5.0	50.4	0.0	100.0	550
Residence										
Urban	15.7	1.9	38.1	4.9	22.0	14.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	2,550
Rural	7.2	0.4	25.0	5.3	24.8	7.6	29.6	0.0	100.0	2,623
Browinco										
Bulawaya	21.6	10	<b>22 2</b>	4 1	10.6	19.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	262
Bulawayo	21.0	1.8	33.2	4.1	19.6	18.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	203
Manicaland	13.0	0.9	19.7	5.1	23.5	6.8	31.1	0.0	100.0	626
Mashonaland Central	3.8	0.6	18.8	4.1	28.2	3.9	40.5	0.1	100.0	549
Mashonaland East	8.9	0.3	30.1	5.3	30.9	11.4	13.0	0.0	100.0	618
Mashonaland West	8.7	1.1	38.5	6.7	24.1	7.5	13.5	0.0	100.0	668
Matabeleland North	13.9	1.1	29.2	9.0	22.2	17.3	7.3	0.0	100.0	209
Matabeleland South	13.9	1.5	32.2	3.3	24.7	21.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	188
Midlands	6.3	0.7	37.8	4.9	18.7	6.1	25.4	0.0	100.0	631
Masvingo	14.1	1.6	31.1	4.0	21.1	11.2	16.9	0.0	100.0	405
Harare	16.1	2.1	37.8	4.8	20.6	17.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,018
Education										
Negetien	(0,0)	(0,0)	(12.0)	(2, c)	(AO, C)	(2.0)	(20.1)	(0,0)	100.0	47
No education	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(2.6)	(40.6)	(3.9)	(39.1)	(0.0)	100.0	4/
Primary	0.9	0.0	19.5	4.5	31.0	14.5	29.6	0.0	100.0	1,065
Secondary	4.8	0.9	38.5	5.5	23.7	12.1	14.4	0.0	100.0	3,410
More than secondary	63.5	4.8	15.3	3.9	8.0	0.7	3.8	0.2	100.0	651
Wealth guintile										
Lowest	14	02	17 1	67	29.4	65	38.6	0.0	100.0	745
Second	3.4	0.2	26.0	2.2	26.7	0.5 Q 7	30.5	0.0	100.0	795
Middlo	3.U 7.C	0.3	20.5	5.0	20.7	0.2	20.5	0.0	100.0	705
iviluule Faurth	1.0	0.3	32.0	0.0	23.4	9.3	20.1	0.0	100.0	944
Fourth	11.6	0.8	40.4	4.4	24.9	10.9	7.0	0.0	100.0	1,261
Highest	23.0	3.0	32.8	4.6	17.2	16.4	3.0	0.1	100.0	1,438
Total	11.4	1.2	31.5	5.1	23.4	11.1	16.4	0.0	100.0	5,173

### 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 2023-24

	Professi-		Sales							
	onal/		and		Unskille					
Background	technical/		servic	Skilled	d	Domesti	Agricul-	Missin		Number
characteristic	managerial	Clerical	es	manual	manual	c service	ture	g	Total	of men
Age										
15-19	3.6	0.0	12.5	14.9	50.7	3.2	15.2	0.0	100.0	315
20-24	10.4	2.4	13.3	23.7	40.3	1.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	528
25-29	12.3	1.5	13.3	24.2	31.9	1.2	15.2	0.3	100.0	508
30-34	13.6	1.1	12.7	27.9	29.9	0.0	14.8	0.0	100.0	396
35-39	13.3	1.4	13.1	26.8	26.8	0.8	17.7	0.0	100.0	399
40-44	16.4	0.0	10.6	24.4	27.1	0.0	21.3	0.1	100.0	415
45-49	14.0	3.1	10.4	27.4	19.8	0.1	25.2	0.0	100.0	342
Marital status										
Never married	11.7	1.7	13.9	19.6	41.0	1.8	10.2	0.2	100.0	924
Married or living										
together	12.7	1.4	12.2	26.8	26.4	0.4	20.1	0.0	100.0	1,738
Divorced/separated/w										
idowed	9.2	0.5	8.0	25.0	42.7	1.2	13.4	0.0	100.0	240
Number of living										
children										
0	11.3	1.6	13.7	20.8	40.3	1.8	10.4	0.0	100.0	1,041
1-2	13.8	1.3	12.5	26.6	30.3	0.4	14.9	0.2	100.0	853
3-4	13.3	1.4	12.5	26.6	26.0	0.5	19.7	0.1	100.0	712
5+	7.0	1.1	7.1	25.0	26.3	0.0	33.6	0.0	100.0	296
Residence										
Urban	19.8	2.6	19 7	31.0	23.6	03	2.8	0.2	100.0	1 325
Rural	5.6	0.4	6.2	18.8	39.8	1.4	27.8	0.0	100.0	1,578
Drovinco										
Province	10 7	0.0	16.2	70 7	2E E	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	122
Manicaland	10.7	0.0	11.2	20.7	33.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	125
Machanaland Control	8.5 E 0	0.8	11.8	19.8	34.1 22.2	2.9	22.1	0.0	100.0	248
Mashonaland East	5.9	0.5	4.5	12.4 27.2	52.5 24 E	0.0	44.2	0.2	100.0	200
Mashonaland Wost	7.4 15 /	0.5	7.0	27.5	54.5 21 5	2.0	14.0 21.6	0.0	100.0	546 446
Matabalaland North	13.4	1.1	7.0 6.6	20.2	21.5	0.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	140
Matabeleland South	12.0	0.4	12.2	20.5	49.7	2.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	149
Midlands	5.0	0.2	22	10.0	40.5	4.3	22 A	0.0	100.0	240
Magyingo	0.9	1.2	0.5 6 7	19.9	41.2	0.0	25.4	0.0	100.0	549
Hararo	0.0 20.6	1.5	0.7	20.9	47.1	0.0	15.2	0.0	100.0	592
Tiatale	20.0	4.5	23.1	29.1	10.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	100.0	382
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Primary	1.6	0.4	5.2	17.2	48.6	2.2	24.7	0.0	100.0	604
Secondary	9.2	1.1	14.6	27.3	31.8	0.6	15.3	0.1	100.0	1,957
More than secondary	49.8	5.0	12.1	21.0	6.3	0.0	5.7	0.2	100.0	325
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.2	0.0	1.3	20.9	37.8	0.3	37.4	0.0	100.0	457
Second	2.8	0.0	6.3	20.6	42.2	1.4	26.8	0.0	100.0	499
Middle	5.4	0.2	9.1	19.6	42.9	2.2	20.5	0.0	100.0	566
Fourth	14.2	2.7	19.3	29.3	28.3	0.7	5.4	0.2	100.0	759
Highest	30.4	3.1	19.8	28.2	16.1	0.2	2.2	0.1	100.0	622
Total 15-49	12.1	1.4	12.4	24.4	32.4	0.9	16.4	0.1	100.0	2,902
50-54	22.6	0.9	15.9	19.6	17.8	0.5	22.2	0.4	100.0	245
Total 15-54	12.9	1.4	12.6	24.0	31.3	0.9	16.8	0.1	100.0	3,147

### 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 2023-24

Employment	Agricultural	Nonagricultural		
characteristic	work	work	Missing	Total
Type of earnings				
Cash only	33.3	80.4	*	72.7
Cash and in-kind	21.0	13.3	*	14.5
In-kind only	0.5	1.0	*	0.9
Not paid	45.2	5.3	*	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer				
Employed by family	2.0	2.6	*	2 7
member	2.9	2.6		2.7
Employed by				
nonfamily member	2.9	50.0	*	42.3
Self-employed	94.1	47.3	*	55.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of				
employment				
All year	27.6	68.3	*	61.6
Seasonal	67.1	20.5	*	28.2
Occasional	5.3	11.2	*	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TULAI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women				
employed during the				
last 12 months	848	4,324	1	5,173

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, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Mutual							
	Health							
	Organizatio							
	n/	Health		Privately				
	community	Insurance		purchased				
Background	based	thru	Social	commercial			Any health	Number of
characteristic	insurance	employer	security	insurance	Other	None	insurance	women
Δσe								
15-19	10	2.6	15	07	0.0	94 3	57	1 959
20-24	0.7	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.0	94.6	5.4	1 640
25-29	11	35	1.8	1 1	0.0	92.5	75	1 477
30-34	17	49	3.2	0.7	0.0	89.8	10.2	1 1 5 9
35-39	1.7	5.7	2.9	0.5	0.0	89.0	10.2	1 312
10-11	1.0	5.7	2.5	0.5	0.0	89.7	10.0	1 220
40-44	1.5	J.8 7 1	2.1	0.7	0.0	87.8	10.5	200
45-45	1.5	7.1	5.5	0.9	0.0	07.0	12.2	899
Residence								
Urban	2.2	7.0	3.9	1.2	0.0	85.9	14.1	4,391
Rural	0.5	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	96.5	3.5	5,275
Province								
Bulawayo	4.2	2.6	1.5	1.8	0.1	89.9	10.1	498
Manicaland	0.8	5.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	93.2	6.8	1,237
Mashonaland central	0.8	2.2	1.7	0.9	0.0	94.6	5.4	777
Mashonaland east	1.2	3.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	92.9	7.1	1,085
Mashonaland west	0.3	3.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	94.6	5.4	1,320
Matabeleland north	2.0	5.3	1.6	0.8	0.0	90.7	9.3	447
Matabeleland south	0.4	2.7	1.8	0.4	0.0	94.7	5.3	457
Midlands	1.2	3.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	93.8	6.2	1,159
Masvingo	1.3	5.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	90.9	9.1	945
Harare	2.0	5.9	6.0	1.1	0.0	85.3	14.7	1,742
Education								
No education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	81
Primary	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.9	1,960
Secondary	1.0	2.9	1.7	0.6	0.0	93.8	6.2	6,774
, More than								,
secondary	6.4	24.7	10.2	3.4	0.0	56.5	43.5	851
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	1.659
Second	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	98.7	1.3	1,638
Middle	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	96.6	3.4	1,786
Fourth	1.3	4.5	2.4	0.9	0.0	91.3	8.7	2,208
Highest	3.7	11.3	5.7	1.9	0.0	77.9	22.1	2,375
Total	1.3	4.3	2.2	0.7	0.0	91.7	8.3	9,666

### Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Mutual Health Organization/ community based insurance	Health Insurance thru employer	Social security	Privately purchased commercial insurance	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age							
15-19	1.2	2.9	2.0	0.7	93.4	6.6	975
20-24	1.2	3.3	1.1	0.6	93.8	6.2	671
25-29	1.0	3.8	1.4	0.1	93.7	6.3	558
30-34	2.0	2.8	0.6	1.4	93.2	6.8	438
35-39	0.6	2.1	1.4	0.0	95.9	4.1	437
40-44	1.7	2.4	2.4	0.4	93.2	6.8	462
45-49	1.5	3.7	2.4	0.7	92.0	8.0	367
Residence							
Urban	2.1	5.1	2.9	0.6	89.5	10.5	1,682
Rural	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.5	96.8	3.2	2,226
Province							
Bulawayo	5.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	91.2	8.8	179
Manicaland	0.6	3.7	1.1	0.0	94.6	5.4	460
Mashonaland central	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.7	95.4	4.6	330
Mashonaland east	1.4	2.4	0.6	2.3	93.3	6.7	449
Mashonaland west	0.4	2.3	0.8	0.5	96.2	3.8	576
Matabeleland north	3.3	2.3	1.5	0.2	92.7	7.3	192
Matabeleland south	0.4	2.9	0.8	1.0	94.8	5.2	204
Midlands	1.8	1.4	2.0	0.5	94.3	5.7	476
Masvingo	0.3	5.1	2.2	0.0	92.4	7.6	347
Harare	1.2	5.0	3.2	0.0	90.9	9.1	694
Education							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Primary	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	98.2	1.8	769
Secondary	1.2	2.9	1.5	0.6	94.0	6.0	2,740
More than secondary	4.2	8.9	4.3	1.4	81.4	18.6	376
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	99.1	0.9	629
Second	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	98.3	1.7	708
Middle	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	97.6	2.4	802
Fourth	1.3	4.2	1.7	1.2	91.6	8.4	915
Highest	3.5	7.3	4.5	0.8	84.2	15.8	853
Total 15-49	1.3	3.0	1.6	0.6	93.6	6.4	3,907
50-54	0.9	5.9	2.7	0.7	90.3	9.7	278
Total 15-54	1.2	3.2	1.7	0.6	93.4	6.6	4,185

### Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

-

	Percei	-		
Background characteristic	Cigarettes	Other type of tobacco <sup>3</sup>	Any type of tobacco	Number of women
Age				
15-19	1.0	0.0	1.0	1,959
20-24	0.6	0.1	0.7	1,640
25-29	1.2	0.7	1.6	1,477
30-34	1.0	0.1	1.1	1,159
35-39	1.1	0.1	1.2	1,312
40-44	1.0	0.1	1.0	1,220
45-49	1.2	0.2	1.2	899
Residence				
Urban	1.2	0.3	1.3	4,391
Rural	0.9	0.1	0.9	5,275
Province				
Bulawayo	0.9	0.0	0.9	498
Manicaland	1.3	0.1	1.3	1,237
Mashonaland Central	0.5	0.2	0.6	777
Mashonaland East	0.5	0.1	0.6	1,085
Mashonaland West	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,320
Matabeleland North	1.9	0.1	1.9	447
Matabeleland South	0.9	0.0	0.9	457
Midlands	0.8	0.6	1.2	1,159
Masvingo	1.1	0.1	1.2	945
Harare	1.9	0.3	2.0	1,742
Education				
No education	2.8	0.0	2.8	81
Primary	1.4	0.1	1.4	1,960
Secondary	0.9	0.1	1.0	6,774
More than secondary	1.0	0.7	1.3	851
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.0	0.0	1.0	1,659
Second	0.9	0.1	0.9	1,638
Middle	1.1	0.2	1.2	1,786
Fourth	1.0	0.3	1.2	2,208
Highest	1.0	0.3	1.2	2,375
Total	1.0	0.2	1.1	9,666

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Zimbabwe 2023-24

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

<sup>2</sup> Cigarettes include manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes/chimonera.

<sup>3</sup> Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes/shisha, rolled tobacco/chimonera, and ndombonda

### 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 2023-24

	Percentage who smoke: <sup>1</sup>			Sm	oking freque			
		Other type			Occasio		-	
Background	Cigarett	of	Any type	Daily	nal	Non-		Number
characteristic	es <sup>2</sup>	tobacco <sup>3</sup>	of tobacco	smoker	smoker <sup>4</sup>	smoker	Total	of men
Age								
15-19	2.4	0.4	2.6	1.3	1.7	97.0	100.0	975
20-24	13.8	1.1	13.9	9.7	5.0	85.3	100.0	671
25-29	21.6	0.7	21.6	17.3	6.2	76.6	100.0	558
30-34	25.7	1.2	26.1	21.1	5.8	73.1	100.0	438
35-39	30.5	0.6	30.7	25.4	7.4	67.2	100.0	437
40-44	24.3	0.8	24.4	21.2	4.8	73.9	100.0	462
45-49	23.0	0.3	23.0	20.7	3.9	75.4	100.0	367
Desidence								
Kesidence	147	1 4	15.0	10.7	4.0	011	100.0	1 692
Dural	14.7	1.4	15.0	10.7	4.8	84.4 79.0	100.0	1,082
Rurai	19.4	0.2	19.4	16.7	4.4	78.9	100.0	2,226
Province								
Bulawayo	15.7	3.4	16.3	11.4	5.2	83.4	100.0	179
Manicaland	17.0	0.2	17.2	12.7	4.5	82.8	100.0	460
Mashonaland Central	15.3	0.8	15.5	20.9	3.1	76.0	100.0	330
Mashonaland East	15.9	0.5	15.9	11.8	4.6	83.5	100.0	449
Mashonaland West	18.2	0.2	18.2	14.6	3.7	81.8	100.0	576
Matabeleland North	29.3	0.9	29.3	27.6	3.4	69.0	100.0	192
Matabeleland South	16.6	0.5	16.6	13.3	3.5	83.1	100.0	204
Midlands	20.2	0.4	20.2	13.5	7.9	78.6	100.0	476
Masvingo	16.4	0.0	16.4	15.5	2.6	81.9	100.0	347
Harare	14.7	1.5	15.2	9.9	5.4	84.8	100.0	694
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Primary	26.8	0.5	26.8	23.2	5.8	71.0	100.0	769
Secondary	15.7	0.8	15.9	12.5	4.4	83.2	100.0	2,740
More than secondary	10.3	1.0	10.4	6.5	4.0	89.4	100.0	376
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	27.0	0.6	27.0	25.1	5 1	69.8	100.0	629
Second	21.2	0.1	21.3	17.9	5.2	76.9	100.0	708
Middle	15.7	0.4	15.9	13.1	3.2	83.7	100.0	802
Fourth	14.3	0.3	14.3	10.6	4.3	85.1	100.0	915
Highest	12.0	2.1	12.4	7.7	5.3	87.1	100.0	853
5	-				-		-	
Total 15-49	17.4	0.7	17.5	14.1	4.6	81.3	100.0	3,907
50-54	21.5	0.2	21.5	18.8	4.0	77.2	100.0	278
Total 15-54	17.6	0.7	17.8	14.4	4.6	81.0	100.0	4,185

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

<sup>2</sup> Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes/chimonera

<sup>3</sup> Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes/shisha
<sup>4</sup> 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 2023-24

	Aver	age numbe	r of cigarette	es smoked p	er day <sup>1</sup>		
Background characteristic	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	>=25	 Total	Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily <sup>1</sup>
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
20-24	53.3	34.8	9.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	55
25-29	38.3	32.2	16.9	11.0	1.5	100.0	77
30-34	33.1	34.1	17.1	10.2	5.5	100.0	81
35-39	26.1	41.9	21.9	7.3	2.7	100.0	98
40-44	28.2	33.7	19.4	11.8	6.9	100.0	83
45-49	17.1	24.6	21.9	25.6	10.8	100.0	65
Residence							
Urban	30.7	34.3	21.2	11.3	2.4	100.0	145
Rural	32.8	33.3	16.7	11.8	5.4	100.0	326
Province							
Bulawayo	(40.6)	(42.3)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Manicaland	(46.0)	(34.6)	(10.8)	(4.3)	(4.3)	100.0	57
Mashonaland Central	(26.1)	(26.3)	(30.3)	(14.7)	(2.5)	100.0	41
Mashonaland East	(20.2)	(27.4)	(30.9)	(16.1)	(5.4)	100.0	45
Mashonaland West	25.1	38.8	14.4	13.3	8.3	100.0	84
Matabeleland North	42.2	38.5	6.8	12.5	0.0	100.0	48
Matabeleland South	(38.3)	(14.3)	(27.4)	(17.7)	(2.2)	100.0	26
Midlands	35.0	22.7	19.8	15.6	6.9	100.0	62
Masvingo	26.4	47.3	18.0	1.4	7.0	100.0	48
Harare	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	42
Education							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	Λ
Primary	21.2	25.2	14.0	125	6.0	100.0	158
Secondary	31.2	33.5	21.0	10.5	3.7	100.0	287
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	207
,							
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	34.8	35.9	12.6	10.6	6.1	100.0	137
Second	30.6	30.2	20.6	12.0	6.6	100.0	112
Middle	21.6	39.7	22.2	13.2	3.3	100.0	96
Fourth	38.3	28.0	20.3	11.9	1.5	100.0	73
Highest	39.3	31.9	16.4	10.6	1.8	100.0	54
Total 15-49	32.2	33.6	18.1	11.7	4.5	100.0	471
50-54	(28.9)	(48.2)	(10.1)	(7.9)	(4.9)	100.0	47
Total 15-54	31.9	34.9	17.4	11.3	4.5	100.0	518

<sup>1</sup> Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

#### Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Women	Men
Tobacco product		
Snuff, by mouth/snus	0.1	0.1
Snuff, by nose	0.5	0.9
Chewing tobacco	0.0	0.0
Any type of smokeless tobacco <sup>1</sup>	0.6	1.0
Any type of tobacco <sup>2</sup>	1.5	19.2
Number	9,666	3,907

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily).

<sup>1</sup> Includes snuff by mouth/snus, snuff by nose and chewing tobacco

<sup>2</sup> Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes (manufactured cigarettes and rolled tobacco/ chimonera), pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, water pipes/shisha, and ndombonda

### Table 3.13 Any tobacco use according to background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

nge type Num co wc 0 1 9 1 9 1 8 1 7 1 6 1 4 2 5 0 4 2 5 0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9 9 5	nber of omen 1,959 1,640 1,477 1,159 1,312 1,220 899 4,391 5,275 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	Percentage using any type of tobacco 14.7 24.1 27.5 33.3 26.8 26.6 16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	Number of men 975 671 558 438 437 462 367 1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
co     wc       0     1       9     1       9     1       8     1       7     1       6     1       4     0       0     4       0     4       0     1       6     1       9     1       9     5	500000 1,959 1,640 1,477 1,159 1,312 1,220 899 4,391 5,275 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	of tobacco 3.0 14.7 24.1 27.5 33.3 26.8 26.6 16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	of men 975 671 558 438 437 462 367 1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
0 1 9 1 8 1 7 1 6 1 4 0 4 2 5 0 4 2 5 0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9 5 1	1,959 1,640 1,477 1,159 1,312 1,220 899 4,391 5,275 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	3.0 14.7 24.1 27.5 33.3 26.8 26.6 16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	975 671 558 438 437 462 367 1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
0 1 9 1 9 1 8 1 7 1 6 1 4 2 5 0 4 2 5 0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9 9 5	1,959 1,640 1,477 1,159 1,312 1,220 899 4,391 5,275 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	3.0 14.7 24.1 27.5 33.3 26.8 26.6 16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	975 671 558 438 437 462 367 1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
9   1     9   1     9   1     7   1     6   1     4   0     4   0     0   4     0   4     0   1     6   1     9   1     9   1     9   1     9   1     9   1	1,535 1,640 1,477 1,159 1,312 1,220 899 1,391 5,275 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	14.7 24.1 27.5 33.3 26.8 26.6 16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	671 558 438 437 462 367 1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
9 1 9 1 8 1 7 1 6 1 4 0 4 2 5 0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9 9 5	4,391 5,275 498 1,237 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	24.1 27.5 33.3 26.8 26.6 16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	558 438 437 462 367 1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
8   1     8   1     7   1     6   1     4   0     0   4     0   4     0   4     0   1     6   1     0   1     6   1     9   5	4,391 5,275 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	24.1 27.5 33.3 26.8 26.6 16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1 27.5	438 437 462 367 1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
7   1     7   1     6   1     4   0     4   4     0   4     0   4     0   4     0   1     6   1     0   1     8   1     9   5	1,312 1,220 899 4,391 5,275 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	437 462 367 1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
0 4 2 5 0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9 5 1	4,391 5,275 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	26.8 26.6 16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	462 367 1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
4 0 4 2 5 0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9 5 1	4,391 5,275 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	16.4 26.6 16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
0 4 2 5 0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9 5 1	4,391 5,275 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
0 4 2 5 0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9 5 1	4,391 5,275 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
U 4 2 5 0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9 5 1	4,391 5,275 498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	16.4 21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	1,682 2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
2 5 0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9 5 1	498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	21.3 16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	2,226 179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9	498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9	498 1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	16.6 17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	179 460 330 449 576 192 204 476
0 1 6 1 8 1 9 9	1,237 777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	17.6 24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	460 330 449 576 192 204 476
6 1 8 1 9 9	777 1,085 1,320 447 457 1,159	24.6 16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	330 449 576 192 204 476
0 1 8 1 9 9	l,085 l,320 447 457 l,159	16.8 18.4 31.3 17.1	449 576 192 204 476
8 1 9 9	L,320 447 457 L,159	18.4 31.3 17.1	576 192 204 476
9 9 5 1	447 457 L,159	31.3 17.1	192 204 476
9 5 1	457 L,159	17.1	204 476
5 1	L,159	22.2	476
J 1		22.3	-
2	945	18.2	347
9 1	L,742	16.1	694
.9	81	*	23
.0 1	L,960	29.1	769
.3 6	6,774	17.2	2,740
7	851	12.6	376
.2 1	L,659	30.7	629
.4 1	L,638	23.3	708
.5 1	1,786	16.7	802
.0 2	2,208	15.2	915
5 2	2,375	13.9	853
5 9	9,666	19.2	3,907
	na	23.4	278
a			4,185
-	.2 2 .4 2 .5 2 .5 2 .5 2	.2   1,659     .4   1,638     .5   1,786     .0   2,208     .5   2,375     .5   9,666     na   na	.2   1,659   30.7     .4   1,638   23.3     .5   1,786   16.7     .0   2,208   15.2     .5   2,375   13.9     .5   9,666   19.2     na   na   23.4     na   na   19.5

### Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month; and among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			Among women who have consumed any alcohol in					
			the last 1	month, per	rcent distri	bution by frec	juency of	
					drinking:			
	Consum							
	ed any							Number of
	alcohol					Every		women who
	in the	Number				day/alm		consumed any
	last 1	of		6-10	11-24	ost everv		alcohol in the
Background characteristic	month	women	1-5 davs	davs	davs	dav <sup>1</sup>	Total	last 1 month
			/ -	/ -	- 1-	/		
A.g.o								
Age 15 10	2 5	1 050	02.2	2.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	60
12-19	3.5	1,959	92.2	5.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	120
20-24	7.3	1,640	79.4	6.2	3.9	10.5	100.0	120
25-29	8.9	1,477	76.6	8.9	6.4	8.0	100.0	132
30-34	8.7	1,159	74.6	11.9	8.5	4.9	100.0	101
35-39	6.8	1,312	81.6	5.3	5.5	7.5	100.0	90
40-44	5.9	1,220	82.5	9.2	3.2	5.2	100.0	72
45-49	4.3	899	(74.2)	(15.6)	(0.0)	(10.2)	100.0	39
Residence								
Urban	9.6	4.391	79.6	8.9	5.2	6.3	100.0	424
Rural	3.8	5,275	80.2	6.9	4.9	8.0	100.0	199
		,						
Province								
Bulawayo	8.8	498	85.0	5.6	2.3	7.2	100.0	44
Manicaland	4.6	1,237	75.7	21.2	0.0	3.1	100.0	57
Mashonaland Central	4.0	777	(88.4)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(5.8)	100.0	31
Mashonaland East	4.0	1,085	(78.0)	(5.0)	(5.2)	(11.7)	100.0	43
Mashonaland West	6.0	1,320	77.0	9.4	5.5	8.1	100.0	79
Matabeleland North	3.8	447	(84.9)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(8.4)	100.0	17
Matabeleland South	5.8	457	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Midlands	7.6	1,159	72.8	11.6	5.1	10.6	100.0	88
Masvingo	2.9	945	(80.9)	(6.3)	(12.9)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Harare	12.0	1,742	79.9	6.4	7.2	6.5	100.0	209
Education			-L.	ale.				
No education	7.4	81		*	*	*	100.0	6
Primary	5.0	1,960	76.1	9.1	4.3	10.6	100.0	98
Secondary	6.3	6,774	80.5	7.4	5.4	6.7	100.0	426
More than secondary	10.8	851	79.4	11.7	4.9	4.0	100.0	92
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.8	1,659	85.8	0.0	6.5	7.7	100.0	47
Second	4.3	1,638	77.9	11.0	2.9	8.2	100.0	71
Middle	5.1	1,786	74.2	7.7	7.1	10.9	100.0	92
Fourth	7.9	2,208	76.2	9.7	6.6	7.6	100.0	175
Highest	10.0	2,375	84.0	8.2	3.6	4.1	100.0	238
Total	6.4	9,666	79.8	8.2	5.1	6.8	100.0	623

### Table 3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month; and among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			Among n	nen who ha	ave consum	ied any alcol	nol in the	
			last 1 m	onth, perc	ent distribu	tion by frequ	lency of	
					drinking:			_
	Consum							
	ed any					Every		
	alcohol					day/alm		Number of men
	in the					ost		who consumed
	last 1	Number		6-10	11-24	every		any alcohol in
Background characteristic	month	men	1-5 days	days	days	day <sup>1</sup>	Total	the last 1 month
Age								
15-19	10.0	975	81.0	11.4	3.5	4.1	100.0	98
20-24	33.9	671	51.2	21.1	16.0	11.7	100.0	227
25-29	42.8	558	47.5	18.8	17.0	16.7	100.0	239
30-34	47.4	438	35.9	22.4	18.1	23.6	100.0	208
35-39	47.5	437	42.1	18.1	21.2	18.6	100.0	208
40-44	45.2	462	34.8	23.7	21.8	19.7	100.0	209
45-49	43.6	367	37.9	26.3	16.2	19.6	100.0	160
Residence								
Urban	37.8	1,682	40.9	21.0	14.9	23.2	100.0	636
Rural	32.0	2,226	48.4	20.5	19.4	11.7	100.0	712
Province								
Bulawayo	44.3	179	41.8	22.1	20.1	16.0	100.0	79
Manicaland	24.5	460	55.0	27.9	10.0	7.0	100.0	113
Mashonaland Central	31.5	330	59.7	16.5	15.2	8.7	100.0	104
Mashonaland East	30.4	449	36.3	28.5	26.5	8.7	100.0	137
Mashonaland West	33.6	576	38.3	18.3	28.7	14.7	100.0	194
Matabeleland North	37.9	192	33.7	25.5	13.9	26.9	100.0	73
Matabeleland South	27.6	204	56.3	20.4	10.7	12.5	100.0	56
Midlands	46.8	476	50.6	14.9	18.7	15.8	100.0	223
Masvingo	28.0	347	39.7	24.6	21.7	14.0	100.0	97
Harare	39.2	694	42.5	19.1	7.1	31.3	100.0	272
Education								
No education	*	23	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Primary	36.7	769	50.2	18.5	17.2	14.1	100.0	282
Secondary	33.3	2,740	43.0	21.1	16.9	19.0	100.0	911
More than secondary	39.1	376	46.2	22.4	19.6	11.7	100.0	147
Wealth guintile								
Lowest	37.8	629	51.7	17.5	20.7	10.2	100.0	237
Second	34.9	708	45.0	21.0	21.8	12.2	100.0	247
Middle	30.6	802	46.6	21.8	14.8	16.8	100.0	245
Fourth	32.7	915	41.1	20.9	14.9	23.1	100.0	299
Highest	37.4	853	41.8	22.0	15.4	20.8	100.0	319
Total 15-49	34.5	3,907	44.8	20.7	17.3	17.1	100.0	1,348
50-54	34.7	278	40.6	22.2	16.4	20.9	100.0	96
Total 15-54	34.5	4,185	44.5	20.8	17.2	17.4	100.0	1,444

### Table 3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percer	nt distributio	on of usual n alcoho	umber of o	drinks cons sumed	umed on da	ys when	
Background characteristic	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month
Age								
15-19	49.6	21.9	7.8	6.0	0.6	14.1	100.0	69
20-24	29.6	21.8	9.4	5.1	5.6	28.4	100.0	120
25-29	21.6	16.1	10.0	12.5	0.9	38.8	100.0	132
30-34	11.4	21.2	10.9	4.5	9.4	42.6	100.0	101
35-39	18.1	24.9	10.1	10.4	8.3	28.1	100.0	90
40-44	25.5	14.9	16.3	6.6	6.8	29.9	100.0	72
45-49	(36.3)	(12.1)	(5.5)	(1.5)	(7.4)	(37.2)	100.0	39
Frequency of drinking in last 1 month								
1-5 days	28.6	22.5	11.4	7.9	4.9	24.6	100.0	497
6-10 days	(7.2)	(4.3)	(9.2)	(4.8)	(7.1)	(67.4)	100.0	51
11-24 days	(17.6)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(12.5)	(53.0)	100.0	32
Every day/almost every								
day <sup>1</sup>	(16.8)	(7.9)	(5.9)	(7.4)	(2.3)	(59.7)	100.0	43
Residence								
Urban	22.6	18.0	10.7	8.4	5.5	34.7	100.0	424
Rural	31.5	22.8	9.2	5.3	4.9	26.2	100.0	199
Province								
Bulawayo	13.1	17.2	21.2	12.0	4.8	31.7	100.0	44
Manicaland	39.7	5.6	11.0	0.0	5.9	37.8	100.0	57
Mashonaland Central	(24.2)	(25.1)	(17.4)	(4.8)	(4.3)	(24.3)	100.0	31
Mashonaland East	(48.8)	(14.5)	(8.3)	(3.0)	(11.4)	(13.9)	100.0	43
Mashonaland West	31.6	27.0	9.6	7.4	5.4	19.0	100.0	79
Matabeleland North	(18.4)	(42.7)	(9.6)	(9.8)	(5.5)	(14.1)	100.0	17
Matabeleland South	(24.8)	(30.8)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(32.9)	100.0	26
Midlands	19.2	18.2	6.3	11.2	4.4	40.7	100.0	88
Masvingo	(35.5)	(25.2)	(10.3)	(2.3)	(4.0)	(22.7)	100.0	28
Harare	19.2	17.8	9.3	9.5	4.9	39.2	100.0	209
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Primary	23.1	17.0	10.7	5.6	9.1	34.6	100.0	98
Secondary	27.2	20.6	11.1	6.7	4.6	29.8	100.0	426
More than secondary	19.7	17.3	6.5	12.2	4.6	39.7	100.0	92
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	35.0	14.5	11.7	5.3	5.8	27.8	100.0	47
Second	31.5	18.2	11.9	8.2	5.0	25.1	100.0	71
Middle	30.9	22.0	7.3	4.7	9.7	25.5	100.0	92
Fourth	23.9	23.5	6.1	7.0	3.5	36.1	100.0	175
Highest	20.9	17.1	13.6	8.9	5.0	34.4	100.0	238
Total	25.5	19.6	10.2	7.4	5.3	32.0	100.0	623

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of spirits. Respondents who reported they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink.

### Table 3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percent	t distributio	n of usual r	number of d	lrinks consu	imed on da	ys when	
			alcoh	ol was cons	umed		_	
						6 or		Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the
Background characteristic	1	2	3	4	5	more	Total	last 1 month
Age								
15-19	11.1	29.8	14.1	10.9	7.5	26.7	100.0	98
20-24	8.7	17.3	12.1	9.7	8.8	43.4	100.0	227
25-29	4.2	15.2	17.2	13.0	9.1	41.2	100.0	239
30-34	3.5	14.1	15.1	16.5	10.7	40.0	100.0	208
35-39	5.8	12.8	16.3	13.9	10.7	40.5	100.0	208
40-44	5.8	14.2	19.2	12.5	11.7	36.7	100.0	209
45-49	5.0	16.5	14.9	13.4	14.4	35.7	100.0	160
Frequency of drinking in								
last 1 month								
1-5 days	9.2	22.8	15.5	12.3	9.4	30.9	100.0	604
6-10 days	4.4	10.0	18.4	14.5	12.0	40.8	100.0	280
11-24 days	2.2	6.6	13.9	15.4	12.8	49.0	100.0	233
Every day/almost every								
day <sup>1</sup>	3.0	15.6	14.5	10.3	9.2	47.4	100.0	231
Residence								
Urban	7.2	18.1	17.8	11.9	8.5	36.6	100.0	636
Rural	4.8	14.3	13.8	13.9	12.3	40.9	100.0	712
Province								
Bulawayo	0.0	2.8	6.8	9.7	4.0	76.7	100.0	79
Manicaland	12.2	24.5	18.9	17.2	12.3	14.9	100.0	113
Mashonaland Central	9.5	27.2	20.8	17.1	6.6	18.8	100.0	104
Mashonaland East	3.0	21.2	29.9	14.5	13.4	18.0	100.0	137
Mashonaland West	2.7	2.3	5.5	1.8	11.4	76.4	100.0	194
Matabeleland North	11.0	18.4	4.8	14.9	31.0	19.9	100.0	73
Matabeleland South	6.1	5.4	5.5	13.9	9.6	59.5	100.0	56
Midlands	2.3	10.0	9.9	15.1	9.4	53.5	100.0	223
Masvingo	1.9	18.1	13.9	17.9	8.9	39.3	100.0	97
Harare	10.5	25.4	25.5	13.4	7.1	18.0	100.0	272
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Primary	5.8	15.4	13.7	17.0	12.6	35.5	100.0	282
Secondary	5.2	15.2	16.4	11.6	10.7	40.9	100.0	911
More than secondary	10.8	22.9	14.6	14.1	5.2	32.5	100.0	147
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.7	14.9	10.1	15.0	15.0	39.3	100.0	237
Second	4.8	13.8	12.2	12.8	9.9	46.4	100.0	247
Middle	4.4	14.4	20.3	10.9	12.2	37.8	100.0	245
Fourth	7.3	16.6	23.8	13.9	8.9	29.7	100.0	299
Highest	6.9	19.5	11.4	12.3	7.8	42.2	100.0	319
0				-	-			
Total 15-49	5.9	16.1	15.7	12.9	10.5	38.9	100.0	1,348
50-54	8.9	15.5	16.2	13.6	13.7	32.1	100.0	96
Total 15-54	6.1	16.1	15.7	13.0	10.7	38.4	100.0	1,444

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of spirits. Respondents who reported they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink.

#### Table 3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Zimbabwe but outside of current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of current place of residence, percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percent dis	tribution by re birth	esidence an	d place of		Among women who were born outside of current place of residence		
Background characteristic	Always lived in current place of residence	Born in Zimbabwe but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Zimbab we	Total	Number of women	Percenta ge who moved to current place of residenc e in the last 5 years	Number of women <sup>2</sup>	
Age								
15-19	47.9	50.5	1.6	100.0	1,928	59.8	1,005	
20-24	32.9	66.1	1.0	100.0	1,616	60.2	1,085	
25-29	28.4	/1.1	0.5	100.0	1,458	37.5	1,044	
30-34	31.7	67.6	0.7	100.0	1,147	29.6	784	
35-39	33.3	66.4	0.3	100.0	1,302	20.4	868	
40-44 45 40	32.7	66.4	1.0	100.0	1,215	10.0	818	
45-49	52.0	00.4	1.0	100.0	697	11.2	010	
Residence								
Urban	29.3	69.8	0.9	100.0	4,353	38.8	3,078	
Rural	39.8	59.2	1.0	100.0	5,210	34.0	3,137	
Province								
Bulawayo	41 5	56.6	19	100.0	496	32.8	290	
Manicaland	53.4	44.6	2.0	100.0	1.218	31.5	568	
					_,	02.0		
Mashonaland Central	49.4	49.5	1.1	100.0	/59	35.3	384	
Washonaland East	28.6	/1.0	0.5	100.0	1,077	36.1	769	
Washonaland West	19.0	80.5	0.5	100.0	1,314	37.3	1,064	
Matabeleland North	42.5	50.8 40.0	0.7	100.0	438	39.7 42 E	252	
Midlande	40.0	49.9	0.2	100.0	4,52	43.3	233	
Masvingo	25.8	74.0 61.6	0.2	100.0	1,135 9/1	285	588	
Harare	29.5	69.5	1.0	100.0	1,734	40.4	1,223	
					, -		, -	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	42.3	56.3	1.4	100.0	1,642	33.0	948	
Second	39.2	59.9	0.9	100.0	1,623	31.2	987	
Middle	35.6	63.4	1.0	100.0	1,767	39.0	1,137	
Fourth	27.2	72.4	0.4	100.0	2,179	38.9	1,587	
Highest	33.9	64.9	1.2	100.0	2,353	37.2	1,556	
Total	35.0	64.0	1.0	100.0	9,563	36.4	6,214	

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.

<sup>1</sup> May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Zimbabwe but moved to their current place of residence when very young.

<sup>2</sup> Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Zimbabwe and that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

#### Table 3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Zimbabwe but outside of current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of current place of residence, percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percent dist Always lived in current place of	Among mer born outside place of r Percentag e who moved to current place of residence in the last	Among men who were forn outside of current place of residence ercentag e who noved to current place of esidence n the last Number				
Background characteristic	residence <sup>1</sup>	residence	Zimbabwe	Total	of men	5 years	of men <sup>2</sup>
Age							
15-19	72.0	26.3	1.7	100.0	972	47.3	272
20-24	61.1	37.8	1.1	100.0	670	55.6	260
25-29	50.6	49.0	0.3	100.0	558	38.7	275
30-34	52.6	47.4	0.0	100.0	431	34.8	204
35-39	52.4	47.2	0.3	100.0	436	28.8	208
40-44	53.8	45.7	0.6	100.0	460	18.3	213
45-49	55.6	43.0	1.3	100.0	366	17.0	162
Residence							
Urban	45.7	53.5	0.8	100.0	1,679	33.9	912
Rural	69.2	29.9	0.9	100.0	2,214	39.3	683
Brovinco							
Bulawayo	61.3	36.6	2.1	100.0	170	20.1	69
Manicaland	01.5	14.1	2.1	100.0	175	20.1 4E 2	72
Machanaland Control	64.0 66.4	14.1	1.9	100.0	437	43.2	111
Mashonaland East	50.4 52.0	33.5	0.2	100.0	550	54.0 40.1	212
Mashanaland West	52.0	48.0	0.0	100.0	444 576	40.1	213
Matchelelend Nerth	43.2	30.8	0.0	100.0	576	31.2	327
Matabeleland North	67.6	30.5	1.9	100.0	190	37.3	62 77
Malabeleiand South	61.9	35.0	3.1	100.0	202	44.7	17
Midlands	71.3	28.7	0.0	100.0	475	40.5	136
Iviasvingo	72.2	27.2	0.6	100.0	346	49.3	96
Harare	38.0	60.7	1.3	100.0	693	33.6	430
Wealth guintile							
Lowest	73.0	26.8	0.2	100.0	628	36.7	170
Second	70.3	28.2	1.5	100.0	708	39.3	210
Middle	64.4	34.6	1.0	100.0	798	42.3	284
Fourth	42.8	56.9	0.3	100.0	908	39.9	519
Highest	51.7	46.9	1.4	100.0	851	25.5	411
Total 15-49	59.0	40.1	0.9	100.0	3,893	36.2	1,595
50-54	51.9	46.0	2.2	100.0	276	13.6	133
Total 15-54	58.6	40.5	1.0	100.0	4,170	34.5	1,728

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.

<sup>1</sup> May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Zimbabwe but moved to their current place of residence when very young.

<sup>2</sup> Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Zimbabwe and that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

# Table 3.17 Type of migration

		Тур	tion			
						Number of
	Urban to	Urban to	Rural to	Rural to		responde
Age	urban	rural	urban	rural	Total	nts
		WOMEN	N 15-49			
15-19	53.9	46.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	601
20-24	52.1	47.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	654
25-29	57.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	392
30-34	50.1	49.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	232
35-39	44.1	55.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	177
40-44	57.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	136
45-49	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68
Total 15-49	52.8	47.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,259
50-54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 15-54	-	-	-	-	-	-
		MEN 1	15-49			
15-19	51.6	48.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	129
20-24	51.5	48.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	145
25-29	57.4	42.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
30-34	45.8	54.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	71
35-39	57.6	42.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
40-44	(58.3)	(41.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
45-49	(63.8)	(36.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Total 15-49	53.6	46.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	578
50-54	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Total 15-54	53.5	46.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	596

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 who have moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years by type of migration, according to age, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Note: Type of migration is based on categorizing the previous place of residence and the current place of residence as urban or rural. The previous place of residence is the place the person moved from just before moving to the current place of residence.

### Table 3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have moved to their current place of residence by the reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family- related reason	Forced displacement	Natural disaster	South African ZEP expiration	Other	Total	Number of women
	• •				·		•			
Age										
15-19	13.7	14.8	14.0	55.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	995
20-24	19.1	6.7	30.1	41.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	1,083
25-29	20.4	3.8	35.2	35.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	3.2	100.0	1,044
30-34	21.8	2.3	35.5	36.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	784
35-39	22.0	1.8	32.0	40.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	100.0	868
40-44	21.5	1.9	32.2	39.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	3.0	100.0	816
45-49	17.0	1.5	33.1	43.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	3.1	100.0	610
Timing of move to current place of residence										
0-4 years	26.4	6.6	22.0	39.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	3.4	100.0	2,259
5-9 years	17.3	5.4	33.7	40.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	1,380
10 years or more	14.2	3.6	34.8	44.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	2,562
Type of migration <sup>1</sup>										
Urban to urban	31.3	9.8	13.6	40.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	1,193
Urban to rural	20.9	3.1	31.4	39.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	4.2	100.0	1,066
Residence										
Urban	26.3	8.4	17.5	44.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	3,071
Rural	12.5	1.9	42.1	39.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	2.9	100.0	3,130
Province										
Bulawayo	27.5	18.9	13.6	36.8	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	100.0	286
Manicaland	16.6	4.6	45.7	28.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	568
Mashonaland Central	14.0	3.0	40.6	40.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	382
Mashonaland East	17.5	2.4	27.2	49.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	2.5	100.0	768
Mashonaland West	16.8	2.8	26.3	48.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	4.2	100.0	1,063
Matabeleland North	22.7	4.5	35.9	34.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.9	100.0	250
Matabeleland South	24.4	6.7	24.5	40.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.6	100.0	233

Midlands	14.7	5.4	41.3	36.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	842
Masvingo	14.3	2.8	32.3	48.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	588
Harare	27.6	7.2	18.7	42.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	1,222
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	6.2	0.7	51.2	36.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	3.5	100.0	944
Second	10.6	1.0	41.6	43.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	2.3	100.0	984
Middle	18.8	3.5	33.5	39.2	1.7	0.3	0.0	3.0	100.0	1,136
Fourth	23.4	6.1	21.8	45.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	1,586
Highest	29.0	10.6	15.1	42.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	1,551
Total	19.3	5.1	29.9	41.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	2.4	100.0	6,201

Notes: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Zimbabwe and that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table.

<sup>1</sup> Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years.

### Table 3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 who have moved to their current place of residence by the reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background		Education/	Marriage	Family reunification / other family- related	Forced displacemen	Natural	South African ZEP			Number of
characteristic	Employment	training	formation	reason	t	disaster	expiration	Other	Total	men
Age										
15-19	13.4	14.2	1.2	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	100.0	270
20-24	43.9	6.8	0.0	46.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.2	100.0	259
25-29	51.2	5.0	0.0	39.1	1.3	0.6	0.0	2.8	100.0	275
30-34	58.3	1.4	0.0	35.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	204
35-39	62.3	1.1	0.3	28.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	6.1	100.0	207
40-44	57.2	4.5	1.2	30.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	5.1	100.0	213
45-49	53.1	1.9	0.9	36.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	162
Timing of move to current place of residence										
0-4 years	57.3	5.2	0.3	33.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	2.4	100.0	578
5-9 years	53.1	7.8	0.7	36.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	278
10 years or more	36.5	4.8	0.5	51.3	2.1	0.2	0.2	4.4	100.0	736
Type of migration <sup>1</sup>										
Urban to urban	60.1	5.9	0.6	30.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	100.0	310
Urban to rural	54.1	4.4	0.0	36.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	268
Residence										
Urban	52.8	6.7	0.5	37.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.4	100.0	912
Rural	39.1	4.0	0.4	49.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	5.7	100.0	680
Province										
Bulawayo	52.4	24.1	0.8	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Manicaland	48.5	11.1	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	100.0	73
Mashonaland Central	35.4	1.4	1.5	54.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	100.0	111
Mashonaland East	43.6	1.3	0.5	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	213
Mashonaland West	46.7	4.6	0.0	35.7	3.1	0.4	0.0	9.5	100.0	327
Matabeleland North	42.4	5.3	0.9	47.9	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
Matabeleland South	54.1	4.3	0.7	33.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	75
Midlands	41.8	7.7	0.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	136

Masvingo	43.4	4.3	0.0	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Harare	52.4	5.3	0.8	37.9	1.7	0.0	0.4	1.6	100.0	430
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	25.4	2.6	0.4	57.0	2.5	0.7	0.0	11.4	100.0	168
Second	37.8	5.7	0.7	50.6	1.3	0.2	0.8	2.8	100.0	210
Middle	46.4	4.6	0.2	41.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	6.1	100.0	283
Fourth	57.5	2.6	0.6	36.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	519
Highest	47.4	10.8	0.4	39.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	411
Total 15-49	46.9	5.5	0.5	42.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	3.2	100.0	1,592
50-54	64.3	0.9	0.0	28.1	2.2	0.5	0.0	4.0	100.0	130
Total 15-54	48.2	5.2	0.4	41.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	3.3	100.0	1,721

Notes: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Zimbabwe and that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table.

<sup>1</sup> Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years.

# MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

### **Key Findings**

- Currently in union: 62% of women and 48% of men age 15–49 in Zimbabwe are currently married or living together with their partners as if married.
- *Marriage registration:* 16% of women living in urban areas have their marriage registered with the civil authorities compared with 4% of women in rural areas who have registered their marriages with civil authorities.
- Age at first marriage: The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 is 19.4 years. Among men age 25–49, the median age is 24.9 years.
- Age at first sexual intercourse: The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 is 18.5 years. Among men age 25–49, the median age is 19.9 years.

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. The timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity, however, also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

## 4.1 MARITAL STATUS

4

### Currently in union

Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey. In this report, the terms currently in union and currently married are used interchangeably except where noted. *Sample:* Women and men age 15–49

In Zimbabwe, significant gender disparities in marital status are evident among individuals age 15-49. Notably, a higher percentage of women are currently in union (62%) compared to men (48%). Furthermore, women experience a higher rate of divorce or separation than men, (12% versus 6%). Conversely, a substantial difference exists in the "Never married" category, with 45% of men having never been married, nearly double the 23%

observed among women. There is a higher rate of widowhood among women (3%) compared to men (1%). [Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1]



### Figure 4.1: Marital Status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49

**Trends:** The percentage of women age 15–49 who are currently in a union increased from 58% in 2005-06 to 62% in 2010-11. This figure then remained constant at 62% from 2015 to 2023-24. The percentage of men who are currently in a union has fluctuated over the years. It increased modestly from 46% in 2005-06 to 50% in 2010-11 and 2015, and then slightly decreased to 48% in 2023-24.

## 4.2 MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

### **Registered marriage**

A woman whose marriage is registered with the civil authorities regardless of whether or not she has a marriage certificate. **Sample:** Women age 15–49 who are currently in union

Nine percent of currently married women have their marriages registered with civil authorities. There is a significant disparity between urban and rural areas, with 16% of women in urban areas having registered marriages compared to only 4% of women in rural areas [**Table 4.2**].

### 4.3 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 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?"

The majority of married women report their husband or partner has no other wives (87%). Ten percent of women report their husbands have more than one wife, while 3% don't know if their husbands have other wives (**Table 4.3.1**). Interestingly, a higher percentage of men age 15-49 report that they have only one wife compared with women (95% versus 87%), and only 5% report that they have multiple wives [**Table 4.3.2**].

**Trends:** The percentage of women reporting polygyny has steadily decreased from 15% in 1999. Over the past decade, this percentage has remained relatively consistent at 11%, before slightly declining to 10% in 2023-24. **Patterns by background characteristics** 

- The percentage of women with one or more co-wives increases with age from 8% among women 25-29 to about 12% for women age 30-49. Women age 35-44 show a higher percentage (5%) of not knowing the number of co-wives.
- Women in urban areas are less likely to have co-wives compared with women in rural areas (5% versus 13%)
- Manicaland has the highest percentage of women with co-wives (17%). Bulawayo and Harare have the lowest percentages (3%).
- The percentage of women with one or more co-wives decreases with wealth, from 17% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 4% of women in the highest.

### 4.4 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

### Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married. **Sample:** Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–54, and 25–54

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 19.4 years and the majority of women are married by age 25 (86 percent) (**Table 4.4 and Table 4.5**). Men get married later than women; median age at marriage among men 25-49 is 24.9 years and 51 percent of men age 25-49 are married by the age of 25. [**Table 4.4**]

**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. However, in 2023-24, the median age slightly declined to 19.4 years. A similar trend is observed among men over the same period.

### Patterns by background characteristics

• In urban areas, women age 25-49 have a median age at first marriage of 20.5 years. In contrast, in rural areas, the median age for women age 25-49 at first marriage is 18.6 years. This indicates that urban women tend to marry later than their rural counterparts [**Table 4.5**]

- Women in Bulawayo have the highest median age at first marriage, 22.2 years. Men in Manicaland and Mashonaland East tend to marry later than those in other provinces, with median ages of 24.9 and 24.7 years, respectively.
- Women age 25-49 with no education have the lowest median age at first marriage at 17.2 years. In contrast, women and men with secondary education tend to marry later, with median ages of 19.6 years and 24.6 years, respectively. Women age 25-49 with more than secondary education marry later, with a median age of 24.1 years.

## 4.5 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 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–54, 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 18.5 years (**Table 4.6**). Six percent of women age 25-49 have had sexual intercourse before age 15 and 43 percent before age 18. By age 20, 69 percent of Zimbabwean women have had sexual intercourse. [**Table 4.6**]

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 19.9 years, compared with 18.5 years among women the same age. Three percent of men age 25-49 have had sexual intercourse before age 15 and 25 percent before age 18. By age 20, more than five in ten men have initiated sexual intercourse (51%).

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 (18.5 years versus 19.4 years). 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. This median age slightly decreased to 18.5 years in 2023-24. Among men age 25-49, the median age increased from 19.7 years in 1999 to 20.5 years in 2015, but then decreased to 19.4 years in 2023-24. Over the same period, the proportion of women age 25-49 engaging in sex by age 18 has remained steady at about 4 in 10. However, among men age 25-49, the proportion initiating sexual intercourse by age 18 decreased from 29 % in 1999 to 24 % in 2015, and slightly increased to 25 % in 2023-24.

### Patterns by background characteristics

- There are significant provincial variations, with Manicaland showing a highest median age at first sexual intercourse for men age 25-54 of 20.9 years [Table 4.7].
- Women age 25-49 with more than secondary education have a median age of 21.7 years at first sexual intercourse, while men age 25-54 with more than secondary education have a median age of 21.0 years.

In contrast, women age 25-49 with primary education have a median age of 16.9 years at first sexual intercourse, while men age 25-54 with primary education have a median age of 19.5 years.

• In urban areas, women age 25-49 have a median age of 19.3 years, while men age 25-54 have a median age of 20.1 years. In rural areas, women age 25-49 have a median age of 17.8 years. Men age 25-54 have a median age of 19.9 years. Urban residents tend to have their first sexual intercourse later than rural residents.

# 4.6 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 (57% of women and 55% of men) reported having sexual intercourse within the four weeks before the survey (**Tables 4.8.1** and **4.8.2**). Eight percent of women age 15-49 have not had sexual intercourse for one or more years, and 17% have never had sexual intercourse. Among men age 15-49, 6% have not been sexually active for one or more years and 22% have never had sexual intercourse. [**Table 4.8.1** and **Table 4.8.2**]

# LIST OF TABLES

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

- Table 4.1 Current marital status
- Table 4.2 Marriage registration
- Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives
- Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives
- Table 4.4 Age at first marriage
- Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics
- Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse
- Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics
- Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women
- Table 4.8.2 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 2023-24

_	Marital status						_			
Age	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents	
			0	WO	MEN					
15-19	78 1	16.9	19	11	21	0.0	100.0	18 7	1 959	
20-24	27.1	54.1	4.4	3.8	10.3	0.0	100.0	58.6	1 640	
25-29	11.0	69.1	3.8	4.5	10.1	1.5	100.0	72.9	1,477	
30-34	4.9	75.1	3.7	5.6	9.4	1.2	100.0	78.8	1.159	
35-39	2.0	76.1	3.3	6.2	8.1	4.3	100.0	79.3	1,312	
40-44	1.5	74.8	3.1	5.7	7.5	7.5	100.0	77.9	1,220	
45-49	2.0	70.1	2.1	5.4	6.0	14.4	100.0	72.2	899	
Total 15-49	23.3	58.4	3.2	4.3 M	7.5 EN	3.3	100.0	61.6	9,666	
15-19	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.1	975	
20-24	74.4	19.9	1.0	1.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	20.9	671	
25-29	34.4	53.8	2.1	3.9	5.6	0.2	100.0	55.9	558	
30-34	13.7	73.9	1.8	3.9	6.6	0.0	100.0	75.8	438	
35-39	5.8	/8.3	3.1	6.5	5.0	1.2	100.0	81.4	437	
40-44	2.3	86.3	0.9	3.7	5.4	1.3	100.0	87.2	462	
45-49	1.0	87.8	2.0	4.3	3.2	1.6	100.0	89.8	367	
Total 15-49	44.9	46.8	1.3	2.9	3.6	0.5	100.0	48.2	3,907	
50-54	2.4	87.8	2.0	3.0	1.6	3.0	100.0	89.9	278	
Total 15-54	42.1	49.6	1.4	2.9	3.4	0.6	100.0	50.9	4,185	

### Table 4.2 Marriage registration

Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 whose current marriage or union is registered, percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognizing the marriage/union, and percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have a marriage certificate, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Percentage whose	Percentage	
	Percentage	current marriage or	whose current	
	whose	union is registered	marriage is	
	current	and who have any	registered and	
	marriage or	documentation	who have a	Number of
	union is	recognizing the	marriage	women in
Background characteristic	registered <sup>1</sup>	marriage/union	certificate	union <sup>1</sup>
Age				
15-19	1.5	1.1	1.1	367
20-24	1.9	1.9	1.5	961
25-29	5.2	5.1	4.3	1,076
30-34	8.7	8.6	7.3	914
35-39	10.1	9.8	8.9	1,040
40-44	15.8	15.4	13.5	950
45-49	19.2	19.0	17.5	649
Marital status				
Currently married	9.4	9.3	8.2	5,649
Living together	1.4	1.4	0.8	308
Residence				
Urban	15.7	15.4	14.1	2,459
Rural	4.3	4.2	3.4	3,498
Province				
Bulawayo	18.8	18.2	16.5	210
Manicaland	7.3	7.1	6.9	798
Mashonaland Central	3.4	3.3	2.5	561
Mashonaland East	8.5	8.4	5.9	689
Mashonaland West	8.7	8.7	6.7	865
Matabeleland North	9.8	9.3	9.1	270
Matabeleland South	7.1	6.9	6.7	245
Midlands	6.4	6.0	5.9	732
Masvingo	7.1	6.9	6.8	594
Harare	15.6	15.6	14.0	993
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.7	0.7	0.3	1,182
Second	2.7	2.7	2.2	1,078
Middle	5.5	5.1	4.1	1,145
Fourth	10.0	9.9	7.9	1,337
Highest	25.1	24.6	23.5	1,216
Total	9.0	8.9	7.8	5,957

<sup>1</sup> Includes women who report that they are currently married or living with a man as if married.

### Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Number of co-wives						
					-	Percentage	
						with one or	
Background				Don't		more co-	Number of
characteristic	0	1	2+	know	Total	wives <sup>1</sup>	women
Age							
15-19	91.9	4.4	2.2	1.5	100.0	6.6	367
20-24	91.8	3.3	3.5	1.3	100.0	6.8	961
25-29	88.6	5.9	2.2	3.2	100.0	8.2	1,076
30-34	84.9	8.0	4.1	3.0	100.0	12.1	914
35-39	84.3	9.1	2.0	4.6	100.0	11.1	1,040
40-44	82.7	9.4	2.8	5.1	100.0	12.2	950
45-49	85.2	8.5	3.2	3.1	100.0	11.7	649
Residence							
Urban	90.4	4.3	0.9	4.4	100.0	5.2	2,459
Rural	84.1	9.1	4.3	2.5	100.0	13.4	3,498
Province							
Bulawayo	90.4	2.4	1.0	6.3	100.0	3.3	210
Manicaland	77.8	9.6	7.6	5.0	100.0	17.2	798
Mashonaland Central	84.5	10.4	4.6	0.6	100.0	15.0	561
Mashonaland East	88.5	7.3	1.0	3.3	100.0	8.3	689
Mashonaland West	87.4	7.8	3.1	1.6	100.0	11.0	865
Matabeleland North	90.3	8.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	8.9	270
Matabeleland South	91.3	4.5	0.9	3.3	100.0	5.4	245
Midlands	84.8	8.4	3.2	3.7	100.0	11.6	732
Masvingo	85.8	7.3	2.9	4.0	100.0	10.2	594
Harare	92.3	3.0	0.3	4.4	100.0	3.3	993
Education							
No education	89.1	5.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	10.9	61
Primary	80.8	11.4	5.3	2.4	100.0	16.8	1,412
Secondary	88.2	6.2	2.3	3.4	100.0	8.5	3,972
More than secondary	91.1	2.6	0.4	5.8	100.0	3.1	513
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	81.5	10.3	6.7	1.5	100.0	17.0	1,182
Second	84.6	9.6	3.2	2.7	100.0	12.8	1,078
Middle	85.8	8.0	2.8	3.3	100.0	10.8	1,145
Fourth	88.7	5.1	1.6	4.7	100.0	6.7	1,337
Highest	92.2	3.3	0.3	4.1	100.0	3.6	1,216
Total	86.7	7.1	2.9	3.3	100.0	10.0	5,957
, otai	00.7	/.1	2.5	5.5	100.0	10.0	5,557

<sup>1</sup> Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

### Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives

Number of wives								
Background				Number				
characteristic	1	2+	Total	of men				
Δσο								
15-19	*	*	100.0	10				
20-24	96.8	32	100.0	140				
25-29	97.3	27	100.0	312				
30-34	94.8	5.2	100.0	332				
35-39	96.1	3.9	100.0	356				
40-44	92.1	79	100.0	403				
45-49	95.9	4.1	100.0	330				
Residence								
Urban	96.8	3.2	100.0	816				
Rural	94.1	5.9	100.0	1,066				
Province								
Bulawayo	100.0	0.0	100.0	73				
Manicaland	93.5	6.5	100.0	208				
Mashonaland Central	94.6	5.4	100.0	185				
Mashonaland East	97.3	2.7	100.0	201				
Mashonaland West	92.8	7.2	100.0	329				
Matabeleland North	94.0	6.0	100.0	89				
Matabeleland South	96.8	3.2	100.0	77				
Midlands	95.1	4.9	100.0	221				
Masvingo	94.1	5.9	100.0	165				
Harare	97.6	2.4	100.0	333				
Education								
No education	*	*	100.0	7				
Primary	96.7	3.3	100.0	401				
Secondary	94.4	5.6	100.0	1,253				
More than secondary	97.5	2.5	100.0	221				
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	95.1	4.9	100.0	353				
Second	91.1	8.9	100.0	328				
Middle	94.9	5.1	100.0	375				
Fourth	95.8	4.2	100.0	448				
Highest	98.8	1.2	100.0	378				
Total 15-49	95.3	4.7	100.0	1,882				
50-54	91.2	8.8	100.0	250				
Total 15-54	94.8	5.2	100.0	2,132				

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

#### Table 4.4 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage first married by exact age:				_			
								Median
						Percentag	Number of	age at
Comment	4 5	10	20	22	25	e never	responden	first
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	married	ts	marriage
				WOMEN				
15-19	2.4	na	na	na	na	78.1	1,959	а
20-24	4.4	32.8	56.4	na	na	27.1	1,640	19.4
25-29	5.2	34.2	56.6	72.0	85.1	11.0	1,477	19.4
30-34	5.3	35.3	55.7	72.1	85.8	4.9	1,159	19.4
35-39	5.1	32.8	56.2	72.3	86.6	2.0	1,312	19.4
40-44	4.4	34.0	59.2	74.9	86.4	1.5	1,220	19.2
45-49	6.3	29.0	53.5	71.9	85.2	2.0	899	19.7
20-49	5.0	33.2	56.4	na	na	9.4	7,707	19.4
25-49	5.2	33.3	56.4	72.6	85.8	4.7	6,067	19.4
				IVIEIN				
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.8	975	а
20-24	0.0	2.2	8.4	na	na	74.4	671	а
25-29	0.0	1.4	8.9	24.0	48.2	34.4	558	а
30-34	0.0	2.3	11.4	24.3	46.5	13.7	438	25.4
35-39	0.0	3.8	11.4	26.7	54.7	5.8	437	24.4
40-44	0.0	2.5	12.9	26.2	54.6	2.3	462	24.6
45-49	0.0	3.2	8.0	25.6	52.8	1.0	367	24.7
20-49	0.0	2.5	10.1	na	na	27.0	2,932	а
25-49	0.0	2.6	10.5	25.3	51.2	12.9	2,261	24.9
20-54	0.0	2.6	10.1	na	na	24.8	3,210	а
25-54	0.0	2.7	10.5	25.4	51.4	11.7	2,539	24.8

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% 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 4.5 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 25-54, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Women age		Men age	
Background characteristic	20-49	25-49	25-54	
Residence				
Urban	а	20.5	а	
Rural	18.5	18.6	23.7	
Province				
Bulawayo	а	22.2	а	
Manicaland	18.8	18.8	24.9	
Mashonaland Central	18.0	18.0	23.4	
Mashonaland East	18.9	18.9	24.7	
Mashonaland West	18.6	18.7	23.4	
Matabeleland North	а	20.1	а	
Matabeleland South	а	20.9	а	
Midlands	19.1	19.2	23.9	
Masvingo	19.0	19.0	24.2	
Harare	а	20.7	а	
Education				
No education	17.3	17.2	*	
Primary	17.6	17.6	23.5	
Secondary	19.6	19.6	24.6	
More than secondary	а	24.1	а	
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	18.0	18.1	22.9	
Second	18.4	18.5	24.0	
Middle	18.9	18.9	23.8	
Fourth	19.8	19.8	а	
Highest	а	21.5	а	
Total	19.4	19.4	24.8	

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 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:								
Current ago		19	20	22	25	Percentage who never had	Number	Median age at first
Current age	15	10	20		25	intercourse	Number	Intercourse
				WOIVIEIN				
15-19	4.5	na	na	na	na	67.8	1,959	а
20-24	5.1	41.8	68.7	na	na	13.2	1,640	18.6
25-29	7.1	45.3	71.9	84.1	92.8	3.8	1,477	18.3
30-34	6.0	45.0	68.6	83.6	92.2	1.0	1,159	18.4
35-39	5.5	42.7	68.2	82.6	93.8	0.3	1,312	18.5
40-44	5.0	44.8	70.6	85.3	93.1	0.1	1,220	18.4
45-49	8.2	37.4	66.2	82.0	92.9	0.1	899	18.8
20-49	6.0	43.1	69.2	na	na	3.8	7,707	18.5
25-49	6.3	43.4	69.3	83.6	93.0	1.2	6,067	18.5
15-24	4.8	na	na	na	na	43.0	3,599	а
				MEN				
15-19	3.4	na	na	na	na	73.3	975	а
20-24	3.4	28.3	58.0	na	na	16.8	671	19.4
25-29	3.8	27.9	60.0	79.9	89.0	4.0	558	19.3
30-34	2.7	30.0	56.1	70.7	90.0	0.8	438	19.5
35-39	4.5	25.3	48.6	66.3	84.8	1.4	437	20.1
40-44	3.0	18.7	44.2	65.9	83.2	0.1	462	20.4
45-49	1.4	20.2	44.3	63.7	80.4	0.0	367	20.4
20-49	3.2	25.5	52.8	na	na	5.0	2,932	19.8
25-49	3.2	24.7	51.3	70.0	85.8	1.4	2,261	19.9
15-24	3.4	na	na	na	na	50.3	1,646	а
20-54	3.1	24.6	51.8	na	na	4.6	3,210	19.9
25-54	3.1	23.6	50.2	69.2	85.1	1.4	2,539	20.0

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

#### Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

	Women age		Men age	
Background characteristic	20-49	25-49	20-54	25-54
Residence				
Urban	19.4	19.3	а	20.1
Rural	17.8	17.8	19.7	19.9
Province				
Bulawayo	19.4	19.3	19.5	19.7
Manicaland	18.1	18.1	а	20.9
Mashonaland Central	17.7	17.7	19.6	19.7
Mashonaland East	18.4	18.4	а	20.5
Mashonaland West	18.1	18.1	19.9	20.0
Matabeleland North	18.0	18.1	18.8	19.1
Matabeleland South	18.0	17.9	19.2	19.3
Midlands	18.3	18.3	19.3	19.5
Masvingo	18.4	18.4	а	20.3
Harare	19.7	19.5	20.0	19.9
Education				
No education	16.5	16.4	*	*
Primary	16.9	16.9	19.3	19.5
Secondary	18.7	18.7	19.8	19.9
More than secondary	а	21.7	а	21.0
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	17.3	17.4	19.5	19.7
Second	17.7	17.7	19.6	19.9
Middle	18.2	18.2	20.0	20.1
Fourth	18.9	18.8	19.9	19.9
Highest	20.0	19.9	а	20.4
Total	18.5	18.5	19.9	20.0

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 2023-24

 $\mathsf{a}$  = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

## Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Timing of la					
			One or	Never had		
	Within the last	Within 1	more	sexual		Number of
Background characteristic	4 weeks	year <sup>1</sup>	years	intercourse	Total	women
Age						
15-19	17.0	11.3	3.9	67.8	100.0	1,959
20-24	56.5	22.6	7.7	13.2	100.0	1,640
25-29	69.9	21.3	5.0	3.8	100.0	1,477
30-34	72.7	21.9	4.4	1.0	100.0	1,159
35-39	69.6	20.1	10.0	0.3	100.0	1,312
40-44	69.9	18.0	12.1	0.1	100.0	1,220
45-49	63.1	17.4	19.4	0.1	100.0	899
Marital status						
Never married	5.1	15.4	7.8	71.7	100.0	2,257
Married or living together	84.6	13.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	5,957
Divorced/separated/widowed	21.4	43.2	35.4	0.0	100.0	1,452
Duration of current union <sup>2</sup>						
< 1 year	83.6	15.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	391
1-4 years	86.8	12.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,202
5-9 years	86.3	12.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,248
10-14 years	83.2	15.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	988
15-19 years	82.2	14.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	852
20-24 years	83.6	13.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	729
25+ years	84.2	13.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	547
Residence						
Urban	55.3	16.1	8.4	20.2	100.0	4,391
Rural	57.6	20.7	7.8	13.8	100.0	5,275
Province						
Bulawayo	41.0	26.2	9.7	23.1	100.0	498
Manicaland	52.8	21.0	9.0	17.2	100.0	1,237
Mashonaland Central	65.1	16.4	6.6	11.9	100.0	777
Mashonaland East	57.8	17.5	8.0	16.6	100.0	1,085
Mashonaland West	63.7	14.0	7.3	15.0	100.0	1,320
Matabeleland North	54.7	25.1	7.3	12.9	100.0	447
Matabeleland South	49.0	31.6	5.9	13.5	100.0	457
Midlands	60.0	17.1	7.1	15.7	100.0	1,159
Masvingo	50.8	22.5	8.7	18.0	100.0	945
Harare	56.9	13.9	9.2	20.0	100.0	1,742
Education						
No education	57.6	24.6	11.4	6.4	100.0	81
Primary	64.2	19.8	9.8	6.2	100.0	1,960
Secondary	54.1	18.1	7.5	20.4	100.0	6,774
More than secondary	58.3	20.0	8.6	13.0	100.0	851
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	60.8	19.7	8.1	11.4	100.0	1,659
Second	56.4	22.7	8.2	12.8	100.0	1,638
Middle	58.0	19.2	7.5	15.3	100.0	1,786
Fourth	60.3	16.0	7.7	16.1	100.0	2,208
Highest	49.1	17.1	8.8	25.0	100.0	2,375
Total	56.5	18.6	8.1	16.8	100.0	9,666

 $^{\rm 1}\,{\rm Excludes}$  women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

<sup>2</sup> Excludes women who are not currently married

## Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Timing of last sexual intercourse						
	0		One or	Never had		-	
	Within the	Within 1	more	sexual			
Background characteristic	last 4 weeks	year <sup>1</sup>	years	intercourse	Total	Number of men	
Age		•	•				
15-19	7.0	14.5	5.1	73.3	100.0	975	
20-24	38.2	31.3	13.7	16.8	100.0	671	
25-29	65.4	25.4	5.2	4.0	100.0	558	
30-34	79.2	14.2	5.8	0.8	100.0	438	
35-39	82.3	13.0	3.2	1.4	100.0	437	
40-44	89.4	7.1	3.3	0.1	100.0	462	
45-49	86.9	10.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	367	
Marital status							
Never married	15.2	24.9	10.9	49.0	100.0	1,754	
Married or living together	92.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,882	
Divorced/separated/widowed	43.1	40.9	16.0	0.0	100.0	271	
Marital duration <sup>2</sup>							
< 1 year	92.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	86	
1-4 years	89.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	313	
5-9 years	92.4	7.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	283	
10-14 years	95.1	4.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	242	
15-19 years	92.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	236	
20-24 years	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	166	
25+ years	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	61	
Married more than once	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	495	
Residence							
Urban	55.0	17.5	7.4	20.1	100.0	1,682	
Rural	54.0	17.5	5.0	23.5	100.0	2,226	
Province							
Bulawayo	52.5	20.8	4.9	21.8	100.0	179	
Manicaland	47.2	14.1	8.2	30.5	100.0	460	
Mashonaland Central	60.6	14.6	4.7	20.1	100.0	330	
Mashonaland East	48.4	18.6	8.9	24.1	100.0	449	
Mashonaland West	59.7	18.6	4.3	17.4	100.0	576	
Matabeleland North	59.0	23.3	3.7	14.0	100.0	192	
Matabeleland South	49.7	26.6	5.3	18.4	100.0	204	
Midlands	59.5	13.7	2.9	23.8	100.0	476	
Masvingo	49.7	20.4	2.1	27.8	100.0	347	
Harare	55.4	15.4	10.1	19.0	100.0	694	
Education							
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	23	
Primary	58.0	17.2	5.3	19.6	100.0	769	
Secondary	51.7	17.7	5.8	24.7	100.0	2,740	
More than secondary	67.9	16.5	8.4	7.2	100.0	376	
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	61.1	14.7	4.1	20.0	100.0	629	
Second	54.1	17.7	5.8	22.4	100.0	708	
Middle	53.1	16.5	4.6	25.8	100.0	802	
Fourth	54.3	19.8	6.9	19.0	100.0	915	
Highest	51.3	17.8	8.1	22.8	100.0	853	
Total 15-49	54.5	17.5	6.0	22.0	100.0	3,907	
50-54	81.1	13.0	5.3	0.6	100.0	278	
Total 15-54	56.2	17.2	6.0	20.6	100.0	4,185	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

<sup>2</sup> Excludes men who are not currently married

## Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The current total fertility rate in Zimbabwe is 3.9 children per woman, a slight decline from 4.0 children per woman in the 2015 ZDHS.
- Birth intervals: The median birth interval in Zimbabwe has increased from 43.5 months in 2015 to 47.4 months in 2023-24 ZDHS
- Menopause: The percentage of women who are menopausal ranges from 3% among those age 30–34 to 39% among those age 48–49.
- *Median age at first birth:* The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 is 20.1 years.

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 (because of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, teenage pregnancy, and abortion rates.

## 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 pregnancy histories provided by women. *Sample:* Women age 15–49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Zimbabwe is 3.9 children per woman (**Table 5.1**). Childbearing peaks at age 20-24 (203 births per 1,000 women) and drops thereafter. Rural women have 1.5 more children, on average, than urban women (TFR of 4.6 versus 3.1 children).<sup>1</sup>

**Trends:** Since the 1994 ZDHS, the TFR has declined by 0.4 births, from 4.3 children to 3.9 children per woman in the 2023-24 ZDHS (**Figure 5.1**). Information on trends in age-specific fertility rates during 5-year periods preceding the survey is presented in **Table 5.3.1**, and information on trends in age-specific and total fertility rates across several ZDHS surveys is presented in **Table 5.3.2** and **Figure 5.2**.

1

# Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence and Age

TFR for the 3 years before each survey



## Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR decreases from 5.1 children among women with primary education to 2.6 children among women with more than a secondary education. (**Table 5.2**)
- The TFR decreases with increasing household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have on average, 2.9 more children than women in the highest



quintile (5.5 versus 2.6 children) (**Figure 5.3**).

## Figure 5.3 Fertility by household wealth



The total fertility rate ranges from a low of 2.7 children in Bulawayo to a high of 4.7 children in Mashonaland Central (**Map 5.1**).

#### Figure 5.2 Trends in Age-specific Fertility Rates



### Map 5.1 Total fertility rate by province

## 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. Overall, all women age 15–49 have an average of 2.3 children, while currently married women have an average of 3.0 children. The mean number of children born to all women age 45–49—those who are most likely to no longer be fertile—is 4.1 children. Among currently married women in the same age group, the mean number is 4.3 children. 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

Short birth intervals (less than 24 months) are associated with an increased risk of death for both the mother and her child. The median birth interval in Zimbabwe is 47.4 months. Eleven percent of nonfirst births occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth, and 5% occurred less than 18 months after the preceding birth (**Table 5.5** and **Figure 5.4**).

#### Figure 5.4 Birth intervals



**Trends:** Birth intervals decreased between 2010–11 and 2015, with the median interval decreasing by over 3 months (from 47.1 to 43.7 months), it then increased to 47.4 months in the 2023-24 ZDHS. The proportion of children born after an interval of less than 18 months was 4% from 1994 to 2015 and it slightly increased to 5% in 2023-24.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to older women have longer intervals than births to younger women. Among women age 40-49, the median number of months since the preceding live birth is 66.5 months, compared to a median of 39.3 months among women age 20-29.
- The median birth interval ranges from 41.5 months in Manicaland to 54.4 months in Matabeleland North.
- Birth intervals are longer by about 13 months for births to women with more than secondary education compared to women with primary education (57.5 months versus 44.9 months).
- Births to women in wealthier households have longer birth intervals. The median birth interval in the highest wealth quintile is more than 10 months longer than in the lowest quintile (52.4 months versus 42.0 months).

## 5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

## Postpartum amenorrhea

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of menstruation.

#### Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

## Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

## Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

## Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth 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 amenorrhea and abstinence from sexual intercourse may protect them from pregnancy for longer periods. Eighty-eight percent of women in Zimbabwe who gave birth in the 3 years preceding the survey are insusceptible to pregnancy during the first 2 months after a birth because they are amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining (**Table 5.6**). The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 4.5 months, and women abstain from sexual intercourse for a median of 2.4 months. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth (still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining) for a median of 11.9 months.

**Trends:** The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea decreased from 13.0 months in 2015 to 4.5 months in 2023–24. The duration of postpartum abstinence slightly decreased from 2.6 months in 2015 to 2.4 months in 2023–24. Overall, the median duration of postpartum insusceptibility declined from 14.2 months in 2015 to 11.9 months in 2023–24.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The duration of postpartum insusceptibility is longer among rural than urban women (12.5 months and 8.1 months, respectively) (**Table 5.7**).
- With the exception of the highest wealth quintile, the duration of postpartum insusceptibility generally decreases as wealth increases, from 13.7 months in the lowest quintile to 5.8 months in the fourth quintile.

## 5.5 AGE AT FIRST MENSTRUATION

The age when a young woman experiences her first menstruation is an important milestone in her life. It signals the beginning of her fertile years. In Zimbabwe, the mean age at first menstruation among women age 15–49 is 14.5 years. The mean age at first menstruation is lower among women age 15–19 (13.9 years) than among women in the older age groups (14.4 to 14.9 years) (**Table 5.8**).

## 5.6 ARRIVAL OF MENOPAUSE

#### 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, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated. **Sample:** Women age 30–49

Once women reach menopause, they are no longer able to become pregnant. Overall, 10% of women age 30-49 are menopausal. This proportion increases with age, from 3% among women age 30-34 to 39% among women age 48-49 (**Table 5.9**).

## 5.7 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 age at which a woman has her first child has an impact on her overall fertility, health, and welfare as well as the health of her child. In Zimbabwe, the median age at first birth among women age 25–49 is 20.1 years. Five percent of women age 25–49 have never had a live birth (**Table 5.10**). The median age at first birth in Zimbabwe has remained similar to that observed in the 2015 ZDHS (20.3 years).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas begin childbearing 2 years later, on average, than rural women (21.1 versus 19.4 years) (**Table 5.11**).
- Highly educated women have their first child later than other women. Women with more than secondary education begin childbearing about 7 years later than women with no education (24.7 versus 18.0 years) (Figure 5.5)

• Women in the lowest wealth quintile have their first birth 3 years earlier, on average, than women in the highest quintile (19.0 versus 21.9 years).

#### Figure 5.5 median age at first birth by education



## 5.8 TEENAGE PREGNANCY

**Teenage pregnancy** Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant. **Sample:** Women age 15–19

In Zimbabwe, 23% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant, 17% have had a live birth, and 3% have had a pregnancy loss. Six percent of women age 15–19 reported that they are currently pregnant (**Table 5.12**). Five percent of young women and 3% of young men had sexual intercourse before age 15 (**Table 5.13**).

**Trends:** Teenage childbearing declined slightly from 19% in 2010-11 to 17% in 2015, then remained stable in 2023-24 (17%).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

 Women age 15-19 in rural areas are twice as likely to have ever been pregnant as those in urban areas (30% versus 15%) (Table 5.12) (Figure 5.6).

## Figure 5.6 Teenage pregnancy by residence

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant



 Teenage pregnancy is less common among women in the wealthiest households. Young women in the lowest wealth quintile are almost five times as likely to have ever been pregnant by age 19 than those in the highest quintile (37% versus 8%) (Figure 5.7).



• The prevalence of teenage pregnancy is highest in Mashonaland Central (37%) and lowest in Bulawayo (13%) (Map 5.2).



## Map 5.2 Teenage pregnancy by province

## 5.9 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES AND ABORTION RATES

## **Pregnancy outcomes**

Live birth:	a child who was born alive, even if for a very short time								
Stillbirth:	a child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer								
Miscarriage:	a pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks)								
Abortion:	a pregnancy that was voluntarily ended								
Sample: Pregnancies among women age 15-49 ending in the 3 years									

Eighty-six percent of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey resulted in live births, 2% ended in stillbirths, 12% were miscarriages, and less than 1% resulted in abortions (**Table 5.14**) (**Figure 5.7**).

## Figure 5.7 Pregnancy outcome



## Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of pregnancies in urban areas (16%) than in rural areas (10%) result in miscarriages.
- The percentage of pregnancies resulting in miscarriage generally increases with wealth and education. Lowest wealth quintile 9%; highest 16%; primary education 10%; more than secondary 16%.

# 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
- Table 5.4: Children ever born and living
- Table 5.5: Birth intervals
- Table 5.6: Postpartum, amenorrhea, abstinence and insusceptibility
- Table 5.7: Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility
- Table 5.8: Age at first menstruation
- Table 5.9: Menopause
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- Table 5.11: Median age at first birth
- Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy
- Table 5.13: Sexual and reproductive behaviors before age 15
- Table 5.14: Pregnancy outcomes by background characteristics

#### Table 5.1 Current fertility

Residence									
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total						
10-14	1	2	2						
15-19	69	147	111						
20-24	168	238	203						
25-29	149	184	166						
30-34	127	196	164						
35-39	77	116	99						
40-44	30	44	38						
45-49	3	3	3						
TFR(15-49)	3.1	4.6	3.9						
GFR	108	156	134						
CBR	28.4	29.4	28.9						

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-17.

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 2023-24

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	3.1	5.3	3.3
Rural	4.6	7.2	4.6
Province			
Bulawayo	27	37	3.2
Manicaland	4.6	73	4 5
Mashonaland Central	4.0 4.7	83	4.5
Mashonaland East	4.0	5.5	4.2
Mashonaland West	3.9	7.9	4.0
Matabeleland North	4 1	5.0	4 1
Matabeleland South	3.9	4.8	3.8
Midlands	4.5	5.8	4.4
Masvingo	4.0	6.8	4.1
Harare	3.0	5.5	3.3
Education	(5.0)	6.2	(5.0)
No education	(5.0)	6.3	(5.2)
Primary	5.1	6.9	4.9
Secondary	3.8	6.2	3.8
More than secondary	2.6	5.8	2.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.5	8.7	5.2
Second	4.6	7.0	4.6
Middle	4.1	7.2	4.3
Fourth	3.6	6.0	3.4
Highest	2.6	3.8	3.1
Total	3.9	6.3	4.0

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

#### Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

	Numbe	Number of years preceding survey								
Age group	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19						
10-14	1	2	3	4						
15-19	113	116	119	118						
20-24	207	193	220	199						
25-29	173	180	196	178						
30-34	161	141	165	154						
35-39	100	105	126	*						
40-44	39	46	*	*						
45-49	2	*	*	*						

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview. For the 0-4 year period, rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19.

## Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

	1988 ZDHS	1994 ZDHS	1999 ZDHS	2005-06 ZDHS	2010-11 ZDHS	2015 ZDHS	2023-24 ZDHS
Mother's age at birth	(1985-88)	(1991-94)	(1996-99)	(2002-03- 2005-06)	(2007-08- 2010-2011)	(2012-15)	(2020-21- 2023-24)
15-19	102	99	112	99	115	110	111
20-24	251	210	199	205	212	204	203
25-29	250	194	180	172	194	201	166
30-34	212	172	135	144	149	147	164
35-39	158	117	108	86	104	102	99
40-44	80	52	46	42	35	34	38
45-49	[32]	[14]	[15]	[13]	[12]	[6]	[3]
TFR (15-49)	5.4	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.9

Age specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45-49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation and are therefore displayed in brackets.

#### 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 2023-24

				Ν	umber of o	hildren e	ver born								
Age group	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
							ALL W	/OMEN							
15-19	82.7	15.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,959	0.19	0.18
20-24	28.5	39.4	24.2	6.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,640	1.13	1.03
25-29	10.6	20.1	35.6	24.1	7.0	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,477	2.06	1.94
30-34	5.8	7.5	24.6	31.4	18.6	7.8	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,159	2.92	2.74
35-39	2.2	6.4	14.7	27.0	24.3	14.2	6.1	2.7	1.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,312	3.61	3.33
40-44	1.7	4.9	10.9	24.2	24.9	15.0	9.5	4.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	100.0	1,220	4.02	3.70
45-49	2.8	4.5	13.9	18.8	22.0	17.5	10.0	5.0	2.8	0.9	1.7	100.0	899	4.09	3.71
						_									
Total	24.7	15.7	17.5	17.0	12.0	6.7	3.4	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	9,666	2.27	2.10
						CURI	RENTLY M	ARRIED V	VOMEN						
15-19	36.8	54.0	8.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	367	0.73	0.68
20-24	9.0	45.9	33.4	9.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	961	1.51	1.37
25-29	3.2	17.0	39.7	27.8	8.8	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,076	2.34	2.21
30-34	3.1	4.9	23.7	32.6	21.3	9.0	4.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	914	3.15	2.95
35-39	1.2	3.8	11.6	28.3	26.6	15.4	7.0	3.3	2.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,040	3.83	3.55
40-44	1.3	3.0	9.2	24.1	26.4	15.6	10.7	5.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	100.0	950	4.21	3.86
45-49	1.8	2.4	11.7	19.4	22.4	19.5	11.2	5.5	2.8	1.2	2.0	100.0	649	4.32	3.94
Total	5.4	16.0	21.5	22.4	16.5	9.2	4.9	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	5,957	3.01	2.78

#### Table 5.5 Birth intervals

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Percent distribution of non-first live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding live birth, and median number of months since preceding live birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Months since preceding live birth									
Background	7 17	10.22	24.25	26.47	48 50	601	Total	- Number of non-first live	Median number of months since preceding live
Characteristic	/-1/	18-23	24-35	30-47	48-59	00+	TOLAI	DIFUIS	Dirtri
Mother's age	(	(22.1)	(	(2, 2)	(2.1)	(0.0)			(27.2)
15-19	(15.9)	(28.1)	(49.3)	(3.6)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	35	(25.6)
20-29	6.4	8.1	28.4	23.6	15.4	18.2	100.0	1,769	39.3
30-39	3.2	5.1	14.8	17.0	15.6	44.2	100.0	1,769	55.0
40-49	2.5	3.0	15.1	11.2	11.2	57.0	100.0	499	66.5
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.3	6.9	20.7	19.3	14.3	33.5	100.0	2,071	46.7
Female	3.9	5.7	21.4	18.8	15.4	34.8	100.0	2,000	48.1
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	2.5	5.4	21.1	19.4	15.6	35.9	100.0	3,779	48.8
Dead	31.4	17.8	20.2	14.0	5.2	11.6	100.0	293	24.2
Birth order									
2-3	4.5	6.4	21.4	19.6	15.0	33.2	100.0	2,478	47.1
4-6	4.5	5.2	18.5	18.1	15.2	38.4	100.0	1,373	50.3
7+	6.1	12.8	33.3	18.8	10.5	18.5	100.0	221	35.2
Residence									
Urban	5.1	5.4	20.1	16.9	14.1	38.4	100.0	1,456	49.8
Rural	4.3	6.8	21.6	20.2	15.3	31.8	100.0	2,615	46.1
Province									
Bulawayo	2.7	8.6	16.8	16.5	13.1	42.3	100.0	127	53.8
Manicaland Mashonaland	5.0	9.1	24.9	20.3	13.7	27.0	100.0	618	41.5
Central	4.9	4.3	16.9	20.1	16.5	37.4	100.0	409	50.6
Mashonaland East	4.6	5.2	20.9	19.6	15.0	34.7	100.0	507	47.8
Mashonaland West	4.3	5.2	26.0	16.4	15.4	32.7	100.0	576	47.2
Matabeleland North	1.8	4.9	17.7	14.9	19.4	41.3	100.0	187	54.4
Matabeleland South	3.8	6.6	17.2	18.7	14.3	39.4	100.0	167	50.6
Midlands	5.4	7.1	21.2	21.3	14.6	30.5	100.0	553	44.5
Masvingo	3.2	7.3	18.4	21.1	14.2	35.7	100.0	379	47.9
Harare	6.1	5.3	19.7	17.6	13.9	37.4	100.0	549	49.3
Mother's education									
No education	(8.1)	(10.1)	(12.5)	(19.1)	(17.6)	(32.7)	100.0	46	(48.1)
Primary	4.8	6.6	23.7	19.0	14.2	31.8	100.0	1,112	44.9
Secondary	4.4	6.3	20.4	19.6	15.4	33.9	100.0	2,658	47.5
More than									
secondary	5.2	4.6	17.4	13.7	11.8	47.3	100.0	255	57.5
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.4	7.4	24.9	22.2	13.4	26.8	100.0	1,060	42.0
Second	4.2	7.7	21.5	20.9	15.7	29.9	100.0	797	45.5
Middle	4.4	6.4	19.1	15.3	16.7	38.1	100.0	755	50.8
Fourth	4.2	5.1	19.9	17.9	13.5	39.4	100.0	822	50.0
Highest	4.5	4.3	17.9	17.3	15.8	40.1	100.0	637	52.4
Total	4.6	6.3	21.1	19.0	14.8	34.1	100.0	4,072	47.4

Note: First-order live births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. 1

#### Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence and insusceptibility

	Percentage of b			
Months since birth	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible <sup>1</sup>	Number of births
< 2	74.7	74.2	87.6	177
2-3	52.1	30.7	62.3	198
4-5	45.0	13.6	52.0	174
6-7	45.9	12.0	51.8	207
8-9	54.7	10.7	59.7	184
10-11	45.9	6.8	50.6	183
12-13	43.0	10.7	48.6	191
14-15	34.9	7.7	40.8	204
16-17	22.8	9.1	29.5	203
18-19	23.2	6.4	28.1	154
20-21	13.1	6.3	17.4	166
22-23	4.3	4.2	8.4	189
24-25	2.0	3.1	5.1	212
26-27	2.9	4.7	7.7	170
28-29	3.3	5.3	7.9	209
30-31	1.0	0.6	1.6	190
32-33	2.4	5.2	6.8	194
34-35	0.9	3.2	3.7	198
Total	26.0	11.7	31.4	3,404
Median	4.5	2.4	11.9	na
Mean	10.4	5.3	12.4	na

Percentage of live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.

na = Not applicable

 $^{\rm 1}$  Includes live births and still births for which mothers are either still a menorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

<sup>2</sup> Includes live birth and stillbirths

#### Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence and postpartun insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence,
and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years
preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-
24

Background	Postpartum	Postpartum	Postpartum
characteristic	amenorrnea	abstinence	Insusceptibility
Mother's age			
15-29	4.5	2.4	11.9
30-49	4.5	2.3	11.9
Residence			
Urban	4.3	2.3	8.1
Rural	4.6	2.4	12.5
Province			
Bulawayo	(11.0)	(3.8)	(11.4)
Manicaland	11.1	3.1	12.1
Mashonaland Central	4.2	*	4.8
Mashonaland East	4.1	*	13.6
Mashonaland West	4.5	*	12.3
Matabeleland North	7.5	*	(11.8)
Matabeleland South	(3.3)	(4.5)	(8.5)
Midlands	4.4	*	6.0
Masvingo	6.4	*	13.2
Harare	*	*	4.2
Mother's education			
Primary	10.8	(2.0)	12.6
Secondary	4.5	2.5	11.4
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.6	(2.6)	13.7
Second	9.8	(2.4)	11.1
Middle	3.9	(2.1)	11.1
Fourth	4.1	(2.4)	5.8
Highest	3.8	(2.4)	7.2
Total	4.5	2.4	11.9

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status).

 $^{1}$  Includes births for which mothers are either still a menorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

## Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation

Age at menarche													
									Percentag				Number of
									e who				women
									have				who have
									never			Mean age	ever
Curre								Don't	menstruat		Number of	at	menstruat
nt age	≤10	11	12	13	14	15	≥16	know	ed	Total	women	menarche	ed1
15-19	1.0	2.7	11.4	23.1	25.9	23.6	9.9	0.1	2.3	100.0	1,959	13.9	1,911
20-24	1.2	1.7	9.7	17.0	21.1	22.7	26.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,640	14.4	1,635
25-29	0.6	2.0	8.9	18.8	22.4	22.4	24.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,477	14.4	1,471
30-34	0.3	1.2	8.3	17.1	22.8	21.3	28.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,159	14.6	1,154
35-39	0.5	1.1	6.5	15.5	22.0	24.8	29.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,312	14.7	1,305
40-44	0.4	1.2	5.3	16.5	21.8	23.1	30.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,220	14.8	1,213
45-49	0.1	0.7	6.8	13.5	19.4	24.2	33.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	899	14.9	879
									_				
Total	0.7	1.7	8.5	18.0	22.5	23.1	24.6	0.5	0.5	100.0	9,666	14.5	9,569

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by age at menarche, and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Zimbabwe 2023-24

<sup>1</sup> Number of women who gave a numeric response

#### Table 5.9 Menopause

Age	Percentage menopausa I <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
Age		
30-34	3.4	1,159
35-39	4.5	1,312
40-41	6.9	553
42-43	8.6	449
44-45	12.0	407
46-47	23.4	383
48-49	38.6	326
Total	9.6	4,590

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Zimbabwe 2023-24

<sup>1</sup> Percentage of women who 1) are not pregnant, and 2) have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrhoeic, and 3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: a) whose last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, or b) declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or c) have never menstruated

## Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth by exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and
median age at first live birth, according to current age, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Perc							
						Percentage		Median
						who have		age at
						never had a	Number of	first live
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	live birth	women	birth
15-19	0.6	na	na	na	na	82.7	1,959	а
20-24	1.4	21.8	48.8	na	na	28.5	1,640	а
25-29	1.5	24.3	51.2	71.0	84.6	10.6	1,477	19.9
30-34	1.8	24.9	48.9	69.6	84.2	5.8	1,159	20.1
35-39	1.8	22.5	47.4	68.1	85.8	2.2	1,312	20.2
40-44	2.1	21.2	50.4	71.2	86.5	1.7	1,220	20.0
45-49	3.2	20.5	46.1	68.2	84.4	2.8	899	20.3
20-49	1.8	22.6	49.0	na	na	9.9	7,707	а
25-49	2.0	22.8	49.0	69.7	85.1	4.9	6,067	20.1

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

## Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first live birth among women age 20-49 and age 25-49 years, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Packground characteristic	women	women
Background characteristic	age 20-49	age 25-49
Residence		
Urban	а	21.1
Rural	19.3	19.4
Province		
Bulawayo	а	21.2
Manicaland	19.8	19.9
Mashonaland Central	19.0	19.0
Mashonaland Fast	19.8	19.9
Mashonaland West	19 5	19.5
Matabeleland North	19.7	19.8
Matabeleland South	19.8	19.8
Midlands	19.8	19.9
Masvingo	20.0	20.0
Harare	20.0 a	21.6
	4	
Education		
No education	18.1	18.0
Primary	18.5	18.6
Secondary	а	20.2
More than secondary	а	24.7
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	18.8	19.0
Second	19.1	19.2
Middle	19.7	19.7
Fourth	а	20.5
Highest	а	21.9
Total	а	20.1

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

#### Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Pe				
	Have ever	Have ever had		Have ever	Number
	had a live	a pregnancy	Are currently	been	of
Background characteristic	birth	loss <sup>1</sup>	pregnant	pregnant	women
Age					
15	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.6	400
16	5.4	1.7	5.1	12.0	423
17	13.5	1.8	5.7	19.5	369
18	27.5	4.6	9.2	36.6	402
19	41.2	6.3	7.5	47.7	365
Decidence					
Kesidence	11.0	2.1	2.5	14.0	963
Urban	11.0	3.1	2.5	14.6	862
Rurai	22.2	2.9	8.1	29.9	1,097
Province					
Bulawayo	11.1	1.0	1.3	12.9	111
Manicaland	14.5	1.8	7.2	20.5	255
Mashonaland Central	29.0	4.5	9.5	37.2	142
Mashonaland East	14.4	4.3	5.0	20.8	215
Mashonaland West	25.4	3.5	6.3	30.9	255
Matabeleland North	18.6	1.1	7.2	25.3	92
Matabeleland South	18.7	3.1	7.0	25.7	99
Midlands	21.2	2.7	6.4	27.5	237
Masvingo	14.1	0.9	5.1	19.4	231
Harare	10.4	4.8	2.9	16.4	323
Education					
No education	*	*	*	*	6
Primary	38.0	6.0	10.6	47.3	258
Secondary	14.2	2.5	4.8	19.6	1,674
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	21
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	28.7	2.2	9.8	36.9	320
Second	20.7	5 x	2.0 & 5	32.5	326
Middle	20.9	4 3	6.6	29.0	389
Fourth	12.7	2.8	4 2	18.0	417
Highest	7.0	0.7	1.3	8.0	497
<b>T</b>	47.0	2.0	5.0	22.2	1.050
I OTAI	17.3	3.0	5.6	23.2	1,959

<sup>1</sup> Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion

#### Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15

Among women and men age 15-19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, and percentage or women who have ever been pregnant before age 15, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Birthed/fathere d a live birth before age 15	Have ever been pregnant before age 15	Number
Women Men	4.5 3.4	2.4 0.0	0.6 0.0	2.4 na	1,959 975

na = Not applicable

#### Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Pregnancy outcome						
Background characteristic	Live birth	Stillbirth <sup>1</sup>	Miscarriage <sup>2</sup>	Abortion	Total	Number of pregnancies
Age at pregnancy outcome						
<20	84.5	1.7	13.6	0.2	100.0	731
20-24	88.6	1.4	10.0	0.1	100.0	1,096
25-34	86.9	1.6	11.2	0.3	100.0	1,464
35-44	80.2	2.4	17.4	0.0	100.0	653
45-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Pregnancy order						
First	88.0	1.6	10.1	0.3	100.0	951
Second	85.6	2.0	12.1	0.3	100.0	872
Third	87.1	1.2	11.5	0.2	100.0	791
Fourth	86.2	1.5	12.2	0.0	100.0	561
Fifth or higher	81.5	2.0	16.6	0.0	100.0	778
Residence						
Urban	82.1	1.8	15.9	0.2	100.0	1.553
Rural	88.1	1.6	10.1	0.1	100.0	2,400
Province						
Bulawayo	87.7	1.3	10.6	0.4	100.0	140
Manicaland	89.4	13	93	0.0	100.0	545
Mashonaland Central	85.2	1.5	13.2	0.0	100.0	382
Mashonaland Fast	84 3	3.2	12.0	0.5	100.0	451
Mashonaland West	84 5	2.0	13.3	0.2	100.0	572
Matabeleland North	88.7	0.7	10.2	0.2	100.0	177
Matabeleland South	87.1	0.7	12.0	0.4	100.0	183
Midlands	88.2	1.3	10.1	0.0	100.0	523
Maguingo	00.2 97.2	1.5	10.1	0.4	100.0	245
Harare	87.5	1.5	17.9	0.0	100.0	633
:						
Education	(72.4)	(0,0)	(27.0)	(0,0)	100.0	40
No education	(72.1)	(0.0)	(27.9)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Primary	88.6	1.2	10.1	0.0	100.0	900
Secondary	85.4	1.9	12.6	0.2	100.0	2,/34
More than secondary	82.2	1.4	15.8	0.6	100.0	279
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	89.8	1.2	8.9	0.1	100.0	904
Second	86.3	1.8	11.6	0.3	100.0	744
Middle	85.8	2.0	12.2	0.0	100.0	754
Fourth	83.7	2.1	14.2	0.1	100.0	875
Highest	82.4	1.2	16.0	0.4	100.0	675
Total	85.7	1.7	12.4	0.2	100.0	3,953

<sup>1</sup> Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal death in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>2</sup> Miscarriages are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are fetal death in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

# Key Findings

- Desire for another Child: The proportion of currently married women who want no more children is 45% for both urban and rural areas while for men is higher in urban (34%) than in rural areas (30%)
- Limiting childbearing. The ideal family size increases from 3.1 children among women age 15-19 to 4.8 children among women age 45-49
- Unwanted biths: The proportion of births that were mistimed decreases with the mother's age, ranging from 42% of births to women less than age 20 to 5% of births to women age 40-44.
- **Total Fertility**: The total wanted fertility rate is higher among women in rural areas (4.0 children) than among those in urban areas (2.8 children).

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information suggests the direction that fertility patterns could take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, their ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, 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 birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilized 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. Forty-nine percent of currently married women in Zimbabwe would like to have another child. Among women who want another child, 16% want a child within the next 2 years, 33% would prefer to wait 2 or more years before having their next birth, and 1% want another child, but are undecided about the timing. Four in ten currently married women want no more children, and 1% are sterilised. Thus, the majority of women (78%) 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-three percent of married women with no children want to have a child soon (within 2 years), while one in ten 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 53% among those with three children to 84% 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, except 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, 45% of married women and 32% of married men age 15-49 want no more children.

**Trends:** The proportion of currently married women who want no more children was 41% in the 2010-11 ZDHS, it remained stable in 2015 and then increased to 45% in the 2023-24 ZDHS (**Figure 6.1**). The percentage among currently married men increased from 28% in 2010-11 to 31% in 2015 and then rose slightly to 32% in 2023–24.



### Figure 6.1 Trends in desire to have no more children

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of currently married women who want no more children is 45% for both urban and rural areas while for men is higher in urban (34%) than in rural areas (30%). A larger proportion of urban than rural women and men want no more children at each parity, with the exception of women with no children. Sixty-seven percent of urban women with three children do not want another child, compared with 43% of rural women (**Tables 6.2.1** and **6.2.2**).
- Fifty-four percent of currently married women in Bulawayo want no more children, compared with 42% of married women in Mashonaland West.
- The desire to limit childbearing is positively associated with wealth for both women and men. For example, 41% of men in the highest wealth quintile want to limit childbearing compared with 23% of men in the lowest quintile.

## 6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

## 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 4.4 children (**Table 6.3**). The mean ideal number is higher among the currently married population (women 4.2, men 4.9). Overall, 59% of women and 65 % 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 question. Less than 1% of women and 1% of men gave a nonnumeric answer such as "it is up to God," "any number," or "I do not know."

• **Trends:** The mean ideal family size among women increased slightly from 3.8 children in 2010-11 to 3.9 children in 2023–24. Among men, ideal family size increased from 4.3 children in 2010-11 to

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 3.9 compared with 7.9 among men with six or more children. Similarly, the mean ideal number of children among all women with one child is 3.3, compared with 6.1 among all women with six or more children (**Figure 6.3**).
- Older women want larger families. The ideal family size increases from 3.1 children among women age 15-19 to 4.8 children among women age 45-49 (**Table 6.4**).
- Women in rural areas want a larger family (4.2 children) than women in urban areas (3.5 children).

4.5 children in 2015 before decreasing to 4.4 children in 2023–24 (**Figure 6.2**).

Mean ideal number of children among

## Figure 6.2 Trends in ideal family size



# Figure 6.3 Ideal Family size by number of living children



• The ideal family size decreases with an increase in education and wealth. Women with no education prefer an ideal family size of 4.6 children compared with 3.4 children for women with more than secondary education. Similarly, women in the lowest wealth quintile prefer an ideal family size of 4.6 children for women in the highest wealth quintile.

## 6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

## Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

*Sample:* Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49; all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49

The issue of unplanned and unwanted fertility was investigated in the 2023-24 ZDHS by asking women who had births during the 5 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 5 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, 66% of all births were wanted at the time of conception, 26% were reported as mistimed (wanted later), and 8% were unwanted (**Figure 6.4**).

**Trends:** Over the past two decades, the proportion of births wanted at the time of conception has decreased slightly from 66% in 2005-06 to 65% in 2015 and then increased to 66% in 2023-24. The proportion of births that were mistimed has increased from 22% in 2005-06 to 28% in 2015 and it decreased to 26% in 2023-24. The proportion of unwanted births also declined from 13% in 2005-06 to 8% in 2015, and it remained stable in 2023-24 in 2023-24 (8%), although it peaked at 13% in 2005-06.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman has, the more likely it is that her last birth was unwanted. Two percent of first births were unwanted, compared with 5% of third births and 21% of fourth or higher order births (**Table 6.5**).
- The proportion of births that were mistimed decreases with the mother's age, ranging from 34% of births to women age 40–44 to 2% to women less than age 20.

## Figure 6.4 Fertility planning status



## 6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

### **Unwanted birth**

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

#### Wanted birth

Any birth less than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

## Wanted 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, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The wanted fertility rate signifies the level of fertility that would have prevailed if all unwanted births were prevented. The total wanted fertility rate is 3.4 children, while the actual fertility rate is 3.9 children; thus, on average, women are having 0.5 more children than they want (**Table 6.6**).

**Trends:** The wanted fertility rate in Zimbabwe increased from 3.5 children per woman in 2010-11 to 3.6 in 2015 and it then declined to 3.4 children per woman in the 2023-24 ZDHS. The gap between wanted fertility rate and actual fertility rate slightly declined from 0.6 children in 2010-11 to 0.5 children 2023-24. (**Figure 6.5**).

## Patterns by background characteristics

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



- The total wanted fertility rate is higher among women in rural areas (4.0 children) than among those in urban areas (2.8 children).
- The wanted fertility rate is higher among women in Manicaland (4.0 children) compared with Bulawayo (2.2 children) than among women in the other provinces.
- The wanted fertility rate decreases with an increase in education and wealth. For women with primary education (4.5 children) the wanted fertility rate is higher than those with more than secondary education (2.4 children). Similarly, wanted fertility for women in the lowest wealth quintile (4.7 children) is higher than those in the highest wealth quintile (2.4 children).

# LIST OF TABLES

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

- Table 6.1: Fertility preferences according to number of living children
- Table 6.2.1: Desire to limit childbearing: Women
- Table 6.2.2: Desire to limit childbearing: Men
- Table 6.3: Ideal number of children according to number of living children
- Table 6.4: Mean ideal number of children
- Table 6.5: Fertility planning status
- Table 6.6: Wanted fertility rates

#### Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to 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 2023-24

Number of living children									
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total 15-49	Total 15-54
WOMEN									
Have another soon <sup>2</sup>	82.8	25.4	16.7	11.2	6.2	4.1	2.3	15.7	na
Have another later <sup>3</sup>	4.4	63.0	50.9	26.9	13.0	9.5	6.3	32.8	na
Have another, undecided when	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	na
Undecided	1.6	2.2	4.7	5.6	4.0	2.0	4.1	4.0	na
Want no more	2.8	6.7	25.3	52.5	73.3	80.0	84.4	44.1	na
Sterilised₄	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.2	na
Declared infecund	8.0	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.3	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	228	1,024	1,416	1,405	995	500	389	5,957	na
MEN									
Have another soon <sup>2</sup>	84.1	32.5	24.2	20.1	12.1	9.8	11.2	22.6	21.3
Have another later <sup>3</sup>	4.9	62.1	53.5	40.6	27.6	27.4	25.5	41.3	37.3
Have another, undecided when	3.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
Undecided	1.1	0.1	3.3	4.8	6.1	3.5	4.3	3.5	3.5
Want no more	4.1	4.9	17.2	33.8	52.2	59.3	59.0	31.4	36.8
Sterilised₄	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Declared infecund	2.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	71	353	396	410	308	182	161	1,882	2,132

na=Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> The number of living children includes a woman's the current pregnancy.

<sup>2</sup> Wants next birth within 2 years

<sup>3</sup> Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

<sup>4</sup> Includes both female and male sterilization

<sup>5</sup> 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 2023-24

	Number of living children								
Background characteristic	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	
Residence									
Urban	3.5	7.1	31.0	66.8	82.9	93.5	(89.2)	45.1	
Rural	2.0	6.6	20.7	43.2	71.2	79.4	86.0	45.4	
Province									
Bulawayo	*	86	39.1	72 7	87 5	*	*	53.6	
Manicaland	*	4.2	21.2	45 5	70.8	68.4	68 1	43.1	
Mashonaland Central	*	5.4	20.8	46.0	65.7	75.2	89.6	43.4	
Mashonaland Fast	*	7.8	19.3	51.5	81.9	87.6	(93.5)	47.1	
Mashonaland West	(0.0)	9.6	23.1	45.8	73.1	84.2	(94.9)	42.2	
Matabeleland North	*	8.0	38.4	56.3	74.3	(87.0)	(83.0)	50.1	
Matabeleland South	*	8.2	29.3	65.8	77.7	*	*	48.8	
Midlands	*	6.8	22.9	47.9	77.3	86.4	85.6	44.8	
Masvingo	(3.2)	8.8	32.2	51.9	75.2	90.6	98.1	51.3	
Harare	(8.1)	5.4	28.6	69.8	77.8	*	*	42.5	
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	61.2	
Primary	(11.4)	123	21.9	40.0	69.4	76.4	84 2	51.2	
Secondary	16	56	23.5	40.0 54 7	76 8	86.3	90.0	42.0	
More than secondary	(0.0)	7.0	44.5	82.7	86.4	*	*	50.6	
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	(0.0)	7.6	14.1	31.8	61.6	73.2	81.3	40.4	
Second	(2.1)	8.4	20.7	42.2	74.2	78.1	82.6	46.8	
Middle	(2.3)	4.2	24.9	54.4	75.7	84.5	95.0	47.6	
Fourth	2.5	6.9	22.6	58.5	78.4	94.5	(98.2)	40.8	
Highest	5.9	7.2	40.1	74.5	88.5	96.6	*	51.6	
Total	2.8	6.8	25.9	54.0	75.2	82.5	86.3	45.3	

Note: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children. <sup>1</sup> The number of living children includes a woman's 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 2023-24

	Number of living children								
Background characteristic	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	
Residence									
Urban	(2.8)	5.5	25.7	40.9	68.0	72.0	(61.3)	33.9	
Rural	(6.2)	4.2	10.0	27.8	42.2	55.0	58.5	29.9	
Province									
Bulawavo	*	*	(15.9)	(36.7)	*	*	*	34.6	
Manicaland	*	(2.8)	(16.6)	(27.9)	*	*	*	34.6	
Mashonaland Central	*	(7.8)	(11.2)	(24.3)	(45.8)	(49.5)	*	30.3	
Mashonaland East	*	(6.4)	(15.8)	(35.9)	(65.5)	*	*	35.5	
Mashonaland West	*	(2.5)	17.6	37.5	(62.0)	(54.4)	(50.3)	33.2	
Matabeleland North	*	(0.0)	(11.9)	(28.9)	(40.2)	*	*	27.8	
Matabeleland South	*	*	(20.4)	(16.0)	*	*	*	28.9	
Midlands	*	(3.7)	(9.8)	(32.8)	(36.6)	*	(53.1)	28.3	
Masvingo	*	(2.2)	(16.3)	(37.8)	(38.9)	*	*	28.6	
Harare	*	(7.9)	(28.8)	(40.4)	(62.0)	*	*	31.1	
Education									
Primary	*	8.8	10.5	20.4	38.2	49.5	70.8	30.4	
Secondary	(5.6)	2.2	16.1	34.5	52.9	62.9	49.5	29.9	
More than secondary	*	12.7	35.0	(52.3)	(81.7)	*	*	42.9	
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	*	(5.8)	1.7	24.5	26.4	(41.4)	54.2	23.2	
Second	*	1.7	11.0	26.6	45.6	(67.0)	(52.9)	31.7	
Middle	*	4.2	12.9	26.9	47.4	(58.4)	(60.9)	30.0	
Fourth	*	6.0	20.8	37.6	68.0	(64.1)	*	31.7	
Highest	*	5.5	34.2	46.8	72.6	(80.5)	*	40.9	
Total 15-49	4.1	4.9	17.7	33.9	52.8	59.3	59.0	31.6	
50-54	*	*	*	(84.3)	78.5	(76.2)	76.2	77.5	
Total 15-54	4.0	5.3	20.6	38.8	57.0	62.9	64.3	37.0	

Note: 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 according to number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 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 2023-24

		Number of living children						
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
WOMEN <sup>1</sup>								
0	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9
1	2.9	3.8	2.4	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.2
2	28.7	16.5	13.1	8.9	7.1	4.6	4.7	15.0
3	33.1	38.0	19.7	15.9	8.0	10.2	3.9	22.6
4	24.2	30.0	44.5	39.8	33.7	21.8	21.5	32.7
5	5.8	8.0	12.8	19.7	21.5	25.3	12.5	13.3
6+	2.9	3.4	6.6	13.6	28.1	37.1	55.5	13.1
Non-numeric responses	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,285	1,634	1,842	1,720	1,164	579	442	9,666
Mean ideal number of children								
for women 15-49: <sup>2</sup>								
All women	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.2	6.1	3.9
Number of women	2,279	1,634	1,839	1,717	1,158	577	438	9,642
Currently married women	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.2	6.1	4.2
Number of currently married								
women	227	1,024	1,413	1,402	990	498	385	5,940
MEN <sup>3</sup>								
0	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
1	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
2	14.8	9.9	9.7	3.7	3.9	1.8	0.7	10.2
3	28.4	32.3	19.2	12.9	5.6	4.4	2.7	21.8
4	30.4	29.5	36.4	29.5	26.7	12.6	8.5	28.8
5	14.6	16.6	20.2	31.1	29.9	35.1	10.8	19.6
6+	7.8	9.9	12.1	20.6	32.4	45.3	74.2	16.8
Non-numeric responses	1.9	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7	3.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,819	479	471	454	326	189	170	3,907
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-49:²								
All men	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.9	7.9	4.4
Number of men	1,785	478	467	451	322	188	165	3,855
Currently married men	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.9	7.9	4.9
Number of currently married								
men	71	353	392	408	305	181	156	1,865
Mean ideal number of children								
for men 15-54:2								
All men	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.9	7.8	4.5
Number of men	1,792	491	486	501	386	236	236	4,127
Currently married men	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.9	7.8	5.0
Number of currently married								
men	73	359	407	452	364	229	224	2,109

<sup>1</sup> The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.

<sup>2</sup> Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

<sup>3</sup> 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

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women <sup>1</sup>
Age		
15-19	3.1	1,954
20-24	3.5	1,638
25-29	3.7	1,470
30-34	4.0	1,157
35-39	4.3	1,308
40-44	4.6	1,216
45-49	4.8	898
Residence		
Urban	3.5	4,386
Rural	4.2	5,256
Province		
Bulawayo	3.1	496
Manicaland	4.4	1,232
Mashonaland Central	4.2	772
Mashonaland East	3.9	1,084
Mashonaland West	4.0	1,315
Matabeleland North	3.9	447
Matabeleland South	3.5	456
Midlands	3.9	1,157
Masvingo	4.1	942
Harare	3.5	1,740
Education		
No education	4.6	81
Primary	4.8	1,947
Secondary	3.7	6,764
More than secondary	3.4	851
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.6	1,651
Second	4.3	1,632
Middle	4.0	1,782
Fourth	3.6	2,206
Highest	3.3	2,371
Total	3.9	9,642

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

<sup>1</sup> Number of women who gave a numeric response

#### Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies to women age 15-49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth; and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes to women age 15-49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to type of pregnancy outcome, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Planning status of pregnancy outcome								
				-	Number of				
	Wanted	Wanted	Wanted no		pregnancy				
Characteristic	then	later	more	Total	outcomes <sup>1</sup>				
LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENT PREGNANCIES									
Birth order									
1	66.8	31.4	1.8	100.0	1,101				
2	69.8	28.3	1.9	100.0	993				
3	70.8	24.0	5.2	100.0	786				
4+	59.0	20.1	20.9	100.0	1,118				
Mother's age at hirth <sup>2</sup>									
	55 7	42 1	2.2	100.0	719				
20-24	65.8	32.5	1 7	100.0	1 144				
25-29	73 5	21.4	5.1	100.0	823				
30-34	71.1	16.0	13.0	100.0	677				
35-39	64.5	15.7	19.8	100.0	475				
40-44	61.2	5.2	33.5	100.0	154				
45-49	*	*	*	100.0	6				
					-				
Total	66.1	26.0	7.8	100.0	3,999				
	ALL PREGNAN	ICY OUTCOM	ES						
Pregnancy outcome type									
Current pregnancies	63.8	28.3	7.9	100.0	609				
Live births	66.6	25.6	7.8	100.0	3,389				
Stillbirths	51.4	38.3	10.3	100.0	66				
Miscarriages	71.7	19.1	9.2	100.0	490				
Abortions	*	*	*	100.0	7				
Total	66.5	25.5	8.0	100.0	4,562				

Note: A pregnancy outcome refers to a miscarriage, abortion, live birth or stillbirth. Some pregnancies produce multiple outcomes, for example in the case of twins. In this table, each pregnancy outcome is counted individually. Therefore, a pregnancy will be counted more than once if it produces multiple births (live births or stillbirths). Current pregnancies, miscarriages, and abortions are always counted as one pregnancy outcome.

<sup>1</sup> For pregnancies that resulted in multiple outcomes (for example, twins), each outcome is counted individually.

<sup>2</sup> For current pregnancies, the maternal age at birth is estimated as the mother's expected age at the time of the birth.

## Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Total	
	wanted	Total
Background	fertility	fertility
characteristic	rates	rate
Residence		
Urban	2.8	3.1
Rural	4.0	4.6
Province		
Bulawayo	2.2	2.7
Manicaland	4.0	4.6
Mashonaland Central	4.1	4.7
Mashonaland East	3.6	4.0
Mashonaland West	3.4	3.9
Matabeleland North	3.5	4.1
Matabeleland South	3.3	3.9
Midlands	3.8	4.5
Masvingo	3.4	4.0
Harare	2.8	3.0
Education		
No education	(4.4)	(5.0)
Primary	4.5	5.1
Secondary	3.3	3.8
More than secondary	2.4	2.6
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.7	5.5
Second	3.9	4.6
Middle	3.6	4.1
Fourth	3.2	3.6
Highest	2.4	2.6
Total	3.4	3.9

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. 7

# **Key Findings**

- Knowledge of contraception: Knowledge of modern contraception is almost universal, 99% for both all women and all men reporting knowing at least one method of modern contraceptive method.
- Contraceptive Use: Fifty-four percent of all women report current use of a family planning method, and 53% use a modern method. The most popular contraceptive method is the pill, currently used by 27% of all women.
- Seventy percent of currently married women report current use of a family planning method, and 69% use a modern method. The most popular contraceptive method is the pill, currently used by 40% of currently married women.
- Contraceptive discontinuation: The leading reasons for method discontinuation are the desire to become pregnant (37%), changes in menstrual bleeding (12%) other side effects/ health concerns (10%), and method failure (9%).
- Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied: Demand for family planning satisfied by the use of modern methods among both all women and currently married women is 87%
- Unmet need for family planning: Unmet need for family planning among all women decreased from 8% in 2015 to 7% in 2023-24 while the unmet need for currently married women has decreased from 10% in 2015 to 9% in 2024. If all currently married women with an unmet need for family planning were to use a contraceptive method, the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods in Zimbabwe would increase from 69% to 79% while the modern contraceptive prevalence rate for all women would increase from 52% to 61%.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

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 2023-24 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 National Health Strategy (2021 - 2025) (Ministry of Health and Child Care 2020) and the economic blueprint, National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1 2021-2025) (Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion 2020).

# 7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is almost universal in Zimbabwe, with 99% of all women and men age 15-49 knowing at least one method (modern or traditional), and 99% of all women and men knowing at least one modern method (**Table 7.1**). Zimbabwean women age 15-49 knew a mean of 8.9 contraceptive methods, while men age 15-49 knew a mean of 7.8 contraceptive methods. More than 90% of women and men age 15-49 knew about pills, male condoms, and female condoms. Male sterilization was the least-known modern contraceptive method among women and men (36% and 33%, respectively).

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

# **Contraceptive prevalence**

Percentage of women 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

# Modern methods

Include male and female sterilization, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and the lactational amenorrhea method.

Overall, 70% of currently married women report current use of a contraceptive method and 69% use a modern method (**Figure 7.1**). Among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-49, 75% use a contraceptive method and 74% use a modern method.

The most commonly used methods among currently married women are the pill (40%), and injectables and implants (12% each). Two percent of currently married women use male condoms or IUCD. One percent of currently married women use a traditional method, mostly withdrawal. Among sexually active unmarried women, male condoms are the most commonly used method (22%), followed by implants (19%), and pills (16%) (**Table 7.3**).

**Trends:** Between 1988 and 2023-24, use of modern contraceptive methods among currently married women in Zimbabwe has increased substantially from 36% to 69% (**Figure 7.2**). The use of traditional contraceptive methods declined from 7% in 1988 to 1% in 2023-24. Use of modern contraceptive methods among all women increased from 27% in 1988 to 53% in 2023-24. (**Table 7.4.1**).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban married women are more likely to use modern contraceptives than rural married women (71% versus 67%) (Table 7.4.2)
- By province, modern contraceptive use among currently married women ranges from 64% in Manicaland to 73% in Matabeleland North.

In Zimbabwe, female sterilisation is uncommon (1% among all women) (**Table 7.3**). Among women who have been sterilized, the median age of sterilization is 34.5 years (**Table 7.5**).

#### Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use



## Figure 7.2: Trends in contraceptive use





# Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press and Implants

Among women age 15–49 who use injectables as their most effective method, 8% use subcutaneous depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA-SC)/Sayana Press (**Table 7.6.1**). Ninety-nine percent of Sayana Press users receive their injections from a health care provider, while 1% self-inject. Women age 15-19 are the most frequent users of DMPA-SC (16%). Among women age 15-49 who use implants, 16% reported having one rod (Implanon) inserted the last time, and 81% reported having two rods (Jadelle) inserted (**Table 7.6.2**).

# 7.1.1 Use of Emergency Contraception

Three percent of women age 15–49 used emergency contraception in the 12 months preceding the survey. Five percent of urban women use emergency contraception, as compared with 1% of rural women (**Table 7.7**).

# 7.1.2 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Only 11% of women age 15–49 correctly reported that a woman is most at risk of pregnancy if she has intercourse halfway between two menstrual periods (**Table 7.8**), indicating a general lack of awareness about fertility among women. Knowledge of the fertile period is highest among women age 40–44 (13%) and lowest among women age 15–19 (9%) (**Table 7.8**).

# 7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

## Source of modern contraceptives

The 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

Cample. Women age 15 45 currently using a modern contraceptive

Sixty-six percent of all modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the public sector, with rural health centres being the most common public sector source (33%). Twenty-six percent of modern contraceptive users obtain their method from the private medical sector sources, while 4% obtain their methods from a mission hospital/clinic. The proportion of women who got modern contraceptives from retail and other sources was 2% each. Government hospitals are the leading provider of female sterilisation (56%) (Table 7.9 and Figure 7.3).

# Figure 7.3 Source of modern contraceptive methods





## Use of Social Marketing Brand Pills and Condoms

Among female users of the pill, 72% use Lofemenal control, followed by Ovrette Secure (28%). Among users of male condoms, Protector Plus and Panther/Blue Gold are the most commonly used brands (43% and 37%, respectively) (**Table 7.10**).

# 7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

## Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed about their method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about 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

Fifty-one percent of women using modern contraceptives reported being informed about the side effects and potential issues of their chosen method, and 53% were told what to do if they experienced any side effects. Additionally, 64% were informed about alternative contraceptive methods. Overall, 41% of women made a fully informed choice, meaning they received all three types of information (**Table 7.11**). Women using IUCD (67%) were most likely to report receiving all three types of information, followed by women using implants (55%) and women using injectables (40%).

## 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 experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Of the contraceptive episodes experienced by women age 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey, 24% were discontinued within 12 months. In 8% of discontinuations, women switched to another contraceptive method (**Table 7.12**). Across all methods of contraception, the most common reason for discontinuation was the desire to become pregnant (37%) (**Table 7.13**).

# 7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

# Unmet need for family planning

Percentage of women who:

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic 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 amenorrheic and their most recent birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

## Met need for family planning

Current contraceptive use (any method).

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

Unmet need for family planning + met need (current contraceptive use [any method]) Demand for family planning:

Current contraceptive use (any method)

Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied:

## Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

Current contraceptive use (any modern method)

Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

Seventy percent of currently married women age 15–49 are using a contraceptive method for either spacing (35%) or limiting (35%), meaning that their need for family planning is met. However, 9% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (5% for spacing and 4% for limiting). Eight in 10 currently married women have a demand for family planning (40% for spacing and 39% for limiting), indicating that if all married women who said they want to space or limit their children were to use family planning methods, contraceptive prevalence would increase from 70% to 79% (**Table 7.14.1**). Eighty-nine percent of currently married women have their demand for contraception satisfied, and 87% have their demand satisfied by modern methods.

Met need for family planning among all women age 15-49 is 54% (27% for both spacing and limiting). Met need for family planning among sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 is 75% (44% for spacing and 31% for limiting) (**Table 7.14.2**).

**Trends:** Figure 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 70% in 1999 to 76% in 2005-06, before decreasing to 73% percent in 2010-11. However, the demand increased to 79% in 2023-24. Contraceptive use has also increased over time resulting in the decrease in unmet need for family planning among married women from 17% in 1999, to 15 percent in 2010-11, and further to 9% in 2023-24.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for spacing is high among younger currently married women age 15-19 (14%), while unmet need for limiting childbearing is high among older women, age 45-49 (8%) (Table 7.14.1).
- Bulawayo has the highest unmet need (13%), and Harare has the lowest unmet need (6%)
- Unmet need is highest among women with primary education (11%) and lowest among women with more than secondary education (6%).
- Unmet need is also inversely associated with a woman's wealth status. Among women in the lowest wealth quintile, unmet need is 12%, compared with 6% among their counterparts in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles.

#### Figure 7.4 Trends in demand for family planning









# 7.6 DECISION MAKING ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING AND OPINION ABOUT USING FAMILY PLANNING

Almost half (49%) of currently married women reported that they usually make the decision to use or not use contraception alone, and 37% report making the decision with their partner (**Table 7.15**). The percentage of women who participate in decision making is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (90% versus 82%). Overall, 86% of women participate in decision making about family planning (**Table 7.16**).

## 7.7 PRESSURE TO BECOME PREGNANT AND FUTURE USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Four percent of currently married women age 15–49 reported that they were pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to (**Table 7.17**).

# 7.8 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES

The survey collected information on women's and men's exposure to family planning messages through various sources in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common sources of family planning

messages among women were poster/leaflets/brochures (28%), radio (26%), community meetings or events (24%). Among men, the most common sources were radio (31%), posters/leaflets/brochures (26%), and outdoor signs/billboards (23%). Forty-one percent of women and 43% of men indicated that they had no exposure to family planning messages through any of the eight specified sources in the past year (**Table 7.18.1** and **Table 7.18.2**).

# 7.9 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

## Contact of nonusers 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

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, 6% reported being visited by a community health worker who discussed family planning with them in the 12 months prior to the survey, while 13% visited a health clinic where family planning was discussed. Eighty-four percent of women indicated that they did not have any discussions about family planning with a community health worker or during a visit to a health facility in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 7.19**).

# 7.10 CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG WOMEN WHO WANT CHILDREN SOON

Women age 15–49 who want children in the next 2 years and are currently using contraception were asked why they used contraception. Sixty-three percent said they used contraception because they did not want to get pregnant right now, 10% said it was too soon since the last pregnancy, 10% said their husband/partner wants to delay or prevent pregnancy, and 5% cannot afford a pregnancy/child (**Table 7.20**).

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## 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 2023-24

		Women		Men				
		Currently	Sexually active		Currently	Sexually active		
		married	unmarried		married	unmarried		
Method	All women	women	women <sup>1</sup>	All men	men	men <sup>1</sup>		
Any method	99.2	99.8	99.8	99.2	99.9	100.0		
Any modern method	99.2	99.8	99.8	99.1	99.9	99.6		
Female sterilization	61.8	66.3	60.5	38.8	46.0	44.4		
Male sterilization	36.1	38.2	37.1	33.0	39.6	34.4		
IUCD	82.3	90.3	89.2	55.1	72.3	52.8		
Injectables	95.4	98.5	97.3	81.9	92.3	82.7		
Implants	93.7	97.5	97.9	83.0	95.1	85.2		
Pill	97.1	99.3	98.9	91.4	98.8	94.3		
Male condom	97.4	98.7	99.8	98.7	99.6	99.3		
Female condom	92.5	95.1	96.6	90.6	96.1	91.4		
Emergency contraception	57.1	54.5	73.1	58.1	62.8	60.5		
Lactational amenorrhea method								
(LAM)	46.5	53.9	46.2	27.3	38.6	23.9		
Other modern method	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Any traditional method	78.5	85.8	85.5	80.4	90.7	84.4		
Rhythm	48.0	51.8	57.2	47.9	59.6	48.7		
Withdrawal	73.8	81.6	82.3	78.6	89.1	82.0		
Other traditional method	3.5	4.1	5.2	0.4	0.7	0.7		
Mean number of methods known								
by respondents 15-49	8.9	9.3	9.4	7.8	8.9	8.0		
Number of respondents	9,666	5,957	428	3,907	1,882	383		
Mean number of methods known								
by respondents 15-54	na	na	na	7.9	9.0	8.0		
Number of respondents	na	na	na	4,185	2,132	391		

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

## Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to 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 2023-24

		Women			Men	
	Heard of	Heard of any			Heard of any	
	any	modern		Heard of any	modern	
Background characteristic	method	method <sup>1</sup>	Number	method	method <sup>1</sup>	Number
Age						
15-19	99.5	99.5	367	*	*	10
20-24	99.8	99.8	961	100.0	100.0	140
25-29	99.8	99.8	1.076	99.6	99.6	312
30-34	99.7	99.7	914	100.0	100.0	332
35-39	99.9	99.9	1,040	99.7	99.7	356
40-44	99.9	99.9	950	100.0	100.0	403
45-49	100.0	100.0	649	100.0	100.0	330
Residence						
Urban	99.8	99.8	2,459	100.0	100.0	816
Rural	99.8	99.8	3,498	99.8	99.8	1,066
Province						
Bulawayo	100.0	100.0	210	100.0	100.0	73
Manicaland	99.6	99.6	798	99.5	99.5	208
Mashonaland Central	99.9	99.9	561	99.5	99.5	185
Mashonaland East	100.0	100.0	689	100.0	100.0	201
Mashonaland West	99.6	99.6	865	100.0	100.0	329
Matabeleland North	100.0	100.0	270	100.0	100.0	89
Matabeleland South	99.7	99.7	245	100.0	100.0	77
Midlands	100.0	100.0	732	100.0	100.0	221
Masvingo	99.6	99.6	594	100.0	100.0	165
Harare	100.0	100.0	993	100.0	100.0	333
Education						
No education	100.0	100.0	61	*	*	7
Primary	99.5	99.5	1,412	99.5	99.5	401
Secondary	99.9	99.9	3,972	100.0	100.0	1,253
More than secondary	100.0	100.0	513	100.0	100.0	221
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.7	99.7	1,182	99.4	99.4	353
Second	99.8	99.8	1,078	100.0	100.0	328
Middle	99.8	99.8	1,145	100.0	100.0	375
Fourth	99.8	99.8	1,337	100.0	100.0	448
Highest	100.0	100.0	1,216	100.0	100.0	378
Total 15-49	99.8	99.8	5,957	99.9	99.9	1,882
50-54	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	250
Total 15-54	na	na	na	99.9	99.9	2.132

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Female sterilization, male sterilization, IUCD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea 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 2023-24

							Moderr	n metho	bd					Tradit	ional me	ethod		_	
Δσο	Any	Any modern	Female sterili-	Male sterili-		Inject-	Implants	Pill	Male	Female	Emer- gency contra-	ΙΔΜ	Any tradi- tional method	Bhythm	With-	Other	Not currently	Total	Number of
<u> </u>	method	method	2011011	2011011	1000	abies	Implants	1 111	condom	A		N	method	Kirytiin	arawar	other	using	Total	wonnen
										,,,									
15-19	13.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	5.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	86.8	100.0	1,959
20-24	53.4	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.7	10.3	26.5	4.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	46.6	100.0	1,640
25-29	68.8	67.8	0.2	0.0	1.3	12.6	15.5	33.6	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	31.2	100.0	1,477
30-34	69.6	68.9	0.5	0.0	2.3	12.7	12.9	36.1	3.3	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	30.4	100.0	1,159
35-39	71.9	70.7	1.5	0.1	2.0	11.3	13.1	38.4	3.8 E 2	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	28.1	100.0	1,312
40-44 45-49	70.4 52.3	51 1	2.5	0.0	4.0 3.8	53	9.0 8.9	235	5.5 6.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	29.0 47 7	100.0	2,220
4J 4J	52.5	51.1	2.5	0.0	5.0	5.5	0.5	23.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	47.7	100.0	055
									C	URRENTL	Y MARRIE	D WON	1EN						
15-19	48.7	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	8.6	24.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.3	2.0	0.0	51.3	100.0	367
20-24	66.9	65.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	12.5	10.1	40.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.2	33.1	100.0	961
25-29	73.8	72.6	0.2	0.0	1.5	13.0	14.9	41.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	26.2	100.0	1,076
30-34	72.3	71.6	0.6	0.1	2.0	13.5	11.9	41.4	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	27.7	100.0	914
35-39	76.7	75.2	1.5	0.1	1.6	11.7	13.7	43.5	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	23.3	100.0	1,040
40-44	75.6	73.9	2.4	0.0	4.3	11.1	9.0	43.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.0	24.4	100.0	950
45-49	59.1	57.5	3.5	0.0	4.4	5.3	9.6	30.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.2	40.9	100.0	649
									SEXUA	LLY ACTIV	'E UNMAI	RRIED W	VOMEN1						
Δσο																			
75-19	(53.7)	(53.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0 0)	(37)	(23.0)	(8 6)	(16.7)	(0 0)	(15)	0 0)	(0 0)	(0,0)	(0.0)	(0 0)	(46 3)	100.0	35
20-24	78 3	77.0	0.0	0.0	17	97	24.1	11 6	27.0	0.0	29	0.0	13	(0.0)	13	0.0	21 7	100.0	98
25+	76.5	76.1	1.2	0.0	2.6	13.7	16.7	18.2	20.4	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	23.5	100.0	295
Total	75.1	74.4	0.8	0.0	2.2	11.9	18.9	15.9	21.6	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	24.9	100.0	428

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

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

<sup>1</sup> Women who had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

#### Table 7.4 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

							Modern	metho	b					Traditi	ional me	thod			
Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	IUCD	Inject- ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emer- gency contra- ception	LAM	Any tradi- tional method	Rhythm	With- drawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
								CURR	ENTLY MAP	RRIED WON	ΛEN								
Number of living children																			
0	6.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	93.5	100.0	375
1-2	69.9	69.2	0.4	0.1	1.4	10.8	11.9	42.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	30.1	100.0	2,401
3-4	79.4	78.0	1.7	0.0	2.5	12.8	12.8	44.9	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	20.6	100.0	2,334
5+	73.0	69.7	2.4	0.0	3.8	14.6	12.1	34.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.4	2.7	0.1	27.0	100.0	848
Residence																			
Urban	71.8	70.8	1.8	0.0	2.9	6.5	13.7	43.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	28.2	100.0	2,459
Rural	68.9	67.2	0.7	0.0	1.5	15.1	10.0	37.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.1	31.1	100.0	3,498
Province																			
Bulawayo	68.9	67.5	3.5	0.2	4.1	4.7	21.2	28.9	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	31.1	100.0	210
Manicaland	67.0	63.6	1.9	0.0	1.5	12.6	9.4	35.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.4	0.0	3.2	0.2	33.0	100.0	798
Mashonaland Central	71.4	70.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	15.7	8.6	43.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	28.6	100.0	561
Mashonaland East	69.5	68.7	1.0	0.0	2.2	12.5	7.0	44.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	30.5	100.0	689
Mashonaland West	68.0	66.8	0.9	0.0	0.5	9.4	10.7	41.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	32.0	100.0	865
Matabeleland North	74.4	73.0	1.5	0.0	1.3	18.8	16.3	29.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	25.6	100.0	270
Matabeleland South	69.8	68.9	2.1	0.0	1.9	21.2	12.4	27.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	30.2	100.0	245
Midlands	73.0	72.1	0.7	0.1	2.1	13.7	11.9	42.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	27.0	100.0	732
Masvingo	67.3	66.1	0.3	0.0	2.1	12.7	11.1	36.6	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	32.7	100.0	594
Harare	72.8	71.7	1.3	0.0	4.6	4.5	15.2	44.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	27.2	100.0	993
Education																			
No education	66.6	64.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	13.8	34.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	33.4	100.0	61
Primary	67.1	64.5	1.5	0.0	1.3	13.7	12.2	32.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.2	2.3	0.1	32.9	100.0	1,412
Secondary	70.9	70.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	11.5	11.4	41.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	29.1	100.0	3,972
More than secondary	72.8	71.4	2.8	0.1	5.1	6.0	10.5	43.3	2.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	27.2	100.0	513

Wealth quintile																			
Lowest	66.3	63.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	16.1	11.1	32.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	33.7	100.0	1,182
Second	67.6	66.4	0.4	0.0	1.8	14.8	10.0	36.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	32.4	100.0	1,078
Middle	70.6	69.5	0.9	0.1	1.2	12.7	9.8	42.1	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	29.4	100.0	1,145
Fourth	71.9	71.0	1.3	0.0	2.5	8.5	12.4	43.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	28.1	100.0	1,337
Highest	73.5	72.5	2.4	0.0	4.1	6.6	14.0	42.9	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	26.5	100.0	1,216
Total	70.1	68.7	1.2	0.0	2.1	11.6	11.5	39.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.1	0.1	29.9	100.0	5,957
							S	EXUALLY	ACTIVE UN	MARRIED	WOMEN1								
Residence																			
Urban	75.6	74.5	0.9	0.0	3.1	8.0	21.3	10.3	26.3	0.7	3.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	24.4	100.0	246
Rural	74.4	74.4	0.6	0.0	0.9	17.3	15.7	23.4	15.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	100.0	182
Total	75.1	74.4	0.8	0.0	2.2	11.9	18.9	15.9	21.6	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	24.9	100.0	428

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

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

<sup>1</sup> Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

## Table 7.5 Timing of sterilization

Years since operation	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Total	Number of women	Median age <sup>1</sup>
<2	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18	*
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15	*
6-7	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10	*
8-9	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6	*
10+	(5.7)	(30.2)	(38.1)	(26.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23	а
Total	2.2	16.5	25.8	35.8	18.9	0.8	100.0	85	34.5

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Zimbabwe 2023-24

<sup>1</sup> Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring. <sup>a</sup> = Not calculated due to censoring

# Table 7.6.1 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

Percentage of current injectable users age 15-49 using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press; and among women using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, percent distribution by the person administering the injection the last time, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Dorcontago		Among DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users, person administering injection the last time:								
Background characteristic	using DMPA- SC/ Sayana Press	Number of women using injectables	Self injection	Injection given by health care provider	Total	Number of women					
Age											
15-19	15.5	58	*	*	100.0	9					
20-24	14.0	160	*	*	100.0	22					
25-29	4.3	187	*	*	100.0	8					
30-34	4.6	148	*	*	100.0	7					
35-39	7.7	148	*	*	100.0	11					
40-44	8.3	125	*	*	100.0	10					
45-49	(8.1)	48	*	*	100.0	4					
Residence											
Urban	7.8	214	*	*	100.0	17					
Rural	8.4	659	0.0	100.0	100.0	55					
Province											
Bulawayo	(3.5)	16	*	*	100.0	1					
Manicaland	4.6	117	*	*	100.0	5					
Mashonaland Central	11.7	108	*	*	100.0	13					
Mashonaland East	17.7	115	*	*	100.0	20					
Mashonaland West	6.1	107	*	*	100.0	7					
Matabeleland North	0.7	69	*	*	100.0	0					
Matabeleland South	9.3	74	*	*	100.0	7					
Midlands	9.9	133	*	*	100.0	13					
Masvingo	3.3	86	*	*	100.0	3					
Harare	(6.4)	49	*	*	100.0	3					
Education											
No education	*	9	*	*	100.0	3					
Primary	8.8	242	*	*	100.0	21					
Secondary	8.1	579	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	47					
More than secondary	(1.2)	44	*	*	100.0	1					
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	10.2	217	*	*	100.0	22					
Second	8.4	206	*	*	100.0	17					
Middle	8.0	187	*	*	100.0	15					
Fourth	8.0	154	*	*	100.0	12					
Highest	5.0	109	*	*	100.0	5					
Total	8.2	873	0.7	99.3	100.0	72					

Note: Subcutaneous (SC) depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) is a self-injectable contraceptive; its brand name is Sayana Press.

# Table 7.6.2 Use of implants

Among women using implants, percent distribution by the number of rods inserted, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Among implant users, number of rods inserted the last time:											
Background characteristic	One rod	Two rods	Don't know	Total	Number of women using implants							
A												
15 10	20.4	72.0	6 9	100.0	EQ							
20-24	20.4	72.9	0.8	100.0	160							
25.29	18 3	80.0	1.6	100.0	229							
30-34	10.5	86.0	1.0	100.0	150							
35-39	15.4	78.3	63	100.0	171							
40-44	15 3	83.3	1 4	100.0	120							
45-49	11.1	86.7	2.1	100.0	80							
Residence												
Urban	16.4	81.4	2.1	100.0	490							
Rural	16.3	79.6	4.1	100.0	486							
Province												
Bulawayo	19.3	80.0	0.8	100.0	71							
Manicaland	16.0	82.2	1.8	100.0	103							
Mashonaland Central	18.0	76.3	5.7	100.0	68							
Mashonaland East	13.5	83.2	3.2	100.0	77							
Mashonaland West	12.2	84.9	2.9	100.0	124							
Matabeleland North	25.1	74.9	0.0	100.0	68							
Matabeleland South	18.7	81.3	0.0	100.0	47							
Midlands	15.0	85.0	0.0	100.0	120							
Masvingo	13.3	69.3	17.4	100.0	86							
Harare	17.2	81.3	1.4	100.0	213							
Education												
No education	*	*	*	100.0	12							
Primary	19.2	77.0	3.9	100.0	232							
Secondary	14.3	82.8	2.8	100.0	664							
More than secondary	26.7	69.3	3.9	100.0	69							
Wealth quintile			. –	102.2								
Lowest	18.4	76.9	4.7	100.0	1/0							
Second	14.8	81.2	4.0	100.0	153							
	15.1	82.7	2.1	100.0	1/3							
Fourth	13.9	83.8	2.3	100.0	246							
Hignest	19.4	//.6	3.0	100.0	235							
Total	16.4	80.5	3.1	100.0	976							

## Table 7.7 Use of emergency contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage who used emergency	
Background characteristic	contraception	Number of women
Age		
15-19	1.3	1,959
20-24	4.2	1,640
25-29	4.7	1,477
30-34	3.6	1,159
35-39	1.9	1,312
40-44	1.3	1,220
45-49	0.6	899
Residence		
Urban	4.6	4,391
Rural	0.9	5,275
Province		
Bulawayo	6.5	498
Manicaland	1.6	1,237
Mashonaland Central	0.9	777
Mashonaland East	2.4	1,085
Mashonaland West	1.7	1,320
Matabeleland North	2.2	447
Matabeleland South	1.1	457
Midlands	2.7	1,159
Masvingo	1.2	945
Harare	4.8	1,742
Education		
No education	1.8	81
Primary	0.4	1,960
Secondary	2.4	6,774
More than secondary	9.1	851
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.3	1,659
Second	0.8	1,638
Middle	1.7	1,786
Fourth	3.4	2,208
Highest	5.4	2,375
Total	2.6	9,666

# Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage with correct knowledge of	
	the fertile	Number of
Age	period	women
15-19	8.8	1,959
20-24	10.1	1,640
25-29	10.3	1,477
30-34	11.6	1,159
35-39	11.4	1,312
40-44	12.7	1,220
45-49	12.3	899
Total	10.8	9,666

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

## Table 7.9 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 2023-24

	Female sterili-	Male sterili-		Inject-			Male	Female	Emer- gency contra-	
Source	zation	zation	IUCD	ables	Implants	Pill	condom	condom	ception	Total
Public sector	63.5	*	73.4	85.3	84.9	54.7	47.3	*	(0.0)	65.7
Government hospital	56.3	*	11.4	10.6	8.9	5.5	8.6	*	(0.0)	8.3
Rural health centre	3.3	*	14.4	52.1	29.7	31.9	20.1	*	(0.0)	32.9
Municipal clinic	0.0	*	17.9	18.5	23.2	13.6	15.2	*	(0.0)	16.2
ZNFPC clinic	3.9	*	12.1	0.8	5.0	0.4	0.5	*	(0.0)	1.8
ZNFPC CBD/depot holder	0.0	*	2.6	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.6
Community Health Worker	0.0	*	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.8	1.8	*	(0.0)	1.2
MOHCC mobile clinic	0.0	*	14.2	3.1	15.5	1.5	0.8	*	(0.0)	4.8
Other	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	*	(0.0)	0.0
Private medical sector	23.3	*	20.7	8.5	9.1	38.1	27.4	*	(92.6)	26.2
Private hospital/clinic	19.0	*	8.2	6.1	3.9	1.0	0.8	*	(0.0)	2.9
Pharmacy	0.0	*	0.0	0.9	0.5	36.8	25.3	*	(92.6)	21.4
Private doctor	4.3	*	5.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.5
CBD	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	*	(0.0)	0.1
Private outreach clinic	0.0	*	6.9	0.9	4.2	0.2	0.3	*	(0.0)	1.3
Other	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Mission hospital/clinic	6.1	*	3.3	5.3	4.6	3.7	2.9	*	(3.7)	4.1
Retail	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.7	16.0	*	(0.0)	2.1
General dealer	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.6	*	(0.0)	0.5
Supermarket/tuck shop	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	11.0	*	(0.0)	1.3
Service station	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	*	(0.0)	0.0
Bottle store/bar	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	*	(0.0)	0.2
Other retails	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Other source	7.1	*	2.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	6.5	*	(3.8)	1.9
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	*	(2.1)	0.5
Public toilet	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	*	(0.0)	0.0
Street vendor	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	*	(0.0)	0.5
Workplace	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	*	(0.0)	0.2
Other	7.1	*	2.6	0.7	1.1	0.2	1.0	*	(1.7)	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	85	1	160	873	976	2,616	363	8	25	5,108

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

#### Table 7.10 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms: Women

			Among p	ill users							Among	condom us	sers1			
		Percenta														-
	Percenta	ge using					Blue									
	ge using	brand	Percenta	Percenta			gold /									
	brand	Lo-	ge using	ge using			Panther	Carex								Number
	Ovrette	femenal	brand	other	Number of	Protecto	(public	choice					lcon			of
Background characteristic	secure	control	Duofem	brand	women	r plus	sector)	assorted	Durex	Vibe	Love	Fantasy	gold	Carex	FC 2	women
Age																
15-19	65.2	34.8	0.0	0.0	103	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
20-24	46.2	53.8	0.0	0.0	435	48.1	35.2	4.5	8.0	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	65
25-29	28.6	71.0	0.0	0.1	496	(41.4)	(22.2)	(25.5)	(7.4)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	52
30-34	28.6	71.3	0.0	0.0	418	(33.8)	(37)	(14.2)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36
35-39	22.9	76.8	0.0	0.1	504	(37.7)	(38.1)	(4.1)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
40-44	14.5	85.4	0.0	0.0	448	46.9	46.4	1.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	56
45-49	10.5	89.2	0.3	0.0	211	46.0	46.8	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48
Residence																
Urban	24.8	74.9	0.0	0.0	1,177	50.4	19.7	13.1	13.7	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	177
Rural	30.6	69.2	0.0	0.0	1,437	34.6	58.5	2.4	3.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	144
Province																
Bulawayo	15.9	84.1	0.0	0.0	77	(33.0)	(27.8)	(8.4)	(11.8)	(2.2)	(8.8)	(5.1)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Manicaland	28.0	71.5	0.0	0.2	305	(55.8)	(39.6)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
Mashonaland Central	33.8	66.2	0.0	0.0	267	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Mashonaland East	28.4	71.6	0.0	0.0	341	(55.0)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
Mashonaland West	27.9	72.1	0.0	0.0	392	(32.0)	(65.3)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Matabeleland North	29.2	66.7	0.7	3.6	97	(16.9)	(65.4)	(11.2)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Matabeleland South	46.6	53.4	0.0	0.0	82	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Midlands	27.4	72.6	0.0	0.0	348	(36.6)	(43.6)	(16.6)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
Masvingo	22.7	77.3	0.0	0.0	240	(56.9)	(35.1)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28
Harare	26.0	74.0	0.0	0.0	465	54.9	7.9	17.5	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78
Education																
No education	*	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Primary	26.7	73.0	0.0	0.1	514	42.8	53.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	66
Secondary	29.1	70.8	0.0	0.0	1,834	43.9	38.1	8.6	7.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	209
More than secondary	22.5	76.6	0.3	0.3	243	(41.5)	(9.1)	(17.4)	(28.4)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)	47

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15-49 using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

32.4	67.6	0.0	0.0	423	(25.5)	(71.8)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43
28.8	71.2	0.0	0.0	446	(46.5)	(45.3)	(3.6)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48
31.6	68.1	0.0	0.1	531	(35.6)	(56.7)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	51
28.4	71.3	0.1	0.0	642	45.1	29.5	10.2	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	79
20.4	79.3	0.0	0.1	572	51.8	14.9	14.2	15.1	0.5	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	101
28.0	71.8	0.0	0.0	2,614	43.3	37.1	8.3	9.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	322
	32.4 28.8 31.6 28.4 20.4 28.0	32.4 67.6   28.8 71.2   31.6 68.1   28.4 71.3   20.4 79.3   28.0 71.8	32.4 67.6 0.0   28.8 71.2 0.0   31.6 68.1 0.0   28.4 71.3 0.1   20.4 79.3 0.0   28.0 71.8	32.4 67.6 0.0 0.0   28.8 71.2 0.0 0.0   31.6 68.1 0.0 0.1   28.4 71.3 0.1 0.0   20.4 79.3 0.0 0.1	32.4 67.6 0.0 0.0 423   28.8 71.2 0.0 0.0 446   31.6 68.1 0.0 0.1 531   28.4 71.3 0.1 0.0 642   20.4 79.3 0.0 0.1 572	32.4   67.6   0.0   0.0   423   (25.5)     28.8   71.2   0.0   0.0   446   (46.5)     31.6   68.1   0.0   0.1   531   (35.6)     28.4   71.3   0.1   0.0   642   45.1     20.4   79.3   0.0   0.1   572   51.8     28.0   71.8   0.0   0.0   2,614   43.3	32.4 67.6 0.0 0.0 423 (25.5) (71.8)   28.8 71.2 0.0 0.0 446 (46.5) (45.3)   31.6 68.1 0.0 0.1 531 (35.6) (56.7)   28.4 71.3 0.1 0.0 642 45.1 29.5   20.4 79.3 0.0 0.1 572 51.8 14.9	32.4 67.6 0.0 0.0 423 (25.5) (71.8) (2.7)   28.8 71.2 0.0 0.0 446 (46.5) (45.3) (3.6)   31.6 68.1 0.0 0.1 531 (35.6) (56.7) (2.5)   28.4 71.3 0.1 0.0 642 45.1 29.5 10.2   20.4 79.3 0.0 0.1 572 51.8 14.9 14.2   28.0 71.8 0.0 0.0 2,614 43.3 37.1 8.3	32.4 67.6 0.0 0.0 423 (25.5) (71.8) (2.7) (0.0)   28.8 71.2 0.0 0.0 446 (46.5) (45.3) (3.6) (3.3)   31.6 68.1 0.0 0.1 531 (35.6) (56.7) (2.5) (2.8)   28.4 71.3 0.1 0.0 642 45.1 29.5 10.2 13.6   20.4 79.3 0.0 0.1 572 51.8 14.9 14.2 15.1	32.4 67.6 0.0 0.0 423 (25.5) (71.8) (2.7) (0.0) (0.0)   28.8 71.2 0.0 0.0 446 (46.5) (45.3) (3.6) (3.3) (0.0)   31.6 68.1 0.0 0.1 531 (35.6) (56.7) (2.5) (2.8) (2.4)   28.4 71.3 0.1 0.0 642 45.1 29.5 10.2 13.6 0.0   20.4 79.3 0.0 0.1 572 51.8 14.9 14.2 15.1 0.5   28.0 71.8 0.0 0.0 2,614 43.3 37.1 8.3 9.0 0.5	32.4 67.6 0.0 0.0 423 (25.5) (71.8) (2.7) (0.0) (0.0) (0.0)   28.8 71.2 0.0 0.0 446 (46.5) (45.3) (3.6) (3.3) (0.0) (0.0)   31.6 68.1 0.0 0.1 531 (35.6) (56.7) (2.5) (2.8) (2.4) (0.0)   28.4 71.3 0.1 0.0 642 45.1 29.5 10.2 13.6 0.0 0.0   20.4 79.3 0.0 0.1 572 51.8 14.9 14.2 15.1 0.5 2.0   28.0 71.8 0.0 0.0 2,614 43.3 37.1 8.3 9.0 0.5 0.6	32.4 67.6 0.0 0.0 423 (25.5) (71.8) (2.7) (0.0) (0.0) (0.0) (0.0)   28.8 71.2 0.0 0.0 446 (46.5) (45.3) (3.6) (3.3) (0.0) (0.0) (0.0)   31.6 68.1 0.0 0.1 531 (35.6) (56.7) (2.5) (2.8) (2.4) (0.0) (0.0)   28.4 71.3 0.1 0.0 642 45.1 29.5 10.2 13.6 0.0 0.0 0.0   20.4 79.3 0.0 0.1 572 51.8 14.9 14.2 15.1 0.5 2.0 1.1   28.0 71.8 0.0 0.0 2,614 43.3 37.1 8.3 9.0 0.5 0.6 0.4	32.4 67.6 0.0 0.0 423 (25.5) (71.8) (2.7) (0.0) (1.3) (1.3) (1.6) (3.1) (0.0)	32.4 67.6 0.0 0.0 423 (25.5) (71.8) (2.7) (0.0)	32.4 67.6 0.0 0.0 423 (25.5) (71.8) (2.7) (0.0)

#### Table 7.11 Informed choice

Among current users of selected 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, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, percentage who were informed of all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, according to method and initial source, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Among w	e method withi _	in 5 years				
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 of other methods that could be used	Percentage who received all three types of information (Method Information Information	Number of women	Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to	Number of women <sup>2</sup>
Mathad							
Female sterilization	(57.2)	(51.3)	(48.4)	(33.2)	40	na	na
	75.8	79.4	(+0:+) 81 1	66 5	114	80.9	114
Injectables	49 7	52.2	65.0	40.0	780	69.7	780
Implants	69.1	71.9	73.6	55.4	849	79.8	849
Pill	42.1	43.5	59.4	34.7	2,062	64.2	2,062
Initial source of method <sup>3</sup>							
Public sector	55.0	57.1	68.4	44.9	2.875	73.7	2.849
Government hospital	54.0	55.0	68.0	44.3	370	74.4	349
Rural health centre	53.8	56.3	65.7	43.4	1.410	72.1	1.407
Municipal clinic	56.4	57.7	73.2	46.7	764	77.1	764
ZNFPC clinic	66.9	70.9	79.1	57.2	71	81.0	68
ZNFPC CBD/depot holder	*	*	*	*	22	*	22
Community Health Worker	(27.4)	(26.8)	(49.0)	(23.1)	33	(54.2)	33
MOHCC mobile clinic	59.0	63.1	67.8	47.9	198	73.3	198
Other	*	*	*	*	7	*	7
Private medical sector	35.4	37.8	49.3	28.2	744	53.3	736
Private hospital/clinic	58.4	62.7	71.6	49.1	105	73.6	98
Pharmacy	26.6	29.0	41.6	20.7	557	45.7	557
Private doctor	*	*	*	*	17	*	16
Private outreach clinic	64.7	64.4	69.2	49.5	64	79.5	64
Other	*	*	*	*	1	*	1
Mission hospital/clinic	51.5	50.1	66.9	40.3	172	72.8	169
Retail	*	*	*	*	23	*	23
General dealer	*	*	*	*	14	*	14
Supermarket/tuck shop	*	*	*	*	9	*	9
Other source	(45.4)	(43.9)	(45.8)	(35.7)	29	(52.9)	28
Friend/relative	*	*	*	*	8	*	8
Street vendor	*	*	*	*	9	*	9
Workplace	*	*	*	*	1	*	1
Other	*	*	*	*	11	*	9
Total	50.8	52.7	64.2	41.3	3,846	69.3	3,806

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> The Method Information Index is the percentage who were informed: 1) about side effects or problems of method used, 2) about what to do if side effects experienced, and 3) were informed of other methods that could be used.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes women who are sterilized

<sup>3</sup> Source at start of current episode of use

#### Table 7.12 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reasons <sup>1</sup>	Changes in menstrual bleeding	Other side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reasons <sup>2</sup>	Husband/ partner disapproved	Other reasons <sup>3</sup>	Any reason <sup>4</sup>	Switched to another method <sup>5</sup>	Number of episodes of use <sup>6</sup>
IUCD	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.4)	(1.2)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(2.2)	157
Injectables	1.6	6.2	2.3	8.4	4.7	3.0	3.6	0.3	1.0	31.2	10.0	1,286
Implants	0.7	2.0	0.1	3.1	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	9.7	2.9	1,107
Pill	2.9	6.0	1.7	3.2	2.8	3.9	2.7	0.2	0.9	24.3	7.8	3,532
Male condom	1.2	8.4	10.5	0.0	0.3	8.5	3.5	3.0	2.1	37.5	13.1	396
Other <sup>7</sup>	5.9	7.0	5.4	1.3	0.5	12.9	1.7	2.4	1.0	38.0	16.4	334
All methods	2.3	5.5	2.2	3.8	2.9	3.7	2.4	0.4	0.9	24.2	7.9	6,811

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey.

<sup>1</sup> Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

<sup>2</sup> Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

<sup>3</sup> Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons

<sup>4</sup> Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> All episodes of use that occur within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

<sup>7</sup> Includes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), diaphragm, female condom, foam/jelly/suppository, emergency contraception, rhythm, withdrawal,other modern method, other traditional method

# Table 7.13 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Zimbabwe 2023-24

							Emer- gency				
		Inject-			Male	Female	contra-				All
Reason	IUCD	ables	Implants	Pill	condom	condom	ception	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other <sup>1</sup>	methods
Became pregnant while using	7.0	6.1	3.1	11.9	5.7	*	(2.5)	*	23.6	7.0	9.2
Wanted to become pregnant	36.6	32.8	36.4	41.1	27.1	*	(5.1)	*	41.8	12.8	37.2
Husband/partner											
disapproved	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.0	7.5	*	(0.0)	*	8.0	5.2	1.4
Wanted a more effective											
method	1.4	5.7	3.5	10.5	18.5	*	(10.0)	*	13.6	58.4	9.8
Changes in menstrual											
bleeding	13.5	18.8	25.6	8.0	1.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	3.8	12.0
Other side effects/health											
concerns	29.6	13.1	15.7	8.4	2.0	*	(5.4)	*	1.0	2.4	10.1
Lack of access/too far	0.0	8.6	1.8	3.4	0.6	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0	4.0
Cost too much	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	*	(4.4)	*	0.0	1.4	1.0
Inconvenient to use	2.8	1.2	1.4	4.7	5.3	*	(2.2)	*	2.3	3.1	3.4
Up to God/fatalistic	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	*	(0.0)	*	1.1	0.0	0.1
Difficult to get											
pregnant/menopausal	2.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.4	*	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0	0.7
Infrequent sex/husband away	1.5	5.1	1.8	4.5	23.1	*	(59.2)	*	3.8	2.5	5.4
Marital											
dissolution/separation	0.0	1.7	1.5	1.9	3.2	*	(0.0)	*	1.4	1.4	1.8
Other	4.9	3.2	7.4	2.5	4.0	*	(6.0)	*	3.4	2.1	3.5
Don't know	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	*	(5.3)	*	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	77	1,111	666	2,833	257	1	25	13	91	90	5,164

<sup>1</sup> Lactational amenorrhea method(LAM), other traditional method, other modern method

#### Table 7.14.1 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 family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Unmet r planning	ieed for fa	mily	Met nee planning using)	ed for fam g (current	iily ly	Total demand for family planning <sup>1</sup>					
	For	For		For	For		For	For		Number of	Percentage of	Percentage of demand satisfied by
Background characteristic	spacing	limiting	Total	spacing	limiting	Total	spacing	limiting	Total	women	demand satisfied <sup>2</sup>	modern methods <sup>3</sup>
Ago.												
15-10	127	0 0	14.6	46 5	2.2	187	60.2	21	63.2	367	77.0	72 /
20.24	70	0.9	14.0 9.6	40.5	5.2	40.7 66 0	60.2	5.1	75 5	961	77.0	75.4 96.9
20-24	5.0	15	0.0 7 3	50.2	1/ 6	73.8	65.0	16.1	75.5 Q1 1	1 076	01.0	80.6
20.24	J.0 1.6	2.0	7.5 Q /	J9.2 40 1	22.2	73.0	44.7	26.0	80.6	1,070	91.0	00 0
25-24 25-20	4.0	5.0	0.4 7 E	40.1	52.2	72.5	44.7 25 7	50.0 E0 E	00.0	914	09.0	00.0 90.4
33-39	5.U 1 E	4.0	7.5 0 E	22.7	55.9 60 0	70.7	25.7	30.3 7E 3	04.Z 01 1	1,040	91.1	09.4 97.0
40-44 15-19	1.5	7.0	0.5 8 0	7.5 1.2	570	75.0 50 1	0.7 2 2	75.5 65.8	68 0	950	86.9	87.5 84 5
45-45	1.1	7.5	0.9	1.2	57.5	59.1	2.2	05.8	08.0	049	80.9	84.5
Residence												
Urban	4.2	3.0	7.2	34.7	37.0	71.8	38.9	40.0	78.9	2,459	90.9	89.7
Rural	5.1	4.4	9.5	34.9	34.0	68.9	40.0	38.4	78.4	3,498	87.9	85.8
Province												
Bulawayo	6.5	6.2	12.7	27.4	41.5	68.9	33.9	47.7	81.6	210	84.4	82.7
Manicaland	5.7	5.0	10.7	36.2	30.9	67.0	41.8	35.9	77.8	798	86.2	81.8
Mashonaland Central	4.3	2.7	7.0	36.4	35.1	71.4	40.7	37.7	78.4	561	91.1	89.7
Mashonaland East	4.2	2.4	6.6	33.0	36.5	69.5	37.2	38.9	76.1	689	91.3	90.3
Mashonaland West	5.3	3.5	8.8	35.7	32.2	68.0	41.0	35.7	76.7	865	88.6	87.1
Matabeleland North	3.0	4.0	7.0	34.1	40.3	74.4	37.0	44.3	81.3	270	91.4	89.8
Matabeleland South	4.3	4.5	8.8	32.0	37.8	69.8	36.3	42.4	78.6	245	88.8	87.7
Midlands	5.2	4.4	9.6	37.7	35.3	73.0	42.9	39.7	82.5	732	88.4	87.3
Masvingo	5.1	5.4	10.5	29.3	38.0	67.3	34.4	43.5	77.9	594	86.5	84.9
Harare	3.7	2.5	6.2	37.0	35.7	72.8	40.7	38.3	79.0	993	92.1	90.8
Education												
No education	1.5	5.4	6.9	20.8	45.8	66.6	22.3	51.2	73.5	61	90.6	87.8
Primary	5.2	5.8	11.0	30.6	36.5	67.1	35.8	42.3	78.0	1.412	85.9	82.6
Secondary	4.9	3.2	8.0	37.3	33.5	70.9	42.2	36.7	78.9	3.972	89.8	88.7
	-	-					=			-,		

More than secondary	2.8	3.0	5.7	28.7	44.2	72.8	31.4	47.1	78.6	513	92.7	90.8
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	7.3	4.9	12.2	37.7	28.7	66.3	45.0	33.5	78.5	1,182	84.5	81.1
Second	4.7	4.5	9.2	34.1	33.5	67.6	38.8	38.0	76.8	1,078	88.0	86.4
Middle	4.2	4.7	8.9	33.8	36.8	70.6	38.0	41.4	79.5	1,145	88.8	87.4
Fourth	4.0	2.3	6.3	38.2	33.7	71.9	42.2	36.0	78.2	1,337	91.9	90.8
Highest	3.5	2.9	6.4	29.9	43.6	73.5	33.4	46.5	79.9	1,216	92.0	90.7
Total	4.7	3.8	8.5	34.8	35.3	70.1	39.5	39.1	78.6	5,957	89.2	87.4

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.

<sup>1</sup> Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

<sup>3</sup> Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUCD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

## Table 7.14.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried 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 family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total	Total demand for family planning <sup>1</sup>			Percentago	Percentage of demand
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	Number of women	of demand satisfied <sup>2</sup>	modern methods <sup>3</sup>
							ALL WOMEN					
Age												
15-19	4.5	0.3	4.8	12.4	0.8	13.2	16.9	1.2	18.0	1,959	73.4	70.6
20-24	6.8	0.5	7.3	47.5	5.9	53.4	54.3	6.5	60.8	1,640	87.9	86.0
25-29	4.9	1.6	6.5	53.7	15.0	68.8	58.7	16.6	75.3	1,477	91.3	90.0
30-34	4.3	3.7	8.0	37.9	31.7	69.6	42.2	35.4	77.6	1,159	89.6	88.8
35-39	2.6	4.0	6.6	21.4	50.4	71.9	24.0	54.4	78.5	1,312	91.6	90.1
40-44	1.2	5.8	7.0	7.3	63.0	70.4	8.5	68.9	77.4	1,220	91.0	89.1
45-49	1.0	6.7	7.6	1.1	51.2	52.3	2.0	57.8	59.9	899	87.3	85.4
Residence												
Urban	3.2	2.0	5.3	26.2	26.0	52.1	29.4	28.0	57.4	4,391	90.8	89.7
Rural	4.5	3.3	7.8	28.2	27.6	55.8	32.7	30.9	63.6	5,275	87.7	85.7
Province												
Bulawayo	4.5	3.5	8.0	21.0	23.2	44.2	25.5	26.7	52.2	498	84.6	82.9
Manicaland	4.6	3.7	8.3	27.2	24.3	51.5	31.8	28.0	59.8	1,237	86.2	82.2
Mashonaland Central	3.4	2.1	5.5	31.8	29.7	61.5	35.3	31.8	67.0	777	91.7	90.5
Mashonaland East	3.0	1.7	4.7	27.4	28.7	56.0	30.3	30.4	60.7	1,085	92.3	91.5
Mashonaland West	4.4	3.1	7.5	27.9	25.3	53.2	32.3	28.4	60.7	1,320	87.7	86.3
Matabeleland North	3.2	2.9	6.1	29.8	31.6	61.4	32.9	34.5	67.5	447	91.0	89.6
Matabeleland South	5.0	3.6	8.6	23.8	28.2	52.0	28.7	31.8	60.5	457	85.9	84.9
Midlands	4.0	2.9	7.0	29.6	28.8	58.4	33.6	31.7	65.4	1,159	89.4	88.3
Masvingo	4.5	3.7	8.2	22.1	29.3	51.4	26.5	33.0	59.5	945	86.3	84.5
Harare	3.3	1.6	4.9	28.1	24.2	52.2	31.4	25.8	57.1	1,742	91.4	90.0
Education												
No education	1.1	4.1	5.2	17.5	41.4	58.8	18.6	45.4	64.0	81	91.9	89.5
Primary	4.8	4.9	9.7	26.6	32.7	59.3	31.4	37.7	69.0	1,960	85.9	83.1
Secondary	3.8	2.2	6.0	27.8	24.4	52.2	31.6	26.6	58.2	6,774	89.7	88.5
More than secondary	3.1	2.1	5.2	25.9	31.0	56.9	29.0	33.0	62.1	851	91.7	90.2

Wealth quintile												
Lowest	6.1	4.2	10.3	30.1	25.4	55.5	36.2	29.6	65.9	1,659	84.3	81.3
Second	4.4	3.2	7.7	27.9	27.8	55.7	32.3	31.1	63.4	1,638	87.9	86.4
Middle	3.9	3.4	7.3	27.9	28.2	56.1	31.8	31.6	63.4	1,786	88.5	87.2
Fourth	3.3	1.7	5.0	29.2	26.4	55.6	32.5	28.1	60.6	2,208	91.7	90.6
Highest	2.6	1.8	4.5	22.6	26.5	49.1	25.2	28.3	53.5	2,375	91.7	90.3
Total	3.9	2.7	6.7	27.3	26.8	54.1	31.2	29.6	60.8	9,666	89.0	87.4
	SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN4											
Age												
15-19	(33.0)	(3.1)	(36.1)	(53.7)	(0.0)	(53.7)	(86.7)	(3.1)	(89.8)	35	(59.8)	(59.8)
20-24	11.4	1.4	12.8	69.3	9.1	78.3	80.7	10.4	91.1	98	86.0	84.6
25-29	8.4	3.9	12.3	50.8	21.2	71.9	59.2	25.1	84.3	89	85.4	84.7
30-34	8.0	1.4	9.5	45.3	33.5	78.8	53.4	34.9	88.3	72	89.3	89.3
35-39	0.0	7.3	7.3	26.5	56.8	83.3	26.5	64.1	90.6	45	91.9	89.8
40-44	0.0	8.9	8.9	23.5	62.2	85.7	23.5	71.0	94.5	55	90.6	90.6
45-49	(5.1)	(24.6)	(29.6)	(0.0)	(59.5)	(59.5)	(5.1)	(84.1)	(89.2)	33	(66.8)	(66.8)
Residence												
Urban	8.6	5.1	13.7	44.6	31.0	75.6	53.2	36.0	89.2	246	84.7	83.5
Rural	9.2	6.0	15.1	43.9	30.5	74.4	53.0	36.5	89.5	182	83.1	83.1
Province												
Bulawayo	10.1	8.6	18.7	50.2	24.1	74.3	60.4	32.7	93.0	36	79.9	76.9
Manicaland	(7.1)	(2.8)	(9.8)	(58.6)	(24.9)	(83.5)	(65.7)	(27.7)	(93.4)	41	(89.5)	(87.5)
Mashonaland Central	(0.0)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(51.6)	(28.1)	(79.7)	(51.6)	(31.0)	(82.5)	20	(96.6)	(96.6)
Mashonaland East	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(58.1)	(27.4)	(85.5)	(58.1)	(29.8)	(88.0)	42	(97.2)	(97.2)
Mashonaland West	(2.9)	(12.7)	(15.6)	(33.5)	(39.1)	(72.6)	(36.4)	(51.8)	(88.2)	49	(82.3)	(80.3)
Matabeleland North	(8.3)	(6.5)	(14.8)	(52.9)	(25.4)	(78.3)	(61.2)	(31.9)	(93.1)	27	(84.1)	(84.1)
Matabeleland South	13.9	9.7	23.6	29.5	29.9	59.4	43.4	39.6	83.0	40	71.6	71.6
Midlands	8.4	1.7	10.2	44.6	35.5	80.1	53.0	37.3	90.3	59	88.8	88.8
Masvingo	(14.1)	(5.9)	(20.1)	(25.0)	(40.4)	(65.4)	(39.2)	(46.4)	(85.5)	29	(76.5)	(76.5)
Harare	15.2	3.4	18.6	43.2	29.4	72.6	58.4	32.8	91.2	85	79.6	79.6
Education												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*
Primary	6.8	6.8	13.6	39.9	30.6	70.5	46.8	37.3	84.1	79	83.8	83.8
Secondary	8.1	5.3	13.4	44.6	33.2	77.8	52.7	38.6	91.2	291	85.3	84.5
More than secondary	15.2	4.3	19.5	49.0	18.6	67.6	64.2	22.9	87.0	58	77.6	76.6

Wealth quintile												
Lowest	(4.0)	(15.5)	(19.5)	(33.9)	(41.9)	(75.9)	(37.9)	(57.5)	(95.3)	39	(79.6)	(79.6)
Second	11.8	4.3	16.2	45.1	27.0	72.1	57.0	31.4	88.3	64	81.7	81.7
Middle	9.5	2.7	12.2	50.0	28.9	79.0	59.6	31.6	91.2	73	86.6	86.6
Fourth	5.2	3.4	8.5	42.7	34.4	77.0	47.8	37.7	85.5	140	90.1	89.3
Highest	13.0	7.0	20.0	45.7	25.6	71.3	58.7	32.7	91.4	111	78.1	76.3
Total	8.8	5.5	14.3	44.3	30.8	75.1	53.1	36.2	89.3	428	84.0	83.3

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.

<sup>1</sup> Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

<sup>3</sup> Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUCD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

<sup>4</sup> Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey
#### Table 7.15 Decision-making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Decision maker	Percentage
Mainly wife	49.0
Wife and husband/partner jointly	36.6
Wife's opinion more important	9.3
Wife's and husband's/partner's opinion equally important	25.2
Wife's opinion less important than husband's/partner's	2.1
Mainly husband	13.1
Someone else/other	1.3
Total	99.9
Number of currently married women	5,957

#### Table 7.16 Decision-making about family planning by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/ partner jointly	Mainly husband/ partner	Someone else/ other	Total	Percentage who participated in decision- making about family planning	Number of women
Age							
15-19	39.1	36.3	21.0	3.6	100.0	75.5	367
20-24	43.0	37.2	18.0	1.7	100.0	80.3	961
25-29	48.7	36.7	13.5	1.0	100.0	85.5	1,076
30-34	51.9	36.0	10.8	1.2	100.0	87.9	914
35-39	52.7	35.1	11.6	0.6	100.0	87.8	1,040
40-44	50.3	38.4	10.1	1.2	100.0	88.7	950
45-49	51.9	50.2	10.5	1.0	100.0	88.1	049
Family planning use							
Currently using	49.6	37.6	12.3	0.5	100.0	87.2	4,175
Not currently using <sup>1</sup>	47.7	34.3	14.8	3.2	100.0	82.0	1,782
Number of living							
0	40.6	43.7	13.0	2.7	100.0	84.3	375
1-2	47.5	37.2	14.1	1.1	100.0	84.7	2,401
3-4	51.3	36.3	11.5	1.0	100.0	87.5	2,334
5+	50.7	32.6	14.3	2.3	100.0	83.4	848
Decidence							
Urban	51 1	20.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	00.1	2 450
Rural	47.5	39.0	9.2 15.8	0.7	100.0	90.1 82.4	2,459
Narai	47.5	54.5	15.0	1.0	100.0	02.4	5,450
Province							
Bulawayo	61.3	36.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	210
Manicaland	45.2	32.7	18.1	4.0	100.0	77.9	798
Mashonaland Central	51.5	33.4	14.8	0.3	100.0	84.9	561
Mashonaland East	33.8	56.8	8.6	0.8	100.0	90.6	689
Mashonaland West	36.6	42.4	19.8	1.2	100.0	79.0	865
Matabeleland North	69.2	25.9	4.4	0.5	100.0	95.0	270
Matabeleland South	60.4	34.6	4.0	1.1	100.0	95.0	245
Midlands	57.4	27.6	13.0	1.9	100.0	85.0	732
Masvingo	56.5	28.5	14.6	0.4	100.0	85.1	594
Harare	50.5	37.4	11.2	1.0	100.0	87.8	993
Education							
No education	39.5	30.3	28.3	1.9	100.0	69.8	61
Primary	50.4	29.9	17.4	2.3	100.0	80.3	1,412
Secondary	48.1	38.1	12.7	1.1	100.0	86.1	3,972
More than secondary	53.6	44.2	1.8	0.4	100.0	97.8	513
Wealth guintile							
Lowest	48.3	30.3	18.4	3.0	100.0	78.6	1,182
Second	47.3	35.1	16.3	1.3	100.0	82.4	1,078
Middle	48.0	36.6	14.1	1.3	100.0	84.6	1,145
Fourth	47.7	40.4	11.0	0.9	100.0	88.1	1,337
Highest	53.6	39.9	6.3	0.3	100.0	93.4	1,216
Total	49.0	36.6	13.1	1.3	100.0	85.6	5,957
<sup>1</sup> Non-users include preg	nant women.						

#### Table 7.17 Pressure to become pregnant

Background characteristic	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member	Number of women
Age		
15-19	4.6	367
20-24	4.2	961
25-29	5.2	1,076
30-34	4.2	914
35-39	3.6	1,040
40-44	4.5	950
45-49	4.9	649
Number of living children		
0	2.2	375
1-2	4.4	2,401
3-4	3.9	2,334
5+	6.9	848
Family planning use		
Currently using	4.4	4,175
Not currently using <sup>1</sup>	4.4	1,782
Residence		
Urban	3.5	2,459
Rural	5.1	3,498
Province		
Bulawayo	2.5	210
Manicaland	4.6	798
Mashonaland Central	4.7	561
Mashonaland East	4.2	689
Mashonaland West	3.8	865
Matabeleland North	6.6	270
Matabeleland South	1.4	245
Midlands	8.0	732
Masvingo	3.0	594
Harare	3.6	993
Education		
No education	1.0	61
Primary	4.8	1,412
Secondary	4.3	3,972
More than secondary	4.8	513
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.0	1,182
Second	6.0	1,078
Middle	4.3	1,145
Fourth	3.8	1,337
Highest	3.1	1,216
Total	4.4	5,957

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husbands/partners or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

<sup>1</sup> Non-users include pregnant women.

#### Table 7.18.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

									None of	
						Poster/	Outdoor	Community	these eight	
Background			Newspaper/	Mobile	Social	leaflet/	sign or	meeting or	media	Number of
characteristic	Radio	Television	magazine	phone	media <sup>1</sup>	brochure	billboard	events	sources	women
Age										
15-19	13.8	9.9	5.0	5.1	11.0	16.5	13.0	11.7	58.1	1,959
20-24	23.5	13.6	9.2	11.5	18.8	27.5	21.0	21.3	41.0	1,640
25-29	30.0	14.0	9.8	13.7	20.1	30.8	23.9	23.7	37.7	1.477
30-34	32.6	15.4	10.3	12.7	16.2	32.3	26.3	28.5	34.8	1.159
35-39	31.1	15.5	12.8	13.2	15.5	32.8	25.7	29.1	36.2	1,312
40-44	30.3	17.5	10.5	14.3	11.1	30.9	25.0	29.7	35.4	1.220
45-49	31.5	15.8	10.5	13.7	9.2	29.0	24.6	32.7	36.0	899
Residence										
Urban	28.5	23.0	14.4	15.6	25.0	32.5	29.5	19.4	35.5	4,391
Rural	24.4	6.7	5.1	8.0	6.3	23.6	15.6	27.4	46.3	5,275
Province										
Bulawavo	31.9	30.9	15.4	15.5	30.9	28.8	18.7	15.9	33.9	498
Manicaland	26.7	9.0	6.7	8.6	7.8	21.7	24.2	32.4	44.4	1.237
Mashonaland Central	22.9	72	3.8	59	59	13.4	13.4	18.8	55 5	777
Mashonaland East	33.7	13.7	9.8	15.0	17 7	38.4	31.1	32.6	28.7	1 085
Mashonaland West	25.1	14.0	9.2	11 4	14.0	31.5	19.2	23.1	40.8	1 320
Matabeleland North	13.7	11.0	7.5	80	12.5	52.8	17.9	24.3	35.5	447
Matabeleland South	93	69	5.1	79	97	35.8	12.2	11.8	49.0	457
Midlands	24.4	95	5.2	9.2	11.9	27.1	15.8	17.2	49.6	1 1 5 9
Masvingo	27.4	10.2	6.2	10.3	8.4	91	11.2	33.7	48.0	945
Harare	30.4	24.1	17.8	16.6	25.2	30.1	34.9	19.2	34.0	1.742
										_,
Education										
No education	8.5	2.9	0.0	1.6	1.6	9.7	9.8	27.2	60.6	81
Primary	19.0	4.2	2.1	4.8	2.1	17.2	10.7	25.0	54.7	1,960
Secondary	27.6	14.7	9.5	12.6	14.2	28.7	22.9	23.5	40.0	6,774
More than secondary	34.0	32.9	25.3	19.0	49.7	44.7	41.5	22.5	20.0	851
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	15.2	15	16	4.0	16	177	91	21.8	58 1	1 659
Second	25.2	1.5	1.0	7.1	3.7	22.1	12 g	29.9	16 A	1,638
Middle	20.0	4.0 8.6	4.7 6.8	0.0	0.7 0.7	22.1	20.4	29.9	40.4 30 /	1,038
Fourth	20.1	17 7	11 /	9.9 1/1 Q	9.2 10 1	21.9	20.4	29.0	35.4	2 200
Highost	23.0	20 6	10 O	177	22.0	24.5	23.7	22.3	21.0	2,200 2.27⊑
ingliest	29.1	50.0	10.0	1/./	32.3	54.3	31.0	17.9	21.2	2,373
Total	26.2	14.1	9.3	11.5	14.8	27.6	21.9	23.8	41.4	9,666

#### Table 7.18.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background			Newspaper/	Mobile	Social	Poster/ leaflet/	Outdoor sign or	Community meeting or	None of these eight media	Number of
characteristic	Radio	Television	magazine	phone	media <sup>1</sup>	brochure	billboard	events	sources	men
			-							
Age										
15-19	15.8	10.3	5.3	7.6	11.9	12.2	9.3	8.3	62.4	975
20-24	27.5	16.9	8.9	14.2	22.7	23.0	21.5	15.1	45.8	671
25-29	34.0	22.3	13.5	15.2	26.4	25.9	23.2	20.9	38.7	558
30-34	30.0	17.2	15.5	14.8	25.5	27.9	27.6	18.5	38.9	438
35-39	40.3	24.3	17.4	20.1	19.9	36.0	29.4	24.7	33.0	437
40-44	44.3	22.2	16.7	22.3	21.8	33.7	31.4	27.7	29.1	462
45-49	46.3	28.3	24.3	21.9	20.9	39.0	38.3	31.9	29.1	367
Residence										
Urban	32.3	26.7	19.7	21.7	31.3	27.7	28.6	17.7	38.3	1,682
Rural	30.0	12.4	7.4	10.1	11.9	23.8	18.8	19.6	46.9	2,226
Province										
Bulawayo	30.3	14.4	9.5	12.5	16.2	21.5	14.2	4.5	44.9	179
Manicaland	14.7	6.4	4.6	5.9	5.1	8.5	3.1	15.5	69.5	460
Mashonaland Central	34.5	11.6	4.6	4.6	6.2	12.4	12.9	9.2	53.8	330
Mashonaland East	27.4	16.7	11.6	22.4	16.9	19.5	26.6	15.3	44.7	449
Mashonaland West	52.6	32.6	17.4	18.8	30.5	46.2	38.5	32.3	20.3	576
Matabeleland North	43.3	35.0	18.8	20.8	28.4	35.0	30.6	53.8	17.3	192
Matabeleland South	16.1	14.5	11.8	13.7	14.9	33.4	27.5	13.0	49.7	204
Midlands	22.0	10.3	11.2	12.6	19.6	27.2	23.0	16.1	46.4	476
Masvingo	30.6	12.4	6.7	6.2	15.9	29.7	20.6	14.1	42.2	347
Harare	32.1	26.1	22.1	24.0	33.5	22.4	25.9	16.3	41.7	694
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Primary	27.1	6.5	1.8	7.2	3.7	17.7	13.5	14.7	54.4	769
Secondary	31.4	19.8	13.0	15.3	20.4	25.5	23.3	19.1	42.5	2,740
More than secondary	36.6	35.7	33.7	30.7	54.2	42.5	41.7	24.7	23.6	376
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	29.1	7.2	3.4	7.8	5.5	21.5	15.6	21.2	47.0	629
Second	30.0	9.6	5.4	8.8	8.2	22.1	16.9	18.6	49.7	708
Middle	29.9	12.9	9.2	9.6	13.1	24.5	21.3	15.7	48.2	802
Fourth	35.4	26.5	19.3	23.5	30.2	28.3	29.5	20.9	37.5	915
Highest	29.5	31.2	21.7	21.9	37.2	29.1	28.3	17.7	36.3	853
Total 15-49	31.0	18.6	12.7	15.1	20.2	25.5	23.0	18.8	43.2	3,907
50-54	37.8	26.9	18.5	22.3	15.4	31.0	27.8	29.5	38.0	278
Total 15-54	31.4	19.1	13.1	15.6	19.9	25.9	23.3	19.5	42.8	4,185

<sup>1</sup> Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), or Instagram.

#### Table 7.19 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 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 2023-24

		Percentage of	f women who		
		visited a health f	facility in the last		
		12 months	and who:		
	Percentage of			Percentage of	
	women who were			women who did not	
	visited by a			discuss family	
	fieldworker who			planning either with	
	discussed family	Discussed	Did not discuss	fieldworker or at a	Number of
Background characteristic	planning	family planning	family planning	health facility	women
Age					
15-19	2.5	4.1	30.0	94.4	3,400
20-24	5.8	17.1	35.0	80.1	1,527
25-29	5.9	18.6	36.6	78.2	922
30-34	10.6	22.2	35.0	73.5	705
35-39	12.3	24.1	33.4	70.7	738
40-44	8.7	20.6	36.6	76.0	723
45-49	11.8	15.1	38.9	79.3	859
Residence					
Urban	4.2	11.4	28.5	86.5	4.206
Rural	8.2	15.2	38.3	81.2	4,667
Province					
Bulawayo	4 0	10 3	19.0	88.0	556
Manicaland		10.5	34.6	86.6	1 199
Mashonaland Central	49	12.1	44 1	85 5	598
Mashonaland Fast	7 1	13.5	37.4	83.2	954
Mashonaland West	7.1	13.5	29.6	83.9	1 234
Matabeleland North	4.8	13.6	40.1	82.9	346
Matabeleland South	3.1	7.9	37.0	90.0	439
Midlands	7.6	17.7	44.1	78.9	964
Masvingo	9.3	20.7	40.4	75.5	919
Harare	5.6	11.7	22.9	85.4	1,664
Education					
No education	7.5	0.0	41.9	92.5	67
Primary	9.2	14.4	34.7	81.7	1.595
Secondary	5.5	13.0	33.5	84.4	6.478
More than secondary	7.2	15.7	32.0	80.7	733
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	7.6	14.4	39.0	82.3	1,476
Second	9.5	16.2	36.2	79.4	1,450
Middle	6.9	14.2	37.4	82.5	1,567
Fourth	5.5	13.5	34.6	83.9	1,961
Highest	3.8	10.4	25.6	87.6	2,419
Total	6.3	13.4	33.6	83.7	8,873

#### Table 7.20 Contraception use among women who want children soon

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who want children in the next 24 months and are currently using contraception by reason for contraception use, according to method, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage who use contraception for various reasons																
Fertility related He					elated	lated Economic reasons Others support use Costs to stopping Husband/ partner wants to Doctor/pr use Others Difficult/c ovider will							ng	Number of women currently using methoc who want r/pr Other children ir			
	vant to get	Too soon	Protects	Helns with	Treats		Improves	afford	delav/pre	to delay/	ston/rem	remove/st	ovider	reason/	the next		
	pregnant	since last	against	monthly	health	Improves	ability to	pregnancy	vent	prevent	ove	00	recomme	don't	24		
Method/source	right now	pregnancy	STI/HIV	bleeding	condition	Sex	work	/ child	pregnancy	pregnancy	method	method	nds use	know	months		
	-			-													
IUCD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8		
Injectables	60.7	11.0	0.0	2.5	1.1	0.0	3.8	8.6	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	64		
Implants	55.7	7.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.4	2.4	9.5	2.4	11.3	0.0	0.7	8.1	77		
Pill	68.6	11.6	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.0	1.5	4.8	8.6	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	258		
Male condom	56.8	5.2	18.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	3.5	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	10.1	64		
Emergency				.4						.4					-		
contraception	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8		
Lactational amenorrhea		بلد		44		-t-	ate.		-te		ste	4	J.	ate.	_		
(LAM)	*	*	*	<b>*</b>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1		
Other <sup>1</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20		
All methods	62.9	9.9	2.8	1.3	0.7	0.1	2.2	5.2	9.8	1.3	2.5	0.3	0.1	6.3	499		
			<sup>1</sup> Inclu	udes abstine	nce and with	drawal metho	ds										

#### **Key Findings**

8

•**Current levels**: For the 5-year period preceding the survey, the under-5 mortality rate is 69 deaths per 1,000 live births, the neonatal mortality rate was 37 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate is 56 deaths per 1,000 live births.

•Trends: Under-5 mortality for the 5-year period preceding each survey decreased sharply from 102 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 1999 ZDHS to 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2023–24 ZDHS. Infant mortality increased from 50 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2015 ZDHS to 56 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2023–24 ZDHS. Neonatal mortality in the 2023–24 ZDHS was the highest ever measured in the ZDHS, at 37 deaths per 1,000 live births.

•**Perinatal mortality:** The perinatal mortality rate was 49 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration in the 5 years preceding the survey.

•High-risk fertility behaviour: 43% of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were in an avoidable high-risk category.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and people's quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

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

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from pregnancy histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the 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 pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which could 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 could happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 3 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- 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.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (for example, 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 mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, **Tables C.5** and **C.6**.

#### 8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.
Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).
Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.
Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

During the 5 years immediately preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 37 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 56 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 69 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). Neonatal deaths account for two-thirds of infant deaths.

**Trends:** Under-5 mortality for the 5-year period preceding each survey decreased sharply from 102 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 1999 ZDHS to 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2023–24 ZDHS. Infant mortality increased from 50 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2015 ZDHS to 56 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2023–24 ZDHS. Neonatal mortality in the 2023–24 ZDHS was the highest ever measured in the ZDHS, at 37 deaths per 1,000 live births,(**Figure 8.1**).



2005-06 2010-11

2015

2023-24

#### Patterns by background characteristics

• Under-5 mortality was higher in rural areas (71 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in urban areas (66 deaths per 1,000 live births). Overall, 1 of every 14 children in rural areas died before their fifth birthday (**Table 8.2**).

1994

1999

• Neonatal mortality was higher among boys (41 deaths per 1,000 live births) than among girls (32 deaths per 1,000 live births). Infant mortality (64 versus 49 deaths per 1,000 live births) and under-5 mortality (77 versus 61 deaths per 1,000 live births) follow the same pattern (**Table 8.2**).

**Table 8.3** presents data on the relationship between additional background characteristics and child mortality for the 10-year period preceding the survey. A 10-year period was used to increase the reliability of the estimates calculated.

#### Patterns by additional background characteristics

• Under-5 mortality was higher for mothers who were below 20 years of age (90 deaths per 1,000 live births) than for those age 20-29 and 30-39 (60 deaths per 1,000 live births and 61 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively), (**Table 8.3**)

 Under-5 mortality was higher for mothers whose previous birth interval was under 2 years (122 deaths per 1,000 live births) than for those with higher intervals. Neonatal mortality was higher for mothers whose previous birth interval was under 2 years (89 deaths per 1,000 live births) than for those with higher intervals (Figure 8.2)

## .

8.2

# PERINATAL MORTALITY Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 28 weeks 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 28 or more weeks' duration.

*Sample:* Number of pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration among women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey.

In 2014 the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multi-partner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births in all countries by 2030 (WHO and UNICEF 2014).

The causes of stillbirths and neonatal deaths are closely related. The perinatal mortality rate, which includes both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, serves as an indicator of mortality levels and the quality of health care services around the time of delivery. During the 5 years preceding the survey, the stillbirth rate was 19 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' gestation and the early neonatal death rate was 31 deaths per 1,000 live births. This yields a perinatal mortality rate of 49 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**).

### Figure 8.2 Childhood mortality by previous birth interval



#### Patterns by background characteristics

The perinatal mortality varies with mothers' age, ranging from 37 to 75 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies. It was lowest among children born to mothers age 20-29, and highest among children born to mothers age 40–49. The perinatal mortality rate was higher in urban areas (50 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in rural areas (48 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) (Figure 8.3)

#### Figure 8.3 Perinatal mortality by residence





#### 8.3 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

The survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. Typically, the probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). **Table 8.5** gives the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality (along with risk ratios) and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

Twenty-one percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were in an unavoidable risk category (first order births to women between age 18 and age 34), 43% were in an avoidable high-risk category, and 15% were in multiple high-risk categories. The most common multiple high-risk category was mother's age more than 34 years and birth order greater than three (11%).

The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and mortality. For example, the risk of dying for a child who falls into any of the avoidable high-risk categories is 1.17 times that for a child not in any high-risk category. Among currently married women, 73% would have been in an avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey. Twenty-eight percent would have been in a single high-risk category and 46% in a multiple high-risk category.

#### LIST OF TABLES

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

- Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates
- Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics
- Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional 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 5-year periods preceding the survey, Zimbabwe 2023-2
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	Approximat calendar yea	e ar	Neon morta	atal ality (N	N)	Post- morta	neonata ality (PN	al NN) <sup>1</sup>	Infant (1q0)	t mo	rtality	Child (4q1)	mo	rtality	Unde (5q0)	r-5 mc	ortality
Years precedi																	
ng the survev	L-Year	U-Year	R	CI		R	CI		R	CI		R	CI		R	CI	
											-			-			
0-4	2,020	2,024	37	31	43	19	15	24	56	49	63	13	10	17	69	61	77
5-9	2,014	2,019	33	27	38	18	13	23	51	43	59	13	9	17	64	55	72
10-14	2,009	2,013	29	22	35	29	23	35	57	49	66	23	18	28	79	68	90

 $^{\rm 1}$  Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

#### Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) <sup>1</sup>	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (5q0)
Child's sex					
Male	41	22	64	14	77
Female	32	17	49	13	61
Residence					
Urban	35	24	58	8	66
Rural	38	17	55	17	71
Total	37	19	56	13	69

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

#### Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the ten-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) <sup>1</sup>	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (5q0)
Mother's age at hirth					
	48	26	74	18	90
20-29	29	19	Δ7	13	60
30-39	38	14	51	11	61
40-49	(31)	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	43	23	65	15	80
2-3	30	15	45	9	54
<u> </u>	31	15	47	16	62
7+	(60)	(56)	(116)	*	*
	( )	( )	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Previous birth interval <sup>2</sup>					
<2 years	51	38	89	36	122
2 years	33	21	54	14	67
3 years	29	16	45	8	53
4+ years	28	12	40	8	48
Province					
Bulawayo	22	12	33	2	35
Manicaland	29	18	47	26	72
Machanaland Control	40	11	60	16	75
Mashanaland Central	49	11		10	75 72
Mashonalanu East	34	22	22	17	72
Mashonaland West	35	23	58	11	68
Matabeleland North	5	10	15	10	25
Matabeleland South	31	24	55	5	60
Midlands	41	22	62	12	73
Masvingo	23	15	38	11	48
Harare	47	22	69	8	77
Mother's education					
No education	*	*	*	*	*
Primary	39	20	59	19	76
Secondary	34	19	53	12	65
More than secondary	24	13	37	2	38
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	38	23	61	21	81
Second	32	17	49	14	62
Middle	37	17	54	13	66
Fourth	32	17	49	12	61
Highest	34	20	54	4	58

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

<sup>2</sup> Excludes first-order births

#### Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal death rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Number		Early		Number of pregnancies	Ratio of stillbirths to
	Number	of early		neonatal	Perinatal	of 28+	early
	of	neonatal	Stillbirth	death	mortality	weeks	neonatal
Background characteristic	stillbirths <sup>1</sup>	deaths <sup>2</sup>	rate <sup>3</sup>	rate⁴	rates	duration	deaths
Mother's age at hirth							
<20	21	43	20	43	62	1.035	0.5
20-29	38	67	13	24	37	2.803	0.6
30-39	41	55	24	34	57	1.678	0.7
40-49	9	7	43	33	75	217	1.3
Previous pregnancy interval in months <sup>7</sup>							
First pregnancy	28	47	20	34	52	1.427	0.6
<15	14	35	18	47	65	761	0.4
15-26	14	28	15	31	46	901	0.5
27-38	9	20	11	26	37	782	0.4
39+	44	42	24	23	46	1,861	1.0
Residence	45	<i></i>	24	20	50	2 4 6 7	
Urban	45	64	21	30	50	2,187	0.7
Kurai	63	108	18	31	48	3,545	0.6
Province							
Bulawayo	3	3	17	14	31	196	1.3
Manicaland	15	21	18	26	44	813	0.7
Mashonaland Central	9	20	15	36	51	563	0.4
Mashonaland East	21	26	32	40	70	672	0.8
Mashonaland West	20	21	23	25	48	852	0.9
Matabeleland North	2	1	7	5	12	261	1.4
Matabeleland South	2	7	9	29	38	250	0.3
Midlands	14	29	19	39	57	762	0.5
Masvingo	9	13	18	27	44	505	0.7
Harare	14	31	16	36	52	859	0.4
Mother's education							
No education	0	3	(0)	(53)	(53)	53	(0.0)
Primary	18	39	13	29	42	1,372	0.5
Secondary	82	123	21	32	52	3,916	0.7
More than secondary	8	8	20	20	40	392	1.1
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	18	46	13	34	47	1.360	0.4
Second	24	30	22	28	49	1.109	0.8
Middle	23	34	21	33	53	1.078	0.7
Fourth	30	34	24	29	52	1.222	0.9
Highest	14	28	14	29	43	965	0.5
Total	108	172	19	31	49	5,732	0.6

Note: respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.

<sup>1</sup> Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>2</sup> Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.

<sup>3</sup> Stillbirth rate: the number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000.

<sup>4</sup> Early neonatal rate: the number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000.

<sup>5</sup> Perinatal mortality rate: the sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000.

<sup>6</sup> Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months.

<sup>7</sup> Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

#### Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

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Percent distribution of children born in the 5 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 2023-24

	Births in th preceding t		
Risk category	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	Percentage of currently married women <sup>1</sup>
Not in any high-risk category	35.9	1.00	22.8
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between age 18 and age 34	20.6	1.23	4.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	43.4	1.17	73.2
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	7.0	1.06	0.7
Mother's age >34 only	3.4	0.89	6.8
Birth interval <24 months only	4.3	1.57	9.0
Birth order >3 only	14.0	0.92	11.1
Subtotal	28.7	1.05	27.6
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months <sup>2</sup>	0.4	*	0.2
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.3
Age >34 and birth order >3	11.2	0.89	35.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.7	(4.71)	3.7
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.4	2.36	6.3
Subtotal	14.7	1.40	45.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	7.4	1.24	0.9
Mother's age >34	15.3	1.06	45.8
Birth interval <24 months	7.9	2.22	19.5
Birth order >3	28.3	1.12	56.1
Number of births/women	5,624	na	5,957

Note: 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.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

<sup>a</sup> Includes sterilized women

#### Key Findings

- Antenatal care coverage: Ninety-two percent of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider during pregnancy for their most recent birth. However, only 34 percent received any antenatal care during their first trimester.
- Components of antenatal care: Ninety-five percent of all the women who received ANC had their blood pressure measured, 96% had a blood sample taken and 95% had their baby's heartbeat checked.
- Delivery: In the 2 years preceding the survey, 85% of live births and/or stillbirths were delivered by a skilled provider.
- Caesarean section: Ten percent of births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered through caesarean section.
- Maternal postnatal checks: Among women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 68% received a postnatal check-up in the first 2 days after birth.
- **Newborn postnatal checks:** Among newborn babies born in the 2 years preceding the survey, 79% received a postnatal check-up in the first 2 days after birth.

Health care services during pregnancy, childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and wellbeing of both the mother and the newborn baby. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and infants through monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labor and delivery. Timely postnatal care provides an opportunity to prevent and treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, number and timing of ANC contacts, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and provides information on place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and deliveries by cesarean section. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns and men's involvement in maternal health care. The final section covers issues that affect women's health regardless of their maternal status: whether or not women have been examined for breast or cervical cancer, problems they experience accessing health care, and the distance from their home to the nearest health facility.

The Ministry of Health and Child Care has developed policies and strategies aimed at reducing preventable maternal and perinatal deaths and improving health outcomes for women (pregnant and lactating) and newborn babies.

#### 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, such as doctors and nurses/midwives *Sample:* Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years

before the survey

In Zimbabwe, 92% of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years prior to the survey received ANC from a skilled provider during their most recent pregnancy. Seven percent of women did not receive any ANC for their most recent birth. Most antenatal care was provided by nurses or midwives (81%) (**Table 9.1**).

**Trends:** The percentage of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC from a skilled provider increased from 87% in 2010-11 to 91% in 2015 and then marginally to 92% in 2023–24 (**Figure 9.1**).

#### Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage



#### Patterns by background characteristics

- By province, the percentage of women receiving ANC from skilled providers is lowest in Manicaland (78%) and highest in Matabeleland North (98%).
- Women with more than secondary education are more likely to receive ANC from a skilled provider (more than 99%) as compared to those with primary education (83%).
- The percentage of women receiving ANC from skilled providers is above 90% for all religions except for Johane Marange apostolic sect with 2% (**Table 9.1**).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to receive ANC from a skilled provider (97%) as compared to women in the lowest wealth quintile (84%).

#### 9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

Zimbabwe's new ANC guidelines recommend that all pregnant women receive at least eight ANC contacts conducted by a skilled provider (MoHCC 2018). Seventy-one percent of women who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey attended four or more ANC contacts during their most recent pregnancy, and 9% attended eight or more contacts in accordance with the new guidelines.

Thirty-four percent of women attended their first ANC contact during the first trimester. The median gestational age at the time of the first ANC contact was 4.7 months (**Table 9.2** and **Figure 9.1**).

**Trends:** The proportion of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had four or more ANC contacts increased from 59% in 2010-11 to 73% in 2015 and decreased to 71% in 2023–24. The percentage of women who had their first ANC contact in the first trimester followed a similar pattern; increasing from 16% in 2010-11 to 37% and slightly decreasing to 34% in 2023-24 (**Figure 9.1**).

#### 9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CARE

#### Components of antenatal care

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for the baby's heartbeat, counseling about the mother's diet, counseling about breastfeeding, and asking about vaginal bleeding. *Sample—quality of care indicator:* Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC contact *Sample—population-based indicator:* All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for ANC to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes is dictated in large part by the components of ANC services offered by the health care provider.

As a part of ANC, certain interventions and tests are recommended at each ANC contact. These include the following:

- Measuring blood pressure. Taking a woman's blood pressure at each antenatal care contact is essential to monitor for gestational hypertension or pre-eclampsia.
- Conducting urine and blood tests. These tests assess signs of infection or other diseases and conditions that could negatively affect a woman or her baby during or after pregnancy.
- Listening to the baby's heartbeat. This can confirm that the fetus is alive as well as reassure the mother.
- Counseling on maternal nutrition, specifically on healthy eating during pregnancy and breastfeeding. These counseling messages promote healthy weight gain during pregnancy and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn early.
- Asking about vaginal bleeding. Light bleeding or spotting is common, especially during the first few months of a pregnancy. Heavy bleeding may be a sign of something more serious; a pregnant woman experiencing heavy bleeding should visit a health care provider.

In the ZDHS, data collected on components of ANC were tabulated in two ways. **Table 9.3.1** shows the percentage of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who reported that they had at least one ANC contact and received specified ANC services. This tabulation is a measure of the quality of the ANC services these women received. **Table 9.3.2** shows the percentage of all women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years who received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC contact. This tabulation is a measure of coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

Among women age 15–49 who received ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 95% had their blood pressure measured, 75% had a urine sample taken, 96% had a blood sample taken, and 95% had their baby's heartbeat checked. In addition, 66% received counselling on their diet, 75% were counselled about breastfeeding and 71% were asked about vaginal bleeding (**Table 9.3.1**). For complete information on components of ANC among all women, see **Table 9.3.2**.

### 9.2.1 Food or Cash Assistance, Deworming, and Iron-containing Supplementation during Pregnancy

Food and cash assistance programmes provide assistance to pregnant and lactating women to support healthy diets and address malnutrition.

During pregnancy, women have higher micronutrient needs and are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency, which is a primary cause of anemia. Severe anemia can place the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labor and increased risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality (Haider et al. 2013). To help address maternal anemia, interventions provide iron tablets or syrup [and/or iron-containing multiple micronutrient supplements] to pregnant women (WHO 2016).

In Zimbabwe, 87% of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey reported taking iron-containing supplements (tablets or iron-containing syrup) during their most recent pregnancy. Of these women, 16% took iron-containing tablets for 180 days or more (**Table 9.4**).

#### 9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

Information on sources of iron-containing supplements can increase understanding of the distribution patterns of supplements.

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received or purchased iron-containing supplements during their most recent pregnancy, 86% obtained the supplements from a public sector source, most commonly Rural Health Centres (41%) (**Table 9.5**).

#### 9.3 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 the 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: Women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus, an important cause of death among infants. Forty percent of women whose most recent live birth occurred within the 2 years preceding the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.6**)

**Trends:** The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus decreased from 43% in 2010-11 to 38% in 2015 and then slightly increased to 40% in 2023–24.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is lower among urban dwellers (34%) than those dwelling in rural areas (44%).
- By province, the percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is highest in Mashonaland Central (55%) and lowest in Bulawayo (15%).

#### 9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

#### 9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries Deliveries that occur in a health facility. Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Eighty-four percent of all live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey occurred in health facilities, while 14% took place at home. The majority of institutional deliveries (73%) occurred in public sector health facilities (**Table 9.7**).

**Trends:** The percentage of live births and/or stillbirths delivered in a health facility increased from 64% in 2010-11 to 81% in 2015 and to 84% 2023–24, indicating considerable improvements in use of institutional maternal health care over the years. Conversely, the percentage of home deliveries decreased from 35% to 14% in the same period (**Figure 9.2**).

#### Figure 9.2 Trends in place of birth

Figure 9.3 Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey



#### Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who delivered in a health facility was highest in Harare and Bulawayo (96% each) and lowest in Manicaland (67%)
- Women with more than secondary education (98%) are more likely to deliver in a health facility when compared to those with primary education (68%)
- The percentage of women delivering in health facilities is above 85% for all religions except for Johane Marange apostolic sect with 2%
- The percentage of births occurring in health facilities increases with increasing household wealth, from 71% of births to women in the lowest wealth quintile to 97% of births to women in the highest quintile.

#### 9.4.2 Delivery by Cesarean

Cesarean section, also known as C-section, is a surgical intervention to prevent or treat life-threatening maternal or perinatal complications. Appropriate use of cesarean sections reduces maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, WHO advises that cesarean sections be done only when medically necessary. Use of cesarean sections without medical need can place women at risk of short- and long-term health problems. WHO does not recommend a target rate for cesarean deliveries; however, research conducted by WHO has shown that cesarean section rates above 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates (WHO 2015).

Ten percent of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered through caesarean section. The c-section rate for live births was also 10% (**Table 9.8**).

**Trends:** The percentage of live births and/or stillbirths delivered through c-section has doubled over the past 13 years, from 5% in 2010-11 to 7% in 2015, and 10% in 2023–24.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of live births in urban areas than rural areas are delivered through c-section (16% versus 6%).
- Deliveries through c-section are increasing with the mother's level of education
- Deliveries through c-section are more prevalent in the private medical sector (27%) than the public sector (11%) and in mission owned facilities (13%)

#### 9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery Births delivered with the assistance of doctors and nurse/midwives Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognized as a critical element in managing complications that may arise during childbirth, and in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality.

In the 2 years preceding the survey, 85% of live births and/or stillbirths were delivered by a skilled provider. Sixty-six percent of births were assisted by a nurse or a midwife, while 18% were assisted by a doctor. Sixty percent of newborn babies had skin-to-skin contact with their mother immediately after birth (**Figure 9.3** and **Table 9.9**).

#### Figure 9.3 Assistance during delivery



**Trends:** The percentage of deliveries by a skilled provider in Zimbabwe has increased over time, from 65% in 2010-11 to 82% in 2015 and 85% in 2023–24.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

• The percentage of live births attended by a skilled provider declines from 92% for first-order births to 54% for sixth-order births.

- Births to mothers with more than secondary education are more likely to be attended by a skilled provider (98%) than births to mothers with primary education (70%).
- The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider is higher in urban areas (94%) than in rural areas (79%).
- Births to women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to be assisted by a skilled provider than births to women in the lowest quintile (97% versus 73%) (Figure 9.4).



Figure 9.4 Skilled assistance at delivery by [birth order, residence, education, or household wealth]

#### Duration of Stay at Health Facility

The duration of stay at the health facility after birth varies based on the type of delivery. Among women who had vaginal births, the majority (50%) stayed in the health facility for 1-2 days, while 27% remained for 3 or more days. A smaller percentage (8%) left the facility within 6 hours. In contrast, women who had c-sections tended to stay longer, with over three quarters (91%) remaining for 3 or more days, 7% staying for 1-2 days, and 2% leaving within 6 hours. (**Table 9.10**).

#### 9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

#### 9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

In Zimbabwe, 68% of women received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after the delivery of their most recent live birth or stillbirth, with 41% of these checks occurring within the first 4 hours. Twenty-four percent of the women did not have a postnatal check at all (**Table 9.11**).

**Trends:** The percentage of women who received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after delivery increased from 28% in 2010-11 to 57% in 2015 and 68% in 2023–24.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- A larger proportion of women who gave birth in health facilities (74%) than those who delivered elsewhere (35%) received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth.
- The percentage of women who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth is higher in urban areas (78%) than in rural areas (63%).
- By province, Matabeleland North has the highest prevalence of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery (90%) and Manicaland has the lowest (50%)
- Women with more than secondary education (82%) are more likely to receive a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth than those with primary education (55%).

#### Type of Provider

Fifty-six percent of women who received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after delivery were attended to by a nurse/midwife while doctors provided care to 11% of women. Women who delivered outside health facilities had significantly lower access to postnatal care, with 65% receiving no check at all within the first 2 days (**Table 9.12**).

#### Content of Care

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 61% had their blood pressure measured, 56% were asked about vaginal bleeding, and 53% were counselled about family planning within the first 2 days after delivery. Overall, 45% of women received all three essential checks (**Table 9.13**).

#### 9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

The probability of neonatal death is especially high during the first 48 hours after birth, making postnatal checks in this period particularly important. Seventy-nine percent of newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth, with 28% of these checks occurring less than 1 hour and also between 1 and 3 hours after delivery respectively (**Table 9.14**).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-six percent of newborns delivered in health facilities had a postnatal check, as compared with 41% of those born elsewhere.
- First-order newborns were more likely to receive a postnatal check (85%) than higher-order newborns.
- The percentage of newborns receiving a postnatal health check varies by province, ranging from a low of 62% in Manicaland to a high of 97% in Matebeleland North.

#### Type of Provider

Most newborns (66%) received their first postnatal check from nurses/midwives, while 11% were checked by doctors (**Table 9.15**). Twenty-two percent of newborns did not receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth.

#### Content of Care

Postnatal breastfeeding counseling supports exclusive breastfeeding. Face-to-face breastfeeding counseling facilitates observation of positioning and the latch of the infant and allows for tailored breastfeeding counseling and support (WHO 2018).

During postnatal checks, 88% of newborns were weighed, 78% had their umbilical cord examined, and 74% had their temperature taken. Seventy-one percent of mothers were counselled on breastfeeding and 70% observed while breastfeeding. Fifty-five percent received counseling on newborn danger signs. Overall, the five key postnatal signal functions were performed for 50% of live births (**Table 9.16**).

#### 9.5.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

For the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, 68% of mothers and 79% of newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth, with both mothers and newborns receiving checks in 63% of cases. In 17% of cases, neither the mother nor the newborn received any postnatal care. Postnatal care coverage was notably higher for women who delivered in health facilities (74%) than for those who delivered elsewhere (35%). Similarly, newborns delivered in health facilities had greater postnatal care coverage (86%) than those born outside health facilities (41%) (**Figure 9.5** and **Table 9.17**).

#### Figure 9.5 Postnatal care by place of delivery



#### 9.6 MEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Eighty-nine percent of men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 reported that the child's mother had an antenatal check-up during her pregnancy. Among those who indicated that the mother had any antenatal check-ups, 64% were present during at least one of those visits. In addition, 90% of men reported that their child was born in a health facility, and 51% accompanied the child's mother to the health facility (**Table 9.18**).

#### 9.7 BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER EXAMINATIONS

#### **Breast cancer examination**

Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which health care providers use their hands to feel for lumps or other changes, or use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

#### **Cervical cancer examination**

To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the health care worker uses a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is visual inspection with acetic acid (VIAC). In this test, the health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. Information on the type of screening test was not collected.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Testing for breast and cervical cancer is generally low in Zimbabwe. Overall, 15% of women age 15–49 have been examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer and 26% have ever had a cervical exam (**Table 9.19**). Manicaland province had the lowest percentage of women tested for cervical cancer (21%) and Masvingo had the highest (31%)

#### 9.8 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

Sixty-four percent of the women reported having at least one problem associated with accessing health care for themselves. This proportion ranges from 44 percent in Harare to 85% in Matebeleland North (**Table 9.20**). The most commonly reported problems are obtaining money to pay for treatment (42%), lack of services or medicines (39%) and distance to the health facility (24%).

#### 9.9 DISTANCE AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Distance to the nearest health facility is one of the major factors influencing the health-seeking behaviours of women in Zimbabwe. In the 2023–24 ZDHS, women were asked to provide information about the travel time to the nearest health facility and the mode of transportation they used to reach the facility. Thirty-two percent of women reported travelling less than 30 minutes to reach the nearest health facility, while 19% travelled more than 2 hours. Most women (84%) use non-motorised means of transportation, such as walking and animal drawn carts, while 15% use motorised options including cars, trucks, buses and motorcycles (**Table 9.21**).

#### 9.10 UTERINE PROLAPSE AND OBSTETRIC FISTULA

Obstetric fistula is a medical condition in which a hole develops in the birth canal as a result of prolonged or obstructed labour without access to timely, high-quality medical treatment. The (fistula) hole can be between the vagina and rectum, ureter, or bladder. This condition results in faecal or urinary incontinence, leading to women being abandoned or neglected by their partners and families, unable to work, and ostracized by their communities. Obstetric fistula can be prevented by accessing quality maternity care timely, delaying age at first birth and avoiding harmful traditional birth practices.

#### 9.10.1 Knowledge and Prevalence of obstetric fistula

In Zimbabwe, 33% of women age 15-49 reported that they had heard about the symptoms of obstetric fistula (**Figure 9.6**) and less than 1% were currently experiencing the symptoms. One percent were not currently experiencing the symptoms but had experienced them in the past (**Table 9.22**).

#### Figure 9.6 Fistula symptoms awareness





#### 9.10.2 Causes of Obstetric Fistula

Among women age 15-49 who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past, the most reported causal event was normal labour and delivery that resulted in a live birth (34%), followed by very difficult labour and delivery that resulted in a live birth (33%). Fifteen percent of the women did not know the causal event of their symptoms (**Table 9.23, Figure 9.7**). Nineteen percent of women experienced fistula symptoms within 1 day of the cause of the fistula, 24% within 2-4 days, 16% within 5-7 days, and 41% after 8 or more days.

#### Figure 9.7 Causes of fistula symptoms

Percent distribution of women 15-49 years who reported currently having fistula symptoms or had in the past by causal event



#### 9.10.2 Care-Seeking for Obstetric Fistula

Care-seeking for fistula is necessary to mitigate social and health problems. Among women who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past, 52% had sought treatment, and 13% had an operation. Fifty-five percent of those who had sought treatment resided in the rural areas and 59% were from the lowest wealth quintile (**Table 9.24**, **Figure 9.8**). Of those who had sought treatment, 40% had received treatment from a medical doctor and 55% from a nurse/midwife (**Table 9.25**).

Figure 9.8 Care-seeking for fistula symptoms

Percent distribution of women 15-49 years who reported currently having fistula symptoms or had in the past who had sought treatment and percentage who had an operation



Among women who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past and did not seek treatment, 37% said it was because the problem had disappeared, 16% said it was too expensive to seek treatment, and 13% did not know the problem can be fixed (**Table 9.26**).

### LIST OF TABLES

For more information on maternal and newborn health care, see the following tables:

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#### Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Antei	natal care pr	ovider					
Background characteristic	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Communit y health worker	Religious birth attendant	Other	No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
				LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth	6.2	07.2	0.0	1 4	0.0	F 0	100.0	02.0	200
<20	6.3	87.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.0	100.0	93.6	389
20-34	11.1	80.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	7.5	100.0	91.2	1,455
35-49	11.9	79.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	6.7	100.0	91.9	314
Birth order <sup>2</sup>									
1	11.4	85.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.4	100.0	97.2	591
2-3	11.4	82.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.8	100.0	93.4	965
4-5	9.7	80.8	0.1	1.6	0.0	7.9	100.0	90.4	440
6+	2.2	62.6	0.0	6.1	0.8	28.2	100.0	64.9	162
Residence									
Urhan	18 5	76.8	0 1	0.0	0.0	47	100.0	95.3	787
Rural	5 7	84 0	0.1	2.0	0.0	83	100.0	89.7	1 371
Karar	5.7	04.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	05.7	1,571
Province									
Bulawayo	24.7	66.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.5	100.0	90.8	75
Manicaland	4.9	72.6	0.0	4.8	0.4	17.3	100.0	77.5	310
Mashonaland Central	5.1	86.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	6.0	100.0	91.8	227
Mashonaland East	10.6	81.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.0	100.0	92.4	250
Mashonaland West	8.9	83.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.6	100.0	91.9	313
Matabeleland North	19.1	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	96
Matabeleland South	8.5	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	105
Midlands	4.7	89.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.9	100.0	94.7	277
Masvingo	9.2	86.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.0	100.0	95.4	190
Harare	21.1	75.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	315
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	18
Primary	4.1	78.7	0.1	3.2	0.3	13.6	100.0	82.8	505
Secondary	10.0	84.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.2	100.0	94.1	1,502
More than secondary	38.6	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	134
Religion									
Traditional	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	7
Roman Catholic	23.7	75.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	58
Protestant	13.4	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	235
Pentecostal	13.4	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	418
Johane Marange	0.0	2.3	0.0	21.3	1.0	75.4	100.0	2.3	127
Johane Masowe	10.2	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	95.4	372
Other Apostolic sect	7.2	90.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	685
Other Christian	14.9	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	94.8	113
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	10
None	9.9	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	133
Maria alaba anata att									
wealth quintile	<u>.</u>	00.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	40.4	100.0	02.0	530
LOWEST	3.4	80.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	13.4	100.0	83.8	530
Second	6.3	84.3	0.0	2.1	0.3	7.0	100.0	90.6	411

Middle	7.2	87.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.6	100.0	94.5	417			
Fourth	13.5	81.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	95.3	475			
Highest	26.4	70.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	97.2	325			
Total	10.4	81.3	0.0	1.3	0.1	7.0	100.0	91.7	2,158			
STILLBIRTHS												
Total	(13.6)	(83.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	(96.9)	37			
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS <sup>3</sup>												
Total	10.5	81.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	6.9	100.0	91.8	2,187			

Notes: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>1</sup> Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife.

<sup>2</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

<sup>3</sup> For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

#### 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 and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and by the timing of the first visit; and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Number of ANC visits							Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit									
Background						Don't		4+ ANC	No antenatal				Don't	Media month pregna at firs visit (fo Number those of with			t Number r of women with
characteristic	None	1	2-3	4-7	8+	know	Total	visits	care	<4	4-6	7+	know	Total	women	ANC)	ANC
								LIVE BIR	тнѕ								
Age at birth																	
<20	5.0	3.2	22.5	62.0	7.1	0.2	100.0	69.1	5.0	31.0	52.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	389	4.8	370
20-34	7.5	2.6	17.4	61.7	10.2	0.6	100.0	71.9	7.5	34.6	48.2	9.5	0.2	100.0	1,455	4.6	1,345
35-49	6.7	3.2	20.4	64.0	5.4	0.2	100.0	69.5	6.7	34.1	46.8	12.4	0.0	100.0	314	5.0	293
Birth order <sup>1</sup>																	
1	2.4	2.8	16.7	67.3	10.4	0.3	100.0	77.7	2.4	35.5	51.7	10.4	0.0	100.0	591	4.7	577
2-3	5.8	2.9	19.4	61.8	9.8	0.3	100.0	71.6	5.8	34.0	50.0	10.2	0.1	100.0	965	4.7	910
4-5	7.9	2.2	19.2	62.5	7.6	0.6	100.0	70.1	7.9	33.3	49.4	9.3	0.1	100.0	440	4.7	406
6+	28.2	3.8	20.6	43.6	2.5	1.3	100.0	46.0	28.2	29.1	29.8	12.0	0.8	100.0	162	4.7	116
Residence																	
Urban	4.7	3.0	22.1	59.1	10.8	0.3	100.0	69.9	4.7	27.3	53.7	14.2	0.1	100.0	787	5.2	751
Rural	8.3	2.7	16.8	63.8	7.9	0.5	100.0	71.7	8.3	37.7	46.0	7.9	0.1	100.0	1,371	4.4	1,257
Province																	
Bulawayo	8.5	3.2	29.1	56.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	59.2	8.5	21.1	60.6	9.8	0.0	100.0	75	5.4	69
Manicaland	17.3	1.3	12.0	54.3	14.2	1.0	100.0	68.5	17.3	40.0	37.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	310	4.1	257
Mashonaland Central	6.0	2.1	21.4	67.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	70.5	6.0	38.5	49.8	5.7	0.0	100.0	227	4.4	213
Mashonaland East	7.0	3.8	17.7	62.6	8.5	0.5	100.0	71.1	7.0	27.8	52.3	13.0	0.0	100.0	250	5.1	233
Mashonaland West	7.6	2.4	21.3	62.0	5.9	0.7	100.0	67.9	7.6	33.1	47.6	11.2	0.4	100.0	313	4.6	290
Matabeleland North	2.1	0.4	20.0	66.8	10.6	0.0	100.0	77.5	2.1	41.3	48.6	7.6	0.4	100.0	96	4.3	94
Matabeleland South	3.5	2.0	17.7	65.8	11.0	0.0	100.0	76.8	3.5	39.2	49.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	105	4.6	101
Midlands	4.9	3.3	16.6	65.9	9.3	0.0	100.0	75.2	4.9	36.4	50.7	8.1	0.0	100.0	277	4.5	264

Masvingo	3.0	2.7	15.1	69.1	9.3	0.8	100.0	78.4	3.0	39.0	51.5	6.2	0.3	100.0	190	4.4	184
Harare	3.3	4.9	23.3	56.3	11.6	0.6	100.0	67.9	3.3	24.1	51.4	21.2	0.0	100.0	315	5.5	304
Education																	
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18	*	15
Primary	13.6	2.7	19.1	57.0	6.5	1.0	100.0	63.6	13.6	34.6	43.5	8.1	0.3	100.0	505	4.5	436
Secondary	5.2	3.0	18.9	63.8	8.8	0.2	100.0	72.6	5.2	33.1	50.5	11.2	0.1	100.0	1,502	4.8	1,424
More than secondary	0.4	1.2	14.9	63.4	20.1	0.0	100.0	83.5	0.4	38.4	53.5	7.7	0.0	100.0	134	4.7	133
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	13.4	2.0	16.5	60.9	6.2	0.9	100.0	67.1	13.4	35.2	44.5	6.7	0.3	100.0	530	4.4	459
Second	7.0	3.4	18.4	63.5	7.4	0.3	100.0	70.9	7.0	39.2	44.2	9.6	0.0	100.0	411	4.4	382
Middle	4.6	3.3	16.9	65.3	9.2	0.7	100.0	74.5	4.6	38.9	46.4	10.0	0.0	100.0	417	4.5	398
Fourth	4.6	3.9	22.7	60.4	8.4	0.0	100.0	68.8	4.6	25.5	53.5	16.2	0.2	100.0	475	5.4	453
Highest	2.8	1.1	19.4	60.6	16.0	0.2	100.0	76.5	2.8	31.0	57.9	8.4	0.0	100.0	325	4.9	316
Total	7.0	2.8	18.7	62.1	9.0	0.5	100.0	71.0	7.0	33.9	48.8	10.2	0.1	100.0	2,158	4.7	2,008
								STILLBIR	THS								
Total	(2.1)	(2.6)	(17.0)	(55.7)	(10.7)	(0,0)	100.0	(75 /)	(2.1)	(47.0)	(17 1)	(25)	(0,0)	100.0	27	(4 1)	26
TOTAL	(3.1)	(3.0)	(17.9)	(55.7)	(19.7)	(0.0)				(47.0)	(47.4)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	- 37	(4.1)	30
							LIVE BI		STILLBIRT	п <b>э</b> -							
Total	6.9	2.8	18.7	62.0	9.2	0.4	100.0	71.2	6.9	34.0	48.8	10.1	0.1	100.0	2,187	4.7	2,036

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. <sup>1</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

<sup>2</sup> For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

#### Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among women age 15-49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a healthcare provider, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in

	the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare										
	provider:										
Background characteristic	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood Baby's sample heartbeat taken listened for		Counseled about breastfeedi ng	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years			
			LIV	E BIRTHS							
Age at birth											
<20	92.6	68.2	94.0	95.5	55.3	66.1	58.8	370			
20-34	95.8	75.9	95.6	95.3	67.8	76.4	71.8	1.345			
35-49	95.9	77.4	96.4	95.5	72.0	77.9	79.9	293			
Birth order <sup>1</sup>											
1	95.2	74.5	95.6	96.1	65.4	71.7	67.2	577			
2-3	96.3	76.1	96.4	95.4	68.0	75.9	71.4	910			
4-5	95.8	74.2	95.3	95.2	65.0	77.9	74.9	406			
6+	84.5	66.3	87.0	91.4	58.4	69.4	66.6	116			
Residence											
Urban	97.4	79.9	96.2	96.4	77.2	79.5	77.1	751			
Rural	93.9	71.6	95.0	94.7	59.4	71.9	66.8	1,257			
Province											
Bulawayo	99.2	82.3	98.5	97.8	85.6	87.3	84.7	69			
Manicaland	89.6	77.8	92.0	96.7	74.4	81.0	78.2	257			
Mashonaland Central	95.3	76.3	94.4	91.5	54.8	60.9	65.3	213			
Mashonaland East	95.8	80.4	92.5	97.4	60.8	71.7	59.3	233			
Mashonaland West	94.4	61.9	96.8	94.7	57.3	63.1	55.7	290			
Matabeleland North	99.0	79.5	97.1	98.9	60.1	76.9	79.3	94			
Matabeleland South	98.0	78.5	97.7	97.0	55.1	73.4	73.1	101			
Midlands	97.4	57.6	98.3	94.1	55.6	71.4	66.2	264			
Masvingo	94.9	78.9	94.0	97.0	77.2	85.5	80.0	184			
Harare	95.7	86.5	96.3	94.0	82.8	85.9	82.2	304			
Education											
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15			
Primary	91.9	63.7	93.2	93.7	53.9	66.7	64.7	436			
Secondary	96.0	76.9	96.1	95.6	68.3	76.3	71.0	1,424			
More than secondary	97.9	86.0	94.8	98.9	82.8	83.4	83.9	133			
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	91.7	62.9	94.6	93.2	51.7	65.3	62.2	459			
Second	94.3	76.0	94.4	95.8	65.2	76.5	71.4	382			
Middle	96.8	73.8	96.3	95.9	62.7	72.7	66.1	398			
Fourth Highest	96.6 97.5	81.2 82.0	95.7 96.5	95.5 97.2	74.8 79.9	78.0 84.1	75.2 81.0	453 316			
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Total	95.2	74.7	95.4	95.4	66.1	74.7	70.6	2,008			
			STIL	LBIRTHS							
Total	(92.9)	(79.6)	(96.3)	(97.4)	(69.4)	(73.2)	(79.6)	36			
			LIVE BIRTHS A	AND STILLBIR	THS <sup>2</sup>						
Total	95.2	74.9	95.5	95.4	66.2	74.7	70.7	2,036			

Notes: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for this birth. Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>1</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

<sup>2</sup> For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

### Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among all women age 15-49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a healthcare provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Among won the last 2 ve	nen who rece Pars percent	eived antena	tal care for the	eir most rece services durir	nt live birth or	stillbirth in healthcare	
	the last 2 ye	urs, percent		provider:			neutricure	
				·	Counseled	Counseled	Asked	Number of women with a live birth and/or
	Blood	Urine	Blood	Baby's	about	about	about	stillbirth in
Background	pressure	sample	sample	heartbeat	maternal	breastfeedi	vaginal	the last 2
characteristic	measured	taken	taken	listened for	diet	ng	bleeding	years
			LIV	E BIRTHS				
Age at birth								
<20	88.0	64.8	89.3	90.7	52.5	62.8	55.9	389
20-34	88.6	70.2	88.4	88.1	62.6	70.6	66.4	1,455
35-49	89.4	72.2	89.9	89.1	67.2	72.7	74.6	314
Birth order <sup>1</sup>								
1	92.9	72.7	93.4	93.8	63.9	70.0	65.6	591
2-3	90.8	71.7	90.8	89.9	64.0	71.5	67.3	965
4-5	88.3	68.3	87.8	87.7	59.9	71.8	69.0	440
6+	60.7	47.6	62.4	65.6	41.9	49.8	47.8	162
Residence								
Urban	92.9	76.2	91.7	91.9	73.6	75.8	73.5	787
Rural	86.1	65.7	87.1	86.9	54.5	65.9	61.2	1,371
Province								
Bulawayo	90.8	75.3	90.1	89.5	78.3	79.9	77.5	75
Manicaland Mashonaland	74.1	64.4	76.2	80.0	61.5	67.0	64.7	310
Central	89.6	71.7	88.7	86.0	51.5	57.2	61.4	227
Mashonaland Fast	89.2	74.8	86.1	90.6	56.6	66.7	55.2	250
Mashonaland West	87.2	57.2	89.5	87.5	52.9	58.3	51.5	313
Matabeleland North	96.9	77.8	95.0	96.8	58.8	75.3	77.6	96
Matabeleland South	94.6	75.7	94.3	93.6	53.2	70.9	70.5	105
Midlands	92.6	54.8	93.5	89.5	52.9	67.9	63.0	277
Masvingo	92.0	76.6	91.1	94.0	74.9	82.9	77.6	190
Harare	92.5	83.6	93.1	90.9	80.1	83.0	79.5	315
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Primary	79.3	55.0	80.5	80.9	46.6	57.6	55.9	505
Secondary	91.0	72.9	91.1	90.6	64.7	72.3	67.3	1.502
More than	0210	/ 210	0111	5010	0.117	/ 210	0710	2)002
secondary	97.5	85.7	94.4	98.6	82.4	83.1	83.6	134
Wealth quintile								
l owest	79 5	54 5	81 9	80.7	44 7	56 5	53 9	530
Second	87.6	70 7	87.7	89.1	60.6	71 1	66 3	<u>411</u>
Middle	92 3	70 3	91 R	91.4	59.8	69 3	63.0	417
Fourth	92.2	77.4	91.3	91.1	71.3	74.4	71.8	475
			-		-		-	-

Highest	94.8	79.8	93.8	94.5	77.6	81.8	78.7	325	
Total	88.6	69.5	88.8	88.7	61.5	69.5	65.7	2,158	
			STIL	LBIRTHS					
Total	(90.1)	(77.1)	(93.3)	(94.4)	(67.3)	(71.0)	(77.1)	37	
			LIVE BIRTHS /	AND STILLBIR	THS <sup>2</sup>				_
Total	88.7	69.7	88.9	88.8	61.7	69.5	65.8	2,187	

Notes: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for this birth. Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>1</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

<sup>2</sup> For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

### Table 9.4 Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who received food or cash assistance, took deworming medication, and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15-49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Among w and/or stil percentag for the m	vomen with a li lbirth in the las e who during p ost recent live stillbirth: Took any irou containing supplements	ive birth st 2 years, pregnancy birth or n- 22	The nur stillbirth i p	mber of days in the last 2 v pregnancy fo	during whic years took ir r the most re	ch women wit on-containing ecent live birt	h a live birt g supplemen h or stillbirt	h and/or nts² during :h:	_	Number of
Background	Received food or cash assistance <sup>1</sup>	Took dewormin g medicatio n	Purchased	Free	None	<60	60-89	90-179	180+	Don't know	Total	women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
					I	LIVE BIRTHS						
Age at birth												
<20	3.3	5.6	0.3	87.8	13.5	26.9	10.4	33.3	13.4	2.5	100.0	389
20-34	1.9	3.4	4.7	81.5	16.0	20.6	10.3	34.0	16.2	2.9	100.0	1,455
35-49	1.4	3.6	3.1	83.0	15.3	21.2	9.8	33.8	18.0	1.8	100.0	314
Birth order <sup>3</sup>												
1	2.2	5.0	4.6	87.3	10.0	25.3	10.4	35.5	15.8	3.1	100.0	591
2-3	2.4	3.3	4.1	83.7	14.8	21.7	11.0	34.1	15.3	3.0	100.0	965
4-5	1.9	4.1	2.7	82.9	15.7	19.7	10.1	34.4	17.9	2.2	100.0	440
6+	0.3	2.4	0.0	61.7	38.9	15.1	5.9	24.7	14.7	0.6	100.0	162
Residence												
Urban Rural	2.0 2.1	3.6 4.0	8.7 0.7	79.0 85.1	13.8 16.4	30.8 16.7	10.1 10.4	30.1 36.0	11.5 18.5	3.7 2.1	100.0 100.0	787 1.371
												_,
Province	0.7	1 2	6 8	92.1	11 2	26.1	11 1	25.6	5 5	20.5	100.0	75
Manicaland	0.7	1.5	0.8	75.0	20.2	12.2	тт.т г о	23.0	10.0	20.5	100.0	210
Machanaland Control	2.5	5.0	1.1	75.0	28.3 12 F	12.2	5.0	31.9	18.9	3.8	100.0	310
Mashonaland Central	1.2	0.4	1.4	87.0	12.5	17.8	11.9	37.0	17.2	3.0	100.0	227
Mashonaland West	1.9	2.8	4.0	77.0	22.1	18.0	9.5	34.7	14.4	1.5	100.0	250
	0.0	5.5	3.7	85.0	11.9	23.9	13.0	31.0	19.1	0.0	100.0	313
Matabeleland North	4.2	2.9	1.3	96.1	5.0	25.5	11.1	32.9	24.3	1.1	100.0	96
	0.0	0.0	1.0	91.2	10.1	19.8	14.1	34.3 42 F	21.2	0.5	100.0	105
Maguinas	1.1	1.0	2.0	90.2	9.8	20.4	11.0	42.5	10.5	0.0	100.0	277
Harare	2.4 4.9	2.6 4.9	2.0	86.1 75.1	15.1	13.8 39.9	6.5 11.0	40.7 25.8	7.1	7.4 0.5	100.0	190 315
Education												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Primary	0.9	2.9	1.1	79.2 86.2	21.6	17.6	11.2	32.3	14.9	2.3	100.0	505
Secondary	2.5	4.2	2.4	00.5	15.4	22.0	10.0	55.1	10.5	2.5	100.0	1,502
More than secondary	2.6	3.4	27.8	58.9	15.4	27.9	11.2	23.7	14.1	7.7	100.0	134
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.0	3.7	0.0	79.7	21.8	15.7	11.3	32.9	16.4	1.9	100.0	530
Second	2.2	4.2	0.3	87.4	15.3	13.7	9.3	39.4	19.8	2.5	100.0	411
Middle	2.4	4.6	0.7	89.6	11.1	22.7	10.1	35.5	19.0	1.6	100.0	417
Fourth	2.8	3.9	4.0	82.7	16.5	28.6	9.8	31.3	11.1	2.7	100.0	475

Highest	0.9	2.5	17.0	73.8	9.5	31.0	10.7	29.7	13.4	5.6	100.0	325	
Total	2.1	3.8	3.6	82.9	15.5	21.8	10.3	33.8	15.9	2.7	100.0	2,158	
					:	STILLBIRTHS							
Total	(0.0)	(6.6)	(4.0)	(87.4)	(15.3)	(19.7)	(13.2)	(35.9)	(8.8)	(7.1)	100.0	37	
					LIVE BIRT	HS AND STIL	LBIRTHS <sup>4</sup>						_

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>1</sup> Food or cash assistance programme(s) include the Emergency Social Cash Transfer (ESCT) programme.

<sup>2</sup> Iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets

<sup>3</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
 <sup>4</sup> For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

### Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, according to source, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements<sup>1</sup> from each source:

			Live births
Source	Live births	Stillbirths	and stillbirths <sup>2</sup>
Public sector	88.6	(82.8)	88.5
Central hospital	1.7	(0.0)	1.7
Provincial hospital	2.0	(0.0)	2.0
District hospital	9.2	(10.8)	9.3
Rural hospital	5.0	(5.7)	5.0
Urban municipal clinic	30.4	(28.6)	30.4
Rural health center	41.0	(40.6)	41.0
Other public sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Mission hospital/ clinic	6.2	(5.5)	6.1
Private medical sector	4.3	(11.7)	4.5
Dubucha ha anti-tat/altata		(44 7)	4.2
Private hospital/clinic	4.1	(11.7)	4.2
sector	03	(0,0)	0.3
Sector	0.5	(0.0)	0.5
Other	1.3	(0.0)	1.3
	-	()	-
Number of women	1,867	34	1,893
	-		

Notes: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>1</sup> Iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets.

 $^2$  For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

#### Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	30.5	36.3	389
20-34	30.3	39.7	1,455
35-49	33.1	47.6	314
Birth order <sup>2</sup>			
1	30.7	34.9	591
2-3	30.2	40.9	965
4-5	34.6	47.8	440
6+	24.2	34.8	162
Residence			
Urban	23.8	33.9	787
Rural	34.8	43.8	1,371
Province			
Bulawavo	6.3	15.1	75
Manicaland	40.3	52.6	310
Mashonaland Central	48.6	54.9	227
Mashonaland East	22.8	28.3	250
Mashonaland West	40.4	45.6	313
Matabeleland North	30.1	36.5	96
Matabeleland South	14.7	15.8	105
Midlands	30.8	53.4	277
Masvingo	38.7	42.6	190
Harare	12.0	24.0	315
Education			
No education	*	*	18
Primary	33.1	42.1	505
Secondary	30.5	39.9	1,502
More than secondary	23.1	35.5	134
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	34.9	46.1	530
Second	32.5	41.5	411
Middle	36.7	43.2	417
Fourth	27.0	35.9	475
Highest	19.7	31.6	325
Total	30.8	40.2	2,158

<sup>1</sup> Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

<sup>2</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

## Table 9.7 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	ŀ	lealth facili	ty					
Background characteristic	Public sector	Private medical sector	Mission hospital/c linic	Home <sup>1</sup>	Other	Total	Percentag e delivered in a health facility	Number of births
			LIVE BIRTH	HS				
Mothor's ago at hirth								
	78.3	0.7	7 0	12 5	0.6	100.0	86.9	207
20 24	70.5	4.7	7.5	14.2	0.0	100.0	80.5	1 511
35-49	69.1	3.0	7.9	16.1	3.9	100.0	80.0	321
Birth order <sup>2</sup>								
1	79.6	52	73	72	07	100.0	92.1	602
- 2-3	743	4 1	7.3	11 5	24	100.0	86.1	1 004
4-5	68.6	2.6	7.7	18.4	2.4	100.0	78.4	457
6+	46.3	0.0	6.3	45.4	2.0	100.0	52.6	166
Antenatal care visits <sup>3</sup>								
None	19.1	0.0	1.4	79.4	0.0	100.0	20.6	150
1-3	78.4	2.1	5.3	12.6	1.6	100.0	85.8	465
4+	76.1	4.8	8.7	7.9	2.4	100.0	89.6	1,533
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	10
Residence								
Urban	81.5	8.9	3.4	5.3	0.9	100.0	93.8	810
Rural	67.4	0.8	9.6	19.4	2.8	100.0	77.9	1,420
Province								
Bulawayo	91.0	4.5	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	95.6	77
Manicaland	50.4	1.2	15.0	30.5	2.9	100.0	66.6	325
Mashonaland Central	71.8	0.9	9.9	16.5	0.8	100.0	82.6	234
Mashonaland East	74.6	1.9	8.3	12.5	2.8	100.0	84.8	254
Mashonaland West	74.1	2.8	4.7	15.0	3.3	100.0	81.6	323
Matabeleland North	73.7	2.0	16.6	5.0	2.8	100.0	92.2	98
Matabeleland South	81.7	1.4	4.1	10.0	2.8	100.0	87.2	109
Midlands	73.5	1.8	7.1	16.1	1.5	100.0	82.5	287
Masvingo	74.9	4.1	7.0	12.3	1.7	100.0	86.0	199
Harare	81.5	13.6	0.5	3.3	1.2	100.0	95.5	325
Mother's education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	20
Primary	59.2	0.8	7.9	28.8	3.3	100.0	67.8	515
Secondary	78.2	2.3	7.2	10.4	1.8	100.0	87.8	1,556
More than secondary	61.1	30.9	6.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	138
Religion								
Traditional	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	7
Roman Catholic	74.3	13.8	8.1	1.6	2.2	100.0	96.2	59
Protestant	79.3	8.4	5.3	6.1	0.8	100.0	93.1	241
Pentecostal	79.5	6.0	8.9	4.9	0.7	100.0	94.4	433

Johana Maranga	2.4	0.0	0.0	07.0	07	100.0	2.4	127
Jonane Marange	2.4	0.0	0.0	97.0	0.7	100.0	2.4	137
Johane Masowe	//./	2.0	5.9	11./	2.7	100.0	85.5	379
Other Apostolic sect	75.7	1.4	8.6	11.5	2.8	100.0	85.7	708
Other Christian	75.0	6.2	9.8	7.2	1.7	100.0	91.1	119
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	10
None	74.0	3.8	8.3	8.9	4.9	100.0	86.2	138
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	63.2	0.1	7.7	26.9	2.2	100.0	71.0	549
Second	66.0	0.5	9.7	21.4	2.4	100.0	76.2	424
Middle	74.6	1.6	11.2	9.9	2.7	100.0	87.3	434
Fourth	84.0	3.4	4.4	6.0	2.1	100.0	91.9	492
Highest	76.3	17.4	3.4	2.1	0.7	100.0	97.2	330
Total	72.5	3.8	7.4	14.3	2.1	100.0	83.6	2,229
			STILLBIRT	ГНS				
Total	(75.7)	(3.4)	(1.4)	(15.1)	(4.4)	100.0	(80.5)	40
		LIVE BI	RTHS AND	STILLBIRTHS	i			
Tatal	72 5	2.0	7.2	14.2	2.1	100.0	82.6	2 260
TULAI	72.5	3.8	/.3	14.3	2.1	100.0	83.0	2,209

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>1</sup> Includes religious homes and other homes stated by respondent. <sup>2</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

<sup>3</sup> Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

## Table 9.8 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered by Caesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage delivered by	Number of
Background characteristic	C-section	births
LIVE BIRTH:	S	
Mother's age at birth		
<20	6.5	397
20-34	9.5	1,511
35-49	15.1	321
Birth order <sup>1</sup>		
1	10.2	602
2-3	10.7	1,004
4-5	8.2	457
6+	6.3	166
Antenatal care visits <sup>2</sup>		
None	1.3	150
1-3	7.5	465
Δ+	11.0	1 5 3 3
Don't know/missing	*	1,555
Place of delivery		
Health facility	11.6	1 865
Public sector	10.7	1 616
Private medical sector	26.0	2/
Mission hospital/clinic	12.7	165
Poridonco		
Urban	15.0	910
Bural	15.0	1 420
Kurai	0.3	1,420
Province		
Bulawayo	22.5	77
Manicaland	12.1	325
Mashonaland Central	5.4	234
Mashonaland East	8.6	254
Mashonaland West	6.4	323
Matabeleland North	14.3	98
Matabeleland South	9.8	109
Midlands	7.2	287
Masvingo	6.5	199
Harare	14.6	325
Mother's education		
No education	*	20
Primary	4.7	515
Secondary	10.2	1,556
More than secondary	23.7	138

Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.6	549
Second	3.6	424
Middle	8.0	434
Fourth	14.2	492
Highest	20.3	330
Total	9.8	2,229
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	(9.3)	40
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS		
	_	
Total	9.7	2,269

Notes: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in health facility did not receive a C-section. Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>1</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

<sup>2</sup> Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey.

### Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider; among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Pe	erson providir	ig assistance	e during delive	ry			Ar	nong most re	ecent live bir	:hs
Background	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Religious birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/	No one	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Percentage with skin- to-skin contact immediatel y after birth	Number of
	Doctor	mawire	attendant	attendant		RTHS	No one	Total	provider	50110110113	birth	ive birtiis
						KTTI3						
Mother's age at birth												
<20	18.2	69.0	3.0	4.4	0.9	3.6	1.0	100.0	87.1	397	56.1	389
20-34	17.5	67.0	2.1	5.7	0.7	5.0	2.1	100.0	84.5	1,511	61.5	1,455
35-49	21.0	60.5	2.8	5.6	0.0	4.6	5.5	100.0	81.5	321	58.1	314
Birth order <sup>2</sup>												
1	24.7	67.5	2.2	2.0	0.6	1.6	1.5	100.0	92.1	602	56.0	591
2-3	18.0	69.4	1.4	4.1	0.6	5.2	1.3	100.0	87.4	1,004	63.6	965
4-5	13.8	65.4	2.6	5.8	0.6	6.9	4.8	100.0	79.3	457	62.5	440
6+	7.5	46.7	7.5	24.8	0.7	7.0	5.8	100.0	54.2	166	47.1	162
Antenatal care visits <sup>3</sup>												
None	2.7	17.9	6.9	51.0	2.6	13.8	5.2	100.0	20.6	150	23.7	150
1-3	15.5	70.9	3.5	2.3	0.5	4.6	2.8	100.0	86.4	465	57.7	465
4+	20.1	70.5	1.6	1.5	0.5	3.9	2.0	100.0	90.6	1,533	64.4	1,533
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	10	*	10
Place of delivery												
Health facility	21.5	78.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.6	1,865	66.6	1,810
Public sector	19.0	80.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.6	1,616	66.5	1,566
Private medical sector	63.4	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	84	62.8	84
Elsewhere	24.6 1.1	75.4 6.5	0.0 13.9	0.0 33.2	0.0	0.0 28.7	0.0 13.2	100.0	7.6	365	69.4 25.9	348
Residence	20.4	<u></u>			0.5				00 C		50.0	
Urban	28.1	65.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.7	1.7	100.0	93.6	810	58.6	787
Rurai	12.5	66.9	2.9	7.9	0.7	6.4	2.8	100.0	79.4	1,420	60.9	1,371
Province												
Bulawayo	45.6	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.3	100.0	95.6	77	72.8	75
Manicaland	16.2	51.8	4.6	18.1	0.0	6.6	2.7	100.0	68.0	325	57.9	310
Mashanaland Central	9.5 1 F F	74.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	5.9	1.5	100.0	84.2	234	48.3	227
Mashonaland West	10.5	09.0 67.5	2.5	5.Z 5.8	2.0	4.1	2.5	100.0	82.1	204	50.0 58.0	250
Matabeleland North	25.1	69.0	3.7 1 1	0.5	0.3	4.5	3.0 1.6	100.0	94.1	98	28.9	96
Matabeleland South	20.6	68.2	1.8	0.5	0.7	2.0	0.5	100.0	88.8	109	72.2	105
Midlands	16.9	67.5	1.9	4.2	0.3	5.9	3.3	100.0	84.3	287	63.2	277
Masvingo	11.2	74.8	2.0	2.6	0.7	4.5	4.2	100.0	86.0	199	62.1	190
Harare	27.8	67.8	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.1	100.0	95.6	325	56.2	315
Mother's education												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	20	*	18
Primary	9.7	60.1	3.6	10.5	1.2	10.9	4.0	100.0	69.8	515	53.6	505
Secondary	18.2	70.1	2.1	4.1	0.5	3.0	2.0	100.0	88.3	1,556	62.2	1,502
More than secondary	51.3	46.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	97.8	138	64.1	134
Religion												
Traditional	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	7	*	7
Roman Catholic	27.0	70.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	59	70.7	58

Protestant	22.9	69.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	100.0	92.8	241	60.5	235
Pentecostal	27.1	68.7	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.2	100.0	95.8	433	64.6	418
Johane Marange	1.3	1.1	6.3	75.3	0.9	13.8	1.4	100.0	2.4	137	16.5	127
Johane Masowe	12.4	73.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	5.6	4.0	100.0	86.3	379	63.4	372
Other Apostolic sect	15.6	71.3	2.5	1.9	0.7	5.5	2.4	100.0	86.9	708	62.7	685
Other Christian	21.6	70.5	1.4	0.0	1.2	2.8	2.5	100.0	92.1	119	68.7	113
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	10	*	10
None	20.5	66.3	3.4	0.0	0.7	6.7	2.3	100.0	86.8	138	53.9	133
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	9.4	63.8	3.5	12.4	0.2	8.0	2.8	100.0	73.1	549	54.5	530
Second	11.5	65.4	4.4	6.7	1.5	8.1	2.5	100.0	76.9	424	62.0	411
Middle	14.7	73.6	1.2	3.7	0.2	3.3	3.2	100.0	88.3	434	65.0	417
Fourth	20.3	71.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.3	100.0	92.1	492	61.0	475
Highest	42.6	54.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.7	100.0	97.2	330	58.8	325
Total	18.2	66.4	2.3	5.4	0.6	4.7	2.4	100.0	84.6	2,229	60.0	2,158
					STILLE	BIRTHS						
	( )		()	()	()		()		()			
Total	(21.2)	(61.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(6.3)	100.0	(82.7)	40	na	na
				LIV	/E BIRTHS AI	ND STILLBIRTH	HS					
Total	18.2	66.3	2.3	5.3	0.6	4.8	2.5	100.0	84.5	2,269	na	na

na = Not applicable

Notes: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>1</sup> Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife.
 <sup>2</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

<sup>3</sup> Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

#### Table 9.10 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Type of delivery	< 6 hours	6-11 hours Ll'	12-23 hours VE BIRT	1-2 days HS	3+ days	Total	Number of women
	0.4	0.5	6.0	40.7	26.2	00.0	4.606
vaginai birth	8.4	8.5	6.9	49.7	26.3	99.9	1,606
Caesarean section	1.6	0.7	0.0	6.7	90.9	100.0	205
		ST	ILLBIRT	HS			
Vaginal birth	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	27
Caesarean section	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
	LIVE	BIRTHS	S AND S	TILLBIR	THSY		
Vaginal birth	8.4	8.4	6.8	49.6	26.6	99.9	1,629
Caesarean section	1.6	0.7	0.0	6.6	91.0	100.0	208

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

 $^{1}$  For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

### Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Time a									
Background characteristic	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check²	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
				LIVE BIRT	THS					
Ago at hinth										
<pre>Age at birth &lt;20</pre>	35.2	16.7	15.0	3.8	4.3	0.7	24.2	100.0	66.9	389
20-34	42.1	14.0	12.2	4 5	27	0.5	24.0	100.0	68 3	1 455
35-49	45.1	12.5	10.7	4.1	2.7	0.3	24.6	100.0	68.3	314
Birth order <sup>3</sup>										
1	38.8	17.8	15.9	3.9	4.4	0.5	18.8	100.0	72.5	591
2-3	45.0	13.7	11.8	4.6	2.0	0.8	22.1	100.0	70.5	965
4-5	42.0	12.9	9.9	4.1	3.7	0.0	27.3	100.0	64.9	440
6+	26.1	8.6	11.0	4.6	1.9	0.6	47.2	100.0	45.8	162
Place of delivery										
Health facility	44.8	15.9	13.8	4.9	3.5	0.5	16.6	100.0	74.4	1,810
Elsewhere	23.2	5.9	5.8	1.5	0.2	0.4	63.0	100.0	34.9	348
Residence										
Urban	48.4	15.4	13.7	3.5	2.3	0.6	16.1	100.0	77.5	787
Rural	37.2	13.7	11.8	4.8	3.4	0.4	28.7	100.0	62.6	1,371
Province										
Bulawayo	51.2	15.8	14.1	5.0	2.9	2.9	8.1	100.0	81.1	75
Manicaland	31.7	3.9	14.1	3.7	6.6	0.0	39.9	100.0	49.8	310
Mashonaland Central	41.3	15.2	9.5	7.9	2.4	0.4	23.3	100.0	65.9	227
Mashonaland East	47.4	13.5	13.5	3.2	1.0	0.7	20.7	100.0	74.5	250
Mashonaland West	27.3	20.9	9.5	4.2	3.2	1.2	33.8	100.0	57.7	313
Matabeleland North	50.2	21.3	18.3	1.8	1.5	0.0	7.0	100.0	89.8	96
Matabeleland South	41.3	13.6	16.1	4.0	4.4	0.0	20.5	100.0	71.1	105
Midlands	46.7	17.1	7.2	3.6	1.6	0.0	23.6	100.0	71.1	277
Masvingo	34.2	17.1	11.8	5.6	3.9	0.5	26.8	100.0	63.1	190
Harare	54.1	11.5	16.8	3.9	2.1	0.5	11.2	100.0	82.4	315
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	18
Primary	34.8	11.4	9.0	5.3	1.5	0.5	37.5	100.0	55.2	505
Secondary	41.5	15.7	13.9	3.7	3.6	0.4	21.1	100.0	71.1	1,502
More than secondary	62.7	8.5	10.8	7.8	1.4	1.5	7.3	100.0	82.0	134
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	33.4	12.5	10.1	4.3	2.2	0.2	37.3	100.0	56.0	530
Second	34.2	14.7	11.3	5.7	3.8	0.5	29.8	100.0	60.2	411

Middle Fourth	42.6 46.3	13.3 15.4	14.5 14.9	3.7 4.5	4.5 3.1	0.7 0.4	20.7 15.3	100.0 100.0	70.4 76.7	417 475
Highest	54.0	16.4	11.6	3.2	1.2	0.9	12.7	100.0	82.0	325
Total	41.3	14.3	12.5	4.3	3.0	0.5	24.1	100.0	68.0	2,158
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	(39.8)	(6.9)	(17.2)	(4.6)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(27.5)	100.0	(63.9)	37
			LIVE BI	RTHS AND	STILLBIRTH	HS⁴				
Total	41.1	14.2	12.6	4.3	3.0	0.5	24.3	100.0	67.8	2,187

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>1</sup> Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant

<sup>2</sup> Includes women who received a check after 41 days

<sup>3</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

<sup>4</sup> For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

## Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check									
Background	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Traditiona I birth attendant	Religious birth attendant	Communi ty health worker	Relative/o	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after hirth	Total	Number
	Doctor	manie	I		worker	the	birth	rotar	or women
				IVE BIRTIS					
Age at birth									
<20	9.9	55.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	33.1	100.0	389
20-34	10.0	57.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	31.7	100.0	1,455
35-49	14.7	52.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	31.7	100.0	314
Birth order <sup>1</sup>									
1	12.6	59.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	27.5	100.0	591
2-3	10.7	58.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	29.5	100.0	965
4-5	10.3	52.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	35.1	100.0	440
6+	4.7	37.6	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	54.2	100.0	162
Place of delivery									
Health facility	12.3	62.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	100.0	1.810
Elsewhere	2.3	25.4	0.1	6.4	0.4	0.3	65.1	100.0	348
Residence									
Urban	18.0	59.0	0.0	03	0.2	0.0	22 5	100.0	787
Rural	6.5	54.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	37.4	100.0	1,371
Province									
Bulawayo	27.6	53 5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18 9	100.0	75
Manicaland	85	39.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	50.2	100.0	310
Mashonaland	0.5	55.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	100.0	510
Central	59	58 5	0.0	15	0.0	0.0	34 1	100.0	227
Mashonaland Fast	7.0	66.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	25.5	100.0	250
Mashonaland West	71	49.0	0.0	15	0.0	0.0	42.3	100.0	313
Matabeleland North	13 3	75.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.2	100.0	96
Matabeleland South	86	60.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	1 1	28.9	100.0	105
Midlands	7.6	62.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	28.9	100.0	277
Masvingo	71	55.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	36.9	100.0	190
Harare	23.5	58.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	17.6	100.0	315
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Primary	5.0	48 3	0 1	16	0.0	0.1	44 8	100.0	505
Secondary	10.6	-0.5 59 5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	28.9	100.0	1 502
More than	10.0	55.5	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.5	100.0	1,002
secondary	33.6	47.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	18.0	100.0	134
Wealth quintile									
lowest	<u>م</u> ل	<u>1</u> 8 2	0.1	28	0.0	0.0	44 O	100.0	520
Second	6.0	-0.2 52 /	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	39 S	100.0	Δ11
Second	0.0	55.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	55.0	100.0	411

Middle Fourth	6.7 13.1	63.1 62.9	0.0 0.0	0.6 0.4	0.0 0.3	0.0 0.0	29.6 23.3	100.0 100.0	417 475	
Highest	27.5	54.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	18.0	100.0	325	
Total	10.7	56.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	32.0	100.0	2,158	
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	(11.0)	(52.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.1)	100.0	37	
			LIVE BIRT	HS AND STIL	LBIRTHS <sup>2</sup>					
Total	10.6	56.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	32.2	100.0	2,187	

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>1</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
 <sup>2</sup> For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

## Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage	for whom du	ring the first						
	2 days after	the most rece	ent birth, any						
	, hea	healthcare provider:							
				Percentage with	-				
				first three checks					
	Measured	Discussed	Discussed	performed in the					
	blood	vaginal	family	first 2 days after	Number of				
Background characteristic	pressure	bleeding	, planning	birth	women				
		LIVE BIRTH	S						
Age at birth									
<20	61.8	52.4	52.4	41.5	389				
20-34	59.6	56.6	51.7	44.5	1,455				
35-49	62.5	58.5	59.0	49.2	314				
Birth order <sup>1</sup>									
1	65.7	57.5	53.4	43.6	591				
2-3	63.1	58.8	55.8	47.7	965				
4-5	55.1	54.0	50.9	44.1	440				
6+	39.5	40.4	39.3	31.9	162				
Place of delivery									
Health facility	66.8	61.2	58.3	49.5	1,810				
Public sector	64.6	58.9	56.5	47.5	1,566				
Private medical sector	78.6	83.6	69.5	64.1	84				
Mission hospital/clinic	82.6	72.3	69.8	61.6	161				
Elsewhere	26.9	29.4	24.9	19.2	348				
Residence									
Urban	68.1	62.4	59.2	51.6	787				
Rural	56.0	52.5	49.3	40.7	1,371				
Province									
Bulawayo	91.1	73.3	70.1	62.1	75				
Manicaland	48.2	49.1	45.6	37.9	310				
Mashonaland Central	47.8	46.6	41.6	36.2	227				
Mashonaland East	62.3	53.3	56.3	44.2	250				
Mashonaland West	45.2	42.2	42.1	37.9	313				
Matabeleland North	86.4	79.0	65.7	54.7	96				
Matabeleland South	85.1	71.4	72.7	63.6	105				
Midlands	66.8	59.1	54.2	41.5	277				
Masvingo	64.7	62.3	58.9	50.7	190				
Harare	63.3	63.2	56.9	50.0	315				
Mother's education									
No education	*	*	*	*	18				
Primary	44.9	43.3	38.7	32.9	505				
Secondary	63.8	58.7	56.4	46.9	1,502				
More than secondary	78.3	71.9	67.5	61.9	134				

46.7	46.0	42.0	34.8	530
53.5	53.3	48.7	40.4	411
65.3	56.1	55.5	46.0	417
66.0	61.8	58.1	49.3	475
76.9	67.7	65.1	57.5	325
60.4	56.1	52.9	44.6	2,158
	STILLBIRTHS	5		
(68.4)	(52.2)	(55.4)	(38.9)	37
LIVE BIF	RTHS AND STI	LLBIRTHS <sup>2</sup>		
60.5	56.0	52.9	44.5	2,187
	46.7 53.5 65.3 66.0 76.9 60.4 (68.4) LIVE BIF 60.5	46.7       46.0         53.5       53.3         65.3       56.1         66.0       61.8         76.9       67.7         60.4       56.1         STILLBIRTHS         (68.4)       (52.2)         LIVE BIRTHS AND STIL         60.5       56.0	46.7       46.0       42.0         53.5       53.3       48.7         65.3       56.1       55.5         66.0       61.8       58.1         76.9       67.7       65.1         60.4       56.1       52.9         STILLBIRTHS         (68.4)       (52.2)       (55.4)         LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS <sup>2</sup> 60.5       56.0       52.9	46.7       46.0       42.0       34.8         53.5       53.3       48.7       40.4         65.3       56.1       55.5       46.0         66.0       61.8       58.1       49.3         76.9       67.7       65.1       57.5         60.4       56.1       52.9       44.6         STILLBIRTHS         (68.4)       (52.2)       (55.4)       (38.9)         LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS <sup>2</sup> 44.5

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 20 of more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in <sup>1</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births. <sup>2</sup> For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for

the most recent birth only.

## Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Time	after deliver								
Background characteristic	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No postnatal check²	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth <sup>1</sup>	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	27.1	28.2	15.7	11.1	3.6	0.1	14.2	100.0	82.1	389
20-34	28.9	27.0	12.4	9.6	5.8	0.4	15.9	100.0	77.9	1,455
35-49	25.3	30.5	11.8	9.2	4.9	0.6	17.6	100.0	76.8	314
Birth order <sup>3</sup>										
1	30.5	28.8	14.0	11.8	4.3	0.2	10.5	100.0	85.1	591
2-3	28.2	27.9	14.1	9.3	6.1	0.5	13.9	100.0	79.5	965
4-5	26.6	29.5	9.2	8.3	5.3	0.4	20.7	100.0	73.6	440
6+	22.3	18.2	11.9	9.8	3.3	0.6	34.0	100.0	62.1	162
Place of delivery										
Health facility	31.7	29.4	14.6	10.1	6.0	0.4	7.9	100.0	85.7	1,810
Elsewhere	9.4	19.0	4.3	8.3	1.6	0.0	57.4	100.0	41.0	348
Residence										
Urban	31.4	29.5	11.8	10.3	6.9	0.5	9.6	100.0	83.0	787
Rural	26.2	26.7	13.5	9.6	4.3	0.3	19.4	100.0	75.9	1,371
Province										
Bulawayo	29.6	42.6	10.2	7.2	4.8	3.5	2.0	100.0	89.6	75
Manicaland	20.1	22.9	4.2	14.7	5.9	0.0	32.2	100.0	61.9	310
Mashonaland										
Central	34.2	28.6	14.4	4.9	4.8	0.0	13.2	100.0	82.0	227
Mashonaland East	32.7	27.8	10.5	10.1	3.7	0.3	14.9	100.0	81.1	250
Mashonaland West	10.2	25.1	20.5	12.2	6.3	1.2	24.5	100.0	68.0	313
Matabeleland North	32.1	36.8	16.7	11.7	1.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	97.3	96
Matabeleland South	12.6	45.1	14.8	14.9	2.8	0.0	9.7	100.0	87.5	105
Midlands	48.3	19.9	14.3	3.4	2.3	0.0	11.8	100.0	85.9	277
Masvingo	19.9	32.6	20.6	6.9	5.0	0.5	14.5	100.0	80.0	190
Harare	36.2	26.2	7.8	11.9	10.1	0.0	7.8	100.0	82.1	315
Mother's education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	18
Primary	24.9	26.3	12.4	8.3	2.3	0.7	25.1	100.0	72.0	505
Secondary	28.6	27.5	13.4	10.4	5.8	0.3	14.1	100.0	79.9	1,502
More than										
secondary	33.3	34.8	8.6	10.2	11.5	0.4	1.2	100.0	86.9	134
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	26.5	24.3	13.0	8.1	3.7	0.2	24.3	100.0	71.8	530
Second	24.1	26.1	15.8	8.3	4.8	0.5	20.4	100.0	74.3	411

Middle	23.7	29.6	12.6	14.1	4.4	0.3	15.2	100.0	80.1	417
Fourth	31.8	29.1	12.2	9.1	8.2	0.4	9.1	100.0	82.3	475
Highest	35.7	30.9	10.5	10.2	5.1	0.6	7.0	100.0	87.3	325
Total	28.1	27.7	12.9	9.8	5.3	0.4	15.8	100.0	78.5	2,158

<sup>1</sup> Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant

<sup>2</sup> Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

 $^{\rm 3}$  Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

### Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live birth 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 most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check											
			Traditiona	Religious	Communi		No postnatal check				
		Nurse/	l birth	birth	ty health	Relative/o	during the first 2		Number		
Background characteristic	Doctor	midwife	attendant	attendant	worker	ther	days after birth	Total	of births		
Nother's age at birth	10 5	60.0	0.0		0.0	0.2	17.0	100.0	200		
<20	10.5	69.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	17.9	100.0	389		
20-34	10.2	05.0 61.4	0.2	1./	0.1	0.1	22.1	100.0	1,455		
35-49	14.4	61.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	23.2	100.0	314		
Birth order <sup>1</sup>											
1	13.4	70.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	14.9	100.0	591		
2-3	11.1	67.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	20.5	100.0	965		
4-5	9.0	62.3	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	26.4	100.0	440		
6+	5.5	48.1	0.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	37.9	100.0	162		
Place of delivery											
Health facility	12.8	72.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0	1,810		
Elsewhere	0.8	28.8	0.9	9.5	0.4	0.7	59.0	100.0	348		
Residence											
Urban	18.8	63.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	17.0	100.0	787		
Rural	6.4	67.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.2	24.1	100.0	1,371		
Province											
Bulawayo	39.8	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	75		
Manicaland	7.6	49.8	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	38.1	100.0	310		
Mashonaland Central	5.5	74.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	18.0	100.0	227		
Mashonaland East	8.9	70.1	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	18.9	100.0	250		
Mashonaland West	6.9	59.2	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	32.0	100.0	313		
Matabeleland North	10.7	86.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	96		
Matabeleland South	11.8	74.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	12.5	100.0	105		
Midlands	5.2	78.7	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.4	14.1	100.0	277		
Masvingo	10.4	69.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	190		
Harare	21.9	59.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	17.9	100.0	315		
Mother's education											
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18		
Primary	4.8	63.0	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.3	28.0	100.0	505		
Secondary	11.1	67.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	20.1	100.0	1,502		
, More than secondary	32.1	53.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	13.1	100.0	134		
Wealth guintile											
Lowest	5.5	62.6	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.2	28.2	100.0	530		
Second	4.2	67.7	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.3	25.7	100.0	411		
Middle	7.6	71.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	19.9	100.0	417		
Fourth	12.6	69.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	17.7	100.0	475		
Highest	30.0	56.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	325		
Total	10.9	65.8	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	21.5	100.0	2,158		

 $^{\rm 1}$  Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

## Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentag								
		the selected	d functions o	during the fir	st 2 days af	ter the birth:			
			Mother			Mother		=	
			told how			both		Percentag	
			to			counseled		e with	
			recognize			on breast-		five <sup>2</sup> signal	
			if the baby			feeding		functions	
			needs	Mother		and		performed	
		Measured	immediate	counseled	Observed	observed		during the	
Background	Examined	temperatu	medical	on breast-	breast-	breast-		first 2 days	Number of
characteristic	the cord	re	attention	reeding	reeding	reeding	weigned	after birth	Dirths
Mother's age at birth									
<20	76.6	74.6	48.3	69.9	71.8	66.0	87.7	45.0	389
20-34	77.3	73.6	56.1	70.5	69.8	66.1	88.0	51.2	1,455
35-49	79.3	74.3	57.1	72.7	71.4	68.6	87.9	53.0	314
Birth order <sup>3</sup>									
1	79.3	78.7	54.8	73.8	74.2	69.9	93.0	51.8	591
2-3	79.7	76.6	59.4	73.8	72.0	68.5	89.9	53.6	965
4-5	73.9	69.3	51.4	68.8	68.4	64.8	86.1	48.1	440
6+	67.6	53.2	36.7	46.1	52.5	45.6	62.4	31.9	162
Place of delivery									
Health facility	82.4	81.0	60.1	77.1	75.9	72.2	98.3	56.8	1,810
Elsewhere	51.8	37.2	27.3	37.5	41.9	36.2	33.7	16.6	348
Residence									
Urban	81.5	80.7	61.3	75.8	74.1	71.2	95.8	57.3	787
Rural	75.2	70.0	51.1	67.7	68.3	63.7	83.4	46.4	1,371
Province									
Bulawayo	90.9	94.3	70.2	83.4	80.1	76.5	98.6	68.2	75
Manicaland	67.7	61.0	49.9	62.7	64.3	60.1	70.3	45.6	310
Mashonaland Central	66.4	60.1	39.6	59.1	60.4	57.7	87.8	35.4	227
Mashonaland East	79.2	73.7	50.8	68.4	69.6	64.0	92.3	48.1	250
Mashonaland West	70.0	64.9	43.3	62.8	63.4	56.5	85.3	39.3	313
Matabeleland North	97.2	93.6	73.8	89.9	90.6	87.1	94.5	70.0	96
Matabeleland South	87.0	89.9	67.4	80.8	78.3	74.5	92.5	61.5	105
Midlands	85.4	81.0	52.2	74.3	72.4	67.1	90.8	46.7	277
Masvingo	83.6	84.7	73.0	84.1	79.8	78.7	88.5	68.4	190
Harare	78.2	76.9	63.1	73.1	72.7	71.3	95.5	56.8	315

would be be added to the									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Primary	69.2	61.6	41.0	59.2	62.2	55.8	74.4	35.6	505
Secondary	78.9	76.2	57.2	73.1	72.1	68.7	91.3	53.2	1,502
More than secondary	91.0	92.7	81.4	85.8	81.9	79.6	99.6	74.6	134
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	70.2	61.8	42.6	60.7	63.7	56.7	75.9	37.5	530
Second	75.8	71.0	53.4	65.9	66.4	62.9	83.9	47.9	411
Middle	79.3	76.4	54.2	75.1	73.0	69.9	90.5	49.9	417
Fourth	81.2	81.0	62.1	77.0	75.8	73.0	95.7	58.0	475
Highest	83.8	83.9	66.8	78.1	75.1	72.6	97.8	63.8	325
Total	77.5	73.9	54.8	70.7	70.4	66.4	87.9	50.3	2,158

## Mother's education

<sup>1</sup> Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

<sup>2</sup> The functions are 1) examining the umbilical cord, 2) measuring temperature, 3) observing and/or counseling on breastfeeding, 4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognize if the baby needs immediate attention, and 5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

#### Table 9.17 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for which the mother age 15-49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which the newborn who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both the mother and newborn received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither the mother nor newborn received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percenta dur	Percentage who received a postnatal check <sup>1</sup> during the first 2 days after birth						
Background characteristic	Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check <sup>2</sup>	Number of births			
Mother's age at birth								
<20	66.9	82.1	63.6	14.5	389			
20-34	68.3	77.9	63.1	16.9	1,455			
35-49	68.3	76.8	63.2	18.1	314			
Birth order <sup>3</sup>								
1	72.5	85.1	68.2	10.7	591			
2-3	70.5	79.5	65.6	15.6	965			
4-5	64.9	73.6	58.7	20.2	440			
6+	45.8	62.1	43.3	35.4	162			
Place of delivery								
Health facility	74 4	85 7	69 5	93	1 810			
Public sector	73.0	85.0	67.8	9.9	1,566			
Private medical sector	88.8	87.2	83.1	7.2	84			
Mission hospital/clinic	81.0	92.6	78.5	5.0	161			
Elsewhere	34.9	41.0	30.7	54.9	348			
Residence								
Urban	77 5	83.0	70.9	10.4	787			
Rural	62.6	75.9	58.8	20.2	1,371			
Province								
Bulawayo	81.1	89.6	77 8	71	75			
Manicaland	49.8	61.9	44 5	32.9	310			
Mashonaland Central	65.9	82.0	62.7	14.8	227			
Mashonaland Fast	74.5	81.1	68.3	12.8	250			
Mashonaland West	57.7	68.0	54 1	28.4	313			
Matabeleland North	89.8	97.3	89.3	2.2	96			
Matabeleland South	71.1	87.5	65.8	7.3	105			
Midlands	71 1	85.9	68.6	11.6	277			
Masvingo	63 1	80.0	58.4	15 3	190			
Harare	82.4	82.1	72.8	8.4	315			
Mother's education								
No education	*	*	*	*	18			
Primary	55.2	72.0	51.6	24.5	505			
Secondary	71.1	79.9	65.7	14.7	1,502			
More than secondary	82.0	86.9	77.5	8.5	134			

Wealth quintile					
Lowest	56.0	71.8	53.7	25.8	530
Second	60.2	74.3	54.9	20.4	411
Middle	70.4	80.1	65.8	15.4	417
Fourth	76.7	82.3	70.0	11.0	475
Highest	82.0	87.3	75.9	6.7	325
Total	68.0	78.5	63.2	16.6	2,158

<sup>1</sup> Includes checks from a doctor, nurse/midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant.
 <sup>2</sup> Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons.
 <sup>3</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

#### Table 9.18 Men's involvement in maternal health care

Among men age 15-49 with a youngest child age 0-2 years, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal checkups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0-2 years had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0-2 years, percentage who report their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0-2 years was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Among men age 15-49 with a youngest child age 0-2 years		Among me 49 with a child age 0- whom the had any a check	Among men age 15- 49 with a youngest child age 0-2 years for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		age 15-49 ngest child years	Among men age 15-49 whose youngest child age 0-2 years was born in a health facility		
Background characteristic	Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentag e ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men	
Father's age at interview									
<20	*	8	*	7	*	8	*	8	
20-34	88.1	504	63.5	444	91.9	504	46.5	463	
35-49	90.3	393	64.8	355	88.0	393	57.4	345	
Number of children ever fathered									
1	87.7	221	66.4	194	94.7	221	42.7	209	
2-3	90.4	370	60.1	334	92.2	370	50.6	341	
4-5	91.1	219	68.5	200	89.1	219	59.5	195	
6+	82.1	94	62.8	77	75.1	94	52.7	70	
Residence									
Urban	87.2	354	70.8	308	96.7	354	59.4	342	
Rural	90.2	550	59.7	497	86.1	550	44.8	474	
Province									
Bulawavo	82.8	30	(68.9)	25	100.0	30	48.6	30	
Manicaland	89.0	103	61.4	92	81.0	103	64.8	83	
Mashonaland Central	93.3	85	64.5	79	85.4	85	45.3	72	
Mashonaland Fast	98.7	102	66.4	100	95.5	102	53.7	97	
Mashonaland West	92.8	159	64.1	147	88.4	159	51.8	140	
Matabeleland North	86.9	45	88.1	39	99.1	45	25.2	44	
Matabeleland South	95.8	46	62.3	44	94.6	46	45.8	43	
Midlands	82.5	127	41.9	105	83.9	127	37.6	107	
Masvingo	84.2	75	57.0	63	93 3	75	48.4	70	
Harare	83.5	135	79.0	112	96.5	135	65.3	130	
Eather's education									
No education	*	7	*	6	*	7	*	E	
Drimony	97 E	200	50.2	175	82.0	200	20 0	5 166	
Secondary	07.0 00 E	200	53.2	T12	02.9 02.9	200	50.9	100	
Secondary	05.5	001	02.5	530	52.0	001	JZ.4	555	

More than secondary	89.6	95	80.9	85	96.7	95	62.8	92
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	88.5	191	62.5	169	76.0	191	45.1	145
Second	90.3	171	58.7	154	90.9	171	41.8	156
Middle	90.1	185	57.0	166	92.2	185	48.8	170
Fourth	90.0	213	71.1	192	97.2	213	58.6	207
Highest	85.6	144	70.7	123	95.9	144	58.3	138
Total 15-49	89.0	904	64.0	805	90.3	904	50.9	816
50-54	(82.2)	37	(74.2)	30	(89.3)	37	(71.2)	33
Total 15-54	88.8	941	64.3	835	90.2	941	51.7	849

### Table 9.19 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer

	Percentage examined for	Percentage tested	Number of
Background characteristic	breast cancer	for cervical cancer	women
Age			
15-29	8.9	11.2	5.076
30-49	20.8	42.4	4.590
30-34	19.9	34.7	1.159
35-39	21.6	40.5	1,312
40-44	20.0	44.7	1,220
45-49	22.0	52.1	899
30-44	20.5	40 1	3 691
40-49	20.8	47.8	2,119
Number of living children			
0	5.7	5.8	2,469
1-2	15.8	27.2	3,404
3-4	20.6	39.6	2,813
5+	15.3	34.3	980
Marital status			
Never married	5.8	5.0	2,257
Married or living together	17.3	31.7	5,957
Divorced/separated/widowed	17.0	35.4	1,452
Employment (last 12 months)			
Not employed	11.3	19.5	4,493
Employed for cash	17.9	33.0	4,511
Employed not for cash	13.5	23.7	662
Residence			
Urban	17.7	28.1	4,391
Rural	11.9	24.3	5,275
Province			
Bulawayo	16.0	25.2	498
Manicaland	12.0	20.5	1,237
Mashonaland Central	12.2	24.3	777
Mashonaland East	17.4	25.1	1,085
Mashonaland West	15.2	25.6	1,320
Matabeleland North	13.6	28.4	447
Matabeleland South	8.7	28.1	457
Midlands	15.5	24.8	1,159
Masvingo	10.0	31.3	945
Harare	18.3	28.8	1,742
Education			
No education	12.5	27.8	81

Percentage of women age 15-49 ever examined by a doctor or healthcare worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or healthcare worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Primary	10.6	25.2	1,960
Secondary	14.1	24.7	6,774
More than secondary	27.2	38.7	851
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	9.9	20.1	1,659
Second	11.3	24.2	1,638
Middle	12.3	24.9	1,786
Fourth	16.3	29.2	2,208
Highest	20.1	29.4	2,375
Total	14.6	26.1	9,666

## Table 9.20 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 2023-24

				Proble	ms in accessi	ng health cai	re			
Background characteristic	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	Attitude of health workers	Lack of services or medicines	Religious or cultural norms	Lack of transport to the health facility	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age										
15-19	4.6	33.6	20.9	14.8	10.9	31.4	6.2	16.8	57.4	1,959
20-34	4.6	39.2	22.6	9.1	13.4	39.5	4.8	16.3	63.1	4,276
35-49	4.6	49.3	27.1	8.5	13.0	43.4	3.7	18.5	69.6	3,431
Number of living children										
0	4.2	32.1	17.5	13.8	11.7	31.7	5.1	14.6	56.0	2,469
1-2	4.1	39.8	21.7	9.1	13.5	39.9	4.2	15.5	63.4	3,404
3-4	3.9	47.1	26.6	7.5	12.4	43.1	3.7	18.1	67.9	2,813
5+	9.1	56.7	39.5	10.4	13.8	44.8	8.8	26.4	77.6	980
Marital status										
Never married	4.3	32.9	17.4	13.9	13.0	33.1	4.7	14.8	57.3	2,257
Married or living together	4.8	43.2	26.3	9.0	12.1	40.5	5.0	18.4	65.8	5,957
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.3	49.0	23.9	8.2	14.7	43.4	3.7	15.9	68.8	1,452
Employment (last 12 months)										
Not employed	5.6	41.9	25.9	11.7	12.3	36.8	5.5	19.1	63.7	4,493
Employed for cash	3.7	39.8	19.8	8.2	12.9	40.4	3.7	14.2	63.3	4,511
Employed not for cash	3.2	52.6	37.6	11.1	14.2	47.5	6.7	24.0	74.3	662
Residence										
Urban	3.0	35.8	8.3	6.3	14.1	36.0	3.3	6.2	55.8	4,391
Rural	5.9	46.5	36.8	13.1	11.6	41.9	6.0	26.3	71.3	5,275
Province										
Bulawayo	4.5	56.3	4.8	4.7	14.9	27.4	1.3	4.0	67.2	498
Manicaland	7.8	38.4	25.5	7.4	7.7	33.9	11.5	17.6	57.2	1,237
Mashonaland Central	3.2	37.6	27.7	8.5	10.1	38.0	3.1	14.5	63.2	777
Mashonaland East	2.6	42.5	20.9	10.2	14.3	42.2	3.2	17.6	69.5	1,085
Mashonaland West	4.2	37.6	21.2	8.7	10.2	36.8	4.9	18.1	63.8	1,320
Matabeleland North	13.6	52.0	43.9	21.3	17.0	59.0	6.6	36.6	85.2	447
Matabeleland South	11.0	46.8	38.0	19.7	24.7	51.8	4.0	29.4	78.4	457
Midlands	2.5	54.8	36.5	10.5	15.9	53.6	2.5	21.5	79.5	1,159
Masvingo	3.5	49.6	33.1	16.0	10.1	39.0	4.6	29.3	69.0	945
Harare	2.4	26.9	8.0	5.8	12.9	29.1	3.7	3.1	44.1	1,742
Education										
No education	7.2	71.0	45.3	14.1	8.2	47.8	3.5	24.8	82.4	81
Primary	7.5	54.3	37.3	12.4	11.6	40.6	7.7	26.5	74.1	1,960
Secondary	4.0	39.9	21.7	9.8	12.6	39.1	4.1	15.8	62.9	6,774
More than secondary	2.1	23.2	7.8	5.9	16.9	36.5	2.9	5.3	50.8	851
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	8.1	57.8	46.9	16.6	12.0	42.6	7.6	32.8	79.1	1,659

Second	6.3	49.8	37.3	11.5	12.2	43.1	5.5	25.9	72.7	1,638
Middle	4.5	39.8	29.1	11.1	10.0	39.8 29.5	5.2	22.0	65.3	1,786
Highest	2.8	37.8 29.7	5.9	7.0 6.3	12.6	38.5 34.4	3.7 2.8	8.9 4.2	59.1 52.0	2,208
0		-			-	-	-			,
Total	4.6	41.6	23.9	10.0	12.7	39.2	4.7	17.2	64.3	9,666

# Table 9.21 Distance from health care

Percent distributions of women age 15-49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Trave	el time to nea	arest health fa	acility		Means of tran	sport to nearest hea	Ith facility		
		30-59	60-119							Number of
Background characteristic	<30 minutes	minutes	minutes	>=2 hours	Total	Motorised <sup>1</sup>	Not motorised <sup>2</sup>	Other	Total	women
Age										
15-19	29.4	28.2	23.0	19.3	100.0	14.5	85.2	0.2	100.0	1,959
20-34	33.7	27.0	21.9	17.3	100.0	16.3	83.6	0.1	100.0	4,276
35-49	31.8	26.3	22.4	19.5	100.0	14.8	85.0	0.2	100.0	3,431
Accessing health care										
Distance to health facility is a problem	8.2	13.5	32.4	45.9	100.0	16.5	83.3	0.2	100.0	2,307
Distance to health facility is not a problem	39.6	31.3	19.2	9.9	100.0	15.0	84.8	0.2	100.0	7,359
Means of transport to nearest health										
facility										
Motorised <sup>1</sup>	40.7	31.9	19.1	8.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	1,487
Not motorised <sup>2</sup>	30.5	26.2	22.9	20.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	8,163
Other	*	*	*	*	100.0	na	na	na	na	16
Residence										
Urban	53.5	35.0	8.9	2.6	100.0	18.1	81.8	0.0	100.0	4,391
Rural	14.3	20.4	33.5	31.8	100.0	13.1	86.6	0.3	100.0	5,275
Province										
Bulawayo	63.3	33.7	2.5	0.5	100.0	14.8	85.2	0.0	100.0	498
Manicaland	23.6	22.6	26.4	27.4	100.0	8.1	91.3	0.6	100.0	1,237
Mashonaland Central	17.6	26.3	29.9	26.2	100.0	12.4	87.4	0.2	100.0	777
Mashonaland East	33.2	26.6	24.0	16.2	100.0	15.7	84.3	0.0	100.0	1,085
Mashonaland West	26.0	25.5	27.9	20.6	100.0	19.1	80.7	0.2	100.0	1,320
Matabeleland North	31.3	20.9	23.4	24.4	100.0	18.7	81.3	0.0	100.0	447
Matabeleland South	24.9	20.0	26.0	29.2	100.0	19.4	80.3	0.3	100.0	457
Midlands	27.4	25.5	25.3	21.8	100.0	15.8	84.2	0.0	100.0	1,159
Masvingo	22.4	19.0	32.0	26.5	100.0	10.3	89.4	0.2	100.0	945
Harare	50.3	38.8	7.9	3.0	100.0	19.5	80.4	0.1	100.0	1,742
Education										
No education	23.5	19.6	32.1	24.8	100.0	14.4	85.6	0.0	100.0	81
Primary	15.8	19.5	30.9	33.7	100.0	9.8	89.6	0.6	100.0	1,960
Secondary	32.6	29.6	21.8	16.0	100.0	14.9	85.0	0.1	100.0	6,774

More than secondary Wealth quintile	66.7	24.7	6.0	2.5	100.0	31.9	68.1	0.0	100.0	851
Lowest	6.7	14.5	34.4	44.4	100.0	9.7	90.1	0.2	100.0	1,659
Second	11.9	21.3	37.0	29.8	100.0	11.9	87.7	0.5	100.0	1,638
Middle	19.2	26.7	31.0	23.0	100.0	15.6	84.1	0.3	100.0	1,786
Fourth	43.8	36.1	14.3	5.9	100.0	15.1	84.8	0.1	100.0	2,208
Highest	62.7	31.6	4.8	1.0	100.0	21.8	78.2	0.0	100.0	2,375
Total	32.1	27.0	22.3	18.5	100.0	15.4	84.4	0.2	100.0	9,666

na = not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor. <sup>2</sup> Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking.

## Table 9.22 Fistula experience and knowledge

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are currently experiencing fistula symptoms, percentage who are not currently but have experienced fistula symptoms, percentage who have ever experienced symptoms of fistula, and percentage who have ever heard of fistula symptoms, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Percentage of Are not	of women who		
	Are	currently,	E		
	currently	but nave in	Ever	Have ever	
Packground	experienci	the past,	experienced	fictulo	Number of
charactoristic	rig listuid	nau iistuia	fictula	ristuid	womon
	symptoms	symptoms	listula	symptoms	women
Age					
15-19	0.1	0.2	0.3	16.4	1,959
20-24	0.3	1.1	1.3	29.3	1,640
25-29	0.7	1.4	2.1	33.1	1,477
30-39	0.4	1.2	1.6	39.0	2,471
40-49	0.5	0.8	1.3	43.2	2,119
Residence					
Urban	0.3	1.0	1.3	30.7	4,391
Rural	0.4	0.8	1.3	34.5	5,275
Province					
Bulawayo	0.1	1.2	1.3	25.7	498
Manicaland	0.6	0.3	0.9	45.3	1,237
Mashonaland Central	0.4	1.2	1.6	34.8	777
Mashonaland East	0.2	1.3	1.4	39.4	1,085
Mashonaland West	0.5	1.6	2.2	36.3	1,320
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	447
Matabeleland South	0.5	0.6	1.1	33.5	457
Midlands	0.1	0.3	0.4	26.1	1,159
Masvingo	0.4	1.2	1.6	26.5	945
Harare	0.5	1.0	1.5	29.1	1,742
Education					
No education	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	81
Primary	0.6	1.2	1.9	35.4	1,960
Secondary	0.3	0.8	1.1	31.5	6,774
More than secondary	0.4	0.9	1.4	37.0	851
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.3	1.3	1.6	34.0	1,659
Second	0.4	0.7	1.2	34.1	1,638
Middle	0.8	0.9	1.7	34.9	1,786
Fourth	0.1	1.2	1.3	32.2	2,208
Highest	0.3	0.6	0.9	29.9	2,375
Total	0.4	0.9	1.3	32.8	9,666
#### Table 9.23 Reported causes of fistula symptoms

Among women age 15-49 who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past, percent distributions by reported cause of fistula and by the number of days after the causal event that symptoms began, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Cause/timing	Percentage of women
Causal event	
Normal labor and	
delivery, baby born alive	34.3
Very difficult labor and	
delivery, baby born alive	32.6
Very difficult labor and	
delivery, baby stillborn	2.2
Pelvic surgery	2.0
Sexual assault	2.3
Other injury	1.7
Other	9.9
Don't know	15.0
Total	100.0
Number	125
Number of days after the	
cause that symptoms	
began <sup>1</sup>	
0-1	19.3
2-4	24.3
5-7	15.9
8 or more days	40.5
Total	100.0
Number	106
1	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes women who said that they did not know the cause of their fistula symptoms

#### Table 9.24 Care-seeking for fistula symptoms

Among women age 15-49 who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past, percentage who have sought treatment and percentage who had an operation, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Percentage who sought treatment	Percentage who had an operation	Number of women
Residence			
Urban	49.4	10.1	58
Rural	54.5	15.1	67
Education			
Primary	(50.5)	(13.3)	36
Secondary	54.7	12.4	77
More than	0		
secondary	*	*	12
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	(59.0)	(16.9)	26
Second	*	*	19
Middle	(45.9)	(14.2)	30
Fourth	*	*	29
Highest	*	*	22
Total	52.1	12.8	125

## Table 9.25 Type of provider and for fistula symptor treatment

Among women age 15-49 who are currently or have experienced symptoms of fistula and sought treatment, the percent distribution by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Percentage of women
Type of healthcare provider	20 7
Doctor Nurse/midwife	39.7 54.8
Other	5.6
Total	100.0
Number	65

## Table 9.26 Reasons for not seeking treatment for fistu symptoms

Among women age 15-49 who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past and did not seek treatment, percentage by reasons for not seeking treatment, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage
Reasons <sup>1</sup>	of women
Did not know the problem can be fixed	13.2
Did not know where to go	6.5
Too expensive	16.0
Too far	3.0
Embarrassment	5.6
Problem disappeared	37.4
Religious reasons	7.4
Other	19.8
Number	60

 $^{\rm 1}$  Respondents may report multiple reasons so the sum of reasons may exceed 100 percent.

#### 10 CHILD HEALTH

#### Key Findings

- Vaccinations: By the time of the survey, 72% of children aged 12–23 months were fully vaccinated against all basic antigens and 38% were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- Zero dose children-the proportion of children who have not received any vaccine preceding the survey. children aged 12-23, was 7.5%
- **Card retention:** 94% of children age 12-23 months have had a standard child health card
- Symptoms of acute respiratory infection: Advice or treatment was sought for 18% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Fever:** Advice or treatment was sought for 40% of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Diarrhoea:** Advice or treatment was sought for 40% of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Seventy-three percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), while 18% received no treatment.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and program managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Zimbabwe.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and care-seeking behaviors for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea.

#### **10.1 CHILD'S SIZE AND BIRTH WEIGHT**

#### Low birth weight

Percentage of births had a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

*Sample:* Live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or the mother's report

The weight of a baby at birth is an important indicator that communicates a child's vulnerability to illness and death. Children born with low birth weight are more prone to illness and are at a higher risk of death. In addition, birth weight predicts a child's future health, growth, and psychosocial development.

In the 2023-24 ZDHS, birth weight was recorded from either a written record or the mother's report. The mother's estimate of the infant's size at birth was obtained because birth weight is unknown for many infants.

Written records or the mother's report of birth weight were available for 88% of live births in the 2 years before the survey. Nine percent of these births had a low birth weight of less than 2.5 kg. Based on the assessment from the mothers, 2% of the children were very small, 9% smaller than average, and 88% were average or larger in size at birth (**Table 10.1**).

Across provinces, birth weights were less available in Manicaland (70%) compared with other provinces. Birth weights were also less available for children born of women with primary education (74%) and births in the lowest wealth quintile (76%).

#### **10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN**

Universal immunization of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. Childhood vaccines include bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), oral polio vaccine (OPV) and inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), rotavirus vaccine (RV), and measles-rubella vaccine.

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the Zimbabwe DHS: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, and from verbal reports. For each child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's immunizations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If a vaccination was not recorded in the vaccination card or on the document as having been administered, the mother was asked to recall whether that particular vaccination had been given. If the mother was not able to present the vaccination card or other document for a child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received the BCG, hepatitis B birth dose, polio, DPT-HepB-Hib, pneumococcal, rotavirus, and measles vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multidose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

#### 10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in tracking and ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Among children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months, 94% and 93%, respectively, ever had a vaccination card or other document on which their vaccinations were recorded (**Table 10.2**). However, not all mothers were able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview. Seventy-nine percent of children age 12–23 months and 65% of children age 24–35 months had vaccination cards available at the time of the interview.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban children in both age groups are more likely than rural children to have ever had a vaccination card.
- Bulawayo has universal coverage of children who ever had a vaccination card for both age groups; however, Matabeleland North had the highest percentage of children with a vaccination card seen in both age groups (90% and 79%).
- Children of mothers who had more than secondary education (100%) have a high chance of having child health cards as compared to others.

#### 10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

#### Fully vaccinated: basic antigens

Percentage of children 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 antigens, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of polio vaccine given as oral polio vaccine (OPV),
- inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), or a combination of OPV and IPV
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine given as measles-rubella (MR)

#### Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all "basic" antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DPT-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In Zimbabwe, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first clinic contact, while the polio and DPT-containing vaccines are given at approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

In the 2023–24 ZDHS, vaccination coverage data were collected from written vaccination cards or written documents and mothers' reports if the cards were not available. Among children age 12–23 months, 72% had received all basic antigens at any time before the survey (**Figure 10.1**). See also **Table 10.3 and Table 10.4**).



#### Figure 10.1 Childhood Vaccinations

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Overall, 72% of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated with basic antigens: 88% received the BCG vaccine, 83% received three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, 77% received the third dose of OPV, and 85% received an MR vaccination.
- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated with basic antigens is highest in Matabeleland North (82%) and lowest in Mashonaland West (65%).
- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who have no vaccinations ranges from 0% in Bulawayo to 18% in Manicaland.

**Trends: Figure 1** presents vaccination coverage trends among children age 12–23 months between the 1994 and 2023–24 ZDHS surveys. After decreasing steadily between 1994 and 2005–06 (from 80% to 53%), coverage of all basic vaccinations among children age 12–23 months in Zimbabwe increased to 65% in 2010–11 and 76% in 2015. In 2023–24, coverage declined to 72%. The percentage of children with no vaccinations declined from 21% in 2005–06 to 8% in 2023–24.

#### Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations



#### 10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

#### Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 12-23 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine
- Three doses of OPV and one dose of IPV
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
- Three doses of PCV
- Two doses of RV
- One dose of measles-rubella

Sample: Children age 12-23 months

#### Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 24-35 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- A second dose of measles-rubella
- A booster of DPT

Sample: Children age 24-35 months

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as two doses of IPV, three doses of HepB and Hib (given as part of DPT-containing vaccine), three doses of PCV, and two doses of rotavirus vaccine. Children age 24–35 months are considered fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if they receive a second dose of the measles- rubella vaccine, an OPV booster, and a DPT booster in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

 Forty-three percent of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. Coverage varies widely by province, ranging from 25% in Mashonaland West to 70% in Bulawayo.

- Among children age 12–23 months, 60% received two doses of rotavirus and 80% received three doses of PCV.
- Thirty-eight percent of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- Among children age 24–35 months, 71% received a second dose of MR vaccine, 71% received a DPT booster, and 57% received an OPV booster.
- Children age 12-23 months, 60% received recommended 2 doses of Rotavirus and 80% received three doses of PCV.
- Thirty-eight percent of children age 24-35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule
- Among children age 24-35 months, 71% received a second dose of MR vaccine, 71% received a DPT Booster dose and 57% received an OPV booster.

Sixty seven percent of children age 12–23 months received the recommended vaccinations appropriate for their age by 12 months. Among children age 24–35 months, 59% received the recommended vaccinations appropriate for their age by 24 months (Table 10.3). Overally 88% received BCG, 77.1 three doses of OPV, 82.7% received 3 doses of DTP containing antigen, , 84.5% received the first dose of Measles containing antigen and 70.5% received the second dose measles containing antigen.

Proportion of children aged 12-23 months who are fully vaccinated with basic antigens is 84.8% nationally, at at subnational level Midlands (89.4%) has the highest number of children vaccinated with all antigens and Manicaland (52.4%) has the least number of children fully vaccinated within the age group.

The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received no vaccinations ranges from 0% in Bulawayo to 18% in Manicaland.

#### **Trends:**

Figure 10.1 presents vaccination coverage trends among children age 12-23 months between the 1994 and 2023-24 ZDHS surveys. After decreasing steadily between 1994 and 2005-06 (from 80% to 53%), coverage of all basic vaccinations among children age 12-23 months in Zimbabwe increased to 65% in 2010-11 and 76% in 2015. In 2023-24, coverage declined to 72%. The percentage of children with no vaccinations declined from 21% in 2005-06 to 8% in 2023-24.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Male children are somewhat less likely to have received all basic vaccinations than male children (75 and 77 percent, respectively) (Table 10.3)
- ninety-three percent of children age 12-23 months from the highest wealth quintile were vaccinated as compared to fifty-eight percent from the lowest quintile
- Ninety-eight percent of children from caregivers who have attained education above secondary level are likely to be more vaccinated as compared to 60% with primary education as their highest qualification
- Children 12-23 months in urban areas (82%) received all the recommended doses of vaccines more than children of the same age in rural areas (66%)

#### Source of Vaccinations

A high proportion (90%) of children 12-23 months are receiving vaccinations at public institutions compared to 3% in the private sector, 7% in missions and less than 1% in other institutions.

Ninety-two percent of children age 12-23 months in urban areas received vaccinations from public medical institutions compared to 88 percent in rural areas. Three percent of children 12-23 months received vaccinations in urban areas compared to 10 percent in rural areas. **[Table 10.4]** 

#### **10.3** SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION AND CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

Among children under age 5 years, acute respiratory infection (ARI), is an important contributing cause of childhood morbidity and mortality in developing countries (WHO, 2003). Therefore, prompt medical attention when a child is diagnosed of these symptoms of illnesses is, crucial in reducing child deaths.]

#### Care seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

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

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey was 3 percent. Among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, advice or treatment was sought for 45 percent of children and advice or treatment was sought on the same or the day symptoms appeared for about 18 percent of these children (**Table 10.5**).

#### Source of Advice or Treatment for Symptoms of ARI

Sixty-eight percent of children with ARI symptoms were taken to public sector facilities, primarily rural health centers and municipal clinic for advice or treatment, while 24 percent were taken to private medical sector and 4% to other private sector shops that include traditional healers (**Table 10.6**).

#### **10.4 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE**

Diarrhoeal disease remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality among young children in Zimbabwe. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhoea. ORT can be provided as increased fluids (especially increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc has been shown to reduce the severity and duration of diarrhoea, and it is recommended that all children with diarrhoea receive a 5-day course of zinc.

#### 10.4.1 Diarrhoea and Care-seeking Behavior

Care seeking for diarrhoea Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought. Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Fifteen percent of the children under age 5, experienced a diarrhoeal episode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 40 percent of these children..

#### Patterns by background characteristics

• The prevalence of diarrhoeal episodes increased from 10 percent among children less than age 6 months to a peak of 25 percent each among the ages 6-11 and 12-23 months. The age 12-23 months was also the peak age at which advice or treatment was sought for (50 percent) (**Figure 10.3**). It is also about the same time children start to walk and at higher risk of contamination from the environment.



- Similarly, the prevalence of diarrhoeal episodes are highest among children whose households use unimproved source of drinking water (18 percent) and toilet facility(18 percent)
- The percentage of children under 5 with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought is highest (45 percent) among those who use open defecation as a toilet facility..
- The prevalence of diarrhoea is highest in Mashonaland West (21 percent), at about the same prevalence of 16 percent for 4 provinces and lowest in Manicaland (11 percent) (**Table 10.7**).

#### 10.4.2 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 diarrhoea on the child's consequences of Twenty-eight percent of nutritional status. children under 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual as recommended, while 37 percent received the same amount as usual. Meanwhile, 17 percent of the children received somewhat less fluid than usual, and one percent were given no fluids at all. In terms of food intake during diarrhoea episodes, only 6 percent of children were fed more than usual, same as usual (29 percent), somewhat less (31 percent), much less (23 percent) and 5 percent were never given food at all (Figure 10.4 and Table 10.8). Figure 10.4 Feeding practices during diarrhoea



#### 10.4.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

#### Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids, 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 73 percent received ORT, 48 percent received ORT and continued feeding Fifty-one percent of the children with diarrhoea were also given ORS and continued feeding and recommended homemade fluids (RHF) were equally predominant at 44 percent. Thirty-four percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration salts (ORS) or prepackaged ORS fluid, 20% received zinc supplements, 15% received ORS and zinc supplements, and 10% received ORS, zinc supplements, and continued feeding (Figure 10.5 and Table 10.9).



#### Figure 10.5 Treatment of diarrhoea

#### **Trends:**

Use of ORS sachets has increased from 21 percent in 2010-11 to 41 percent in 2015 and then dropped to 34% in 2023-24. ORT Treatment with zinc supplements has also increased from less than one percent in 2010-11 to a constant percentage of 20 percent each in 2015 and 2023-24, while use of RHF has gradually decreased from 55 percent in 2010-11 to 48 percent in 2015) to 44 percent in 2023-24. The percentage of children who received no treatment for diarrhoea has remained at 20 percent since 2010-11).and finally dropping two percentage points to 18 percent in 2023-24 period.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Recommended Homemade Fluids(RHF) were predominantly used in Mashonaland Central (58 percent) and used least in Midlands (32 percent)
- ORT was mostly used in Masvingo (84 percent)) and used least in Mashonaland East (65 percent)
- ORT usage increased with age from age 6-12 months (62 percent ) to a peak (85%) at the age 24-3 months
- Percentage of children with diarrhoea given no treatment was highest in Mashonaland West (24 percent) followed by Midlands (20 percent) and least in Matabeleland North (12 percent).

#### 10.5 SOURCE OF ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR DIARRHOEA

Most children with diarrhoea who received ORS were more likely to receive advice or treatment from the public sector (69 percent), particularly from rural service centres (33 percent) and municipal clinics (25 percent) than the private sector (8 percent) The same sources were predominant for those children with diarrhoea who were given zinc with the public sector accounting for 73 percent, compared with a pantry 9 percent for the private sector.

Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought, 73 percent received from the public sector compared with private sector (17 percent), **Table 10.10**.

#### **10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS**

**Figure 10.6** presents information on symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking for children under age 5 in Zimbabwe. Overall, 3% of children under age 5 showed symptoms of an ARI, 21% had a fever, and 15% experienced diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 45% of children with ARI symptoms, 36% of children with a fever, and 40% of children with diarrhoea.



## Figure 10.6 Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking

#### LIST OF TABLES

For more information on child health, see the following tables:

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- Table 10.9 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea
- Table 10.10 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

#### Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report); and among live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percent have weigl	age of bir a reported nt accordi	Among births with a reported birth weight <sup>1</sup>			
		Smaller	Average						Number	Percentage	e Number
Background	Very	than	or	Don't		Written	Mother's		of	less than	of
characteristic	small	average	larger	know	Total	record	report	Either	births	2.5 kg	births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	3.0	11.3	83.9	1.8	100.0	59.2	28.0	87.2	397	11.0	347
20-34	2.3	8.4	88.8	0.6	100.0	55.7	31.8	87.5	1,511	8.1	1,322
35-49	2.5	10.1	86.3	1.0	100.0	53.2	34.7	87.8	321	10.5	282
Birth order <sup>x</sup>											
1	1.5	10.3	87.4	0.8	100.0	59.9	32.5	92.3	602	9.0	556
2-3	3.3	8.3	87.7	0.7	100.0	57.3	32.3	89.6	1,004	9.8	899
4-5	2.1	7.9	89.0	1.0	100.0	54.9	30.9	85.8	457	7.0	392
6+	1.6	13.3	83.5	1.6	100.0	36.6	25.5	62.1	166	8.5	103
Mother's smoking											
Smokes											
cigarettes/tohacco	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	16	*	12
Does not smoke	2.5	9.0	87.6	0.9	100.0	56.0	31.6	87.6	2,213	8.8	1,939
Residence											
Urban	32	76	88.8	05	100.0	54 6	40 9	95 5	810	93	773
Rural	2.0	10.0	86.9	1.1	100.0	56.7	26.2	82.9	1,420	8.7	1,177
Province											
Bulawavo	3.4	10.9	85.0	0.7	100.0	74.2	23.6	97.8	77	11.1	75
Manicaland	2.3	9.0	88.7	0.0	100.0	52.9	17.2	70.1	325	8.5	228
Mashonaland Central	0.4	7.9	90.5	1.1	100.0	58.2	28.8	87.0	234	9.5	203
Mashonaland East	2.6	9.9	87.0	0.5	100.0	59.0	32.9	91.9	254	6.6	234
Mashonaland West	1.7	13.4	84.1	0.9	100.0	44.2	40.8	85.0	323	8.5	274
Matabeleland North	4.4	12.9	80.9	1.8	100.0	84.7	9.4	94.0	98	9.8	92
Matabeleland South	2.8	11.8	81.0	4.4	100.0	45.3	47.0	92.3	109	16.2	101
Midlands	2.7	9.7	87.5	0.0	100.0	61.4	29.3	90.7	287	9.0	260
Masvingo	0.7	5.0	93.2	1.1	100.0	59.3	28.7	88.0	199	5.3	175
Harare	4.5	4.8	89.7	0.9	100.0	50.4	44.7	95.1	325	9.9	309
Mother's education											
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	20	*	18
Primary	1.7	12.7	83.4	2.2	100.0	50.7	23.4	74.1	515	8.9	381
Secondary	2.8	8.3	88.4	0.5	100.0	57.6	33.3	90.8	1,556	9.2	1,414
More than secondary	0.7	5.0	94.3	0.0	100.0	56.3	43.4	99.6	138	5.6	137
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.7	12.8	83.9	1.6	100.0	51.2	24.4	75.6	549	9.1	415
Second	1.8	9.4	87.8	1.0	100.0	59.9	23.4	83.3	424	8.5	353
Middle	2.2	8.7	88.7	0.4	100.0	58.6	31.2	89.8	434	9.5	390
Fourth	3.1	6.4	90.1	0.3	100.0	58.3	37.5	95.7	492	8.6	470
Highest	3.8	7.4	88.1	0.7	100.0	51.7	45.6	97.3	330	9.2	321
Total	2.4	9.1	87.6	0.9	100.0	55.9	31.5	87.5	2,229	8.9	1,950
<sup>1</sup> Bas	ed on ei	ther a writ	ten record	or the m	nother's rec	all					

#### Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

	Childre	en age 12-23 n	nonths	Children age 24-35 months					
Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card <sup>1</sup>	Percentage with a vaccination card seen <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card <sup>1</sup>	Percentage with a vaccination card seen <sup>1</sup>	Number of children			
Sex									
Male	93.5	77.5	519	90.6	64.9	526			
Female	93.9	81.2	521	94.7	65.2	564			
Birth order									
1	98.3	83.7	265	94.8	59 9	305			
2-3	95.9	80.1	496	94.7	64 3	483			
2 J 4-5	92.9	82.2	201	94.7	77.0	217			
6+	66.3	52.4	78	70.2	57.5	85			
Residence									
Urban	97.9	79.6	386	00 1	67.7	111			
Rural	91.3	79.3	654	88.3	63.3	646			
Province									
Bulawayo	100.0	80.6	41	100.0	74 8	46			
Manicaland	81.7	71.4	157	74.6	54.3	151			
Mashonaland Central	93.7	77 5	110	88.3	67.6	82			
Mashonaland Fast	93.4	81.4	118	96.9	70.3	119			
Mashonaland West	89.5	74.9	147	93.8	57.8	151			
Matabeleland North	98.8	90.0	41	100.0	79.0	59			
Matabeleland South	98.9	81.9	54	96.6	72.2	48			
Midlands	98.1	80.1	129	92.8	64.1	160			
Masvingo	98.9	88.2	96	94.6	68.7	96			
Harare	98.8	81.6	147	100.0	65.6	178			
Mother's education									
No education	*	*	13	*	*	8			
Primary	85.7	74.1	264	84.6	59.0	260			
Secondary	96.3	81.4	690	94.8	66.6	736			
More than secondary	100.0	80.1	73	100.0	69.6	86			
Wealth guintile									
Lowest	87.4	75.0	262	84.5	62.7	238			
Second	90.0	77.4	189	89.6	69.3	203			
Middle	96.9	84.3	196	92.5	63.4	202			
Fourth	98.1	82.6	227	97.6	63.2	226			
Highest	98.3	78.4	165	99.5	67.0	221			
Total	93.7	79.4	1,040	92.7	65.1	1,090			
<sup>1</sup> Vaccination ca	rd, booklet or otl	her home-based	record						

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

#### Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023–24

	Childre	en age 12	2–23 mon	ths																Childre	n age 24–3	35 months		
Background	ckaround <u>DPT-HepB-Hib</u> <u>OPV</u>				IPV Pneumococcal Rotavirus					rus	- Measles	Fully vacci- nated (basic - anti-	Fully vacci- Fully nated vacci- accord- nated ing to na (basic tional anti- sched-		Number - of	DPT	OPV	Measles	Fully vacci- nated accord- ing to na tional - sched-	- Number of				
characteristic	BCG	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	rubella 1	gens)1	ule <sup>2</sup>	nations	children	booster	booster	rubella 2	ule <sup>3</sup>	children
Sex																								
Male Female	87.6 88.3	90.7 90.3	88.9 88.5	81.4 82.4	91.8 91.5	89.1 89.2	80.9 82.0	88.3 88.2	70.7 73.6	89.9 89.1	87.5 87.0	79.4 81.4	76.3 79.5	60.4 60.4	84.6 84.5	69.8 73.1	40.6 44.9	7.7 7.4	519 521	68.3 72.9	55.7 58.8	68.3 72.5	36.2 38.8	526 564
Birth order																								
1	92.1	94.1	93.0	84.3	95.8	95.0	86.9	91.1	76.0	93.1	89.9	81.1	81.0	59.2	87.8	73.7	39.6	3.3	265	71.8	56.1	72.0	37.2	305
2-3	89.8	92.9	90.6	84.2	93.8	90.5	82.0	91.2	74.6	91.7	89.2	83.0	80.3	63.1	87.5	73.5	45.1	5.4	496	72.3	59.9	71.8	39.0	483
4–5 6+	88.9 59.6	90.0 63.7	89.7 59.6	82.0 58.3	90.9 65.5	89.0 61.1	82.3 56.7	87.6 61.3	71.0 46.6	89.9 62.6	89.6 59.6	82.5 56.4	77.6 53.0	62.2 42.1	82.3 60.4	71.1 51.3	46.8 27.4	7.9 34.5	201 78	71.0 56.5	59.4 41.8	72.0 53.6	38.1 28.9	217 85
Vaccination card4																								
Seen	98.2	98.8	98.0	95.3	99.1	97.5	91.6	95.9	78.1	99.0	98.3	94.6	87.2	68.2	92.7	84.4	51.2	0.0	825	80.9	77.1	82.8	52.3	709
Not seen or no longe	er 675	82.2	73.0	/3 1	86.8	79.6	50 1	83.0	70.0	74 3	62.0	36.5	50 1	123	72.3	31.2	14.4	13.2	1/0	61 7	23.2	573	99	302
Never had	5.0	4.8	4.8	1.5	8.5	4.8	3.4	3.2	1.7	4.8	3.4	1.6	3.2	3.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	89.9	65	13.3	10.3	11.0	10.3	79
Residence																								
Urban	93.7	94.0	92.1	82.4	95.1	91.8	83.6	92.6	78.2	92.4	90.2	80.6	82.2	62.9	85.8	72.4	47.6	3.0	386	77.4	60.3	76.1	43.8	444
Rural	84.5	88.4	86.7	81.6	89.6	87.6	80.1	85.7	68.6	87.8	85.5	80.4	75.4	58.9	83.7	70.9	39.9	10.2	654	66.0	55.3	66.6	33.2	646
Province	400.0		07.0		100.0	00.4	oo 7	<u> </u>	00.4	400.0	00.4				00.4						70.4		<b>57</b> 0	10
Bulawayo	100.0	98.8	97.2	86.8	100.0	98.4 79.4	89.7	98.4 77.4	93.1	100.0	98.4	86.9	96.3 72.4	86.8	93.1	80.3	69.6	0.0	41	84.4	70.1 47 5	81.1 55.6	57.8	46
Manicaland Mashonaland Central	78.0 82.2	78.8 85.4	77.4 85.4	73.4 80.1	80.6 87.6	78.4 87.6	74.9 82.0	77.4 83.9	67.2	78.8 85.4	77.4 84.7	73.8 79.6	73.4 66.9	53.6	77.7 84.4	67.0 71.7	42.8 37.6	12.2	157	50.6 69.1	47.5 56.2	55.6 68.8	33.0 34.8	151 82
Mashonaland East	88.4	92.1	90.2	81.9	92.1	89.8	80.0	89.0	75.9	86.4	85.5	79.1	70.5	52.4	83.6	68.6	36.1	5.7	118	78.0	60.3	72.7	42.6	119
Mashonaland West	86.2	88.6	86.0	74.2	89.3	87.8	76.7	85.8	67.1	87.4	82.8	71.1	64.7	43.8	83.2	65.1	24.8	9.0	147	74.0	56.6	66.3	29.0	151
Matabeleland North	95.8	97.5	94.5	88.7	98.8	97.5	88.6	97.3	77.4	97.8	95.8	89.0	89.1	70.1	96.4	81.6	51.6	1.2	41	83.6	66.5	85.2	47.5	59
Matabeleland South	90.5	96.6	91.1	86.7	97.8	92.4	82.7	95.5	70.9	97.8	91.5	85.9	81.7	74.6	82.1	68.5	50.5	2.2	54	70.3	61.0	66.4	32.5	48
Midlands	89.7	94.7	92.9	89.4	96.4	93.0	85.8	91.4	79.1	93.9	90.4	87.7	89.5	77.6	90.8	75.4	52.3	3.6	129	72.9	58.5	74.4	42.0	160
Masvingo Harare	91.1 94.3	91.2 96.8	89.5 95.8	87.6 84.7	93.1 96.8	88.5 93.7	81.5 85.2	85.7 96.0	67.7 78.2	90.8 95.7	88.9 94.6	85.7 82.4	82.8 87.3	66.4 60.9	81.9 85.4	72.5 76.4	45.0 47.1	6.9 2.2	96 147	58.9 77.5	56.7 56.7	65.6 78.7	28.7 40.1	96 178
Mother's education																								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	*	8
Primary	80.2	81.8	80.1	74.8	84.7	82.3	73.5	79.2	60.1	81.9	79.2	72.4	72.4	58.6	78.6	64.4	36.6	14.3	264	61.4	48.4	59.4	28.4	260
Secondary More than secondary	90.2 97.4	93.3 96.6	91.4 96.6	84.0 90.7	94.1 96.6	91.5 94.5	84.0 89.9	91.3 95.2	75.3 89.2	91.8 96.6	89.5 96.6	83.1 85.5	79.7 84.8	60.8 65.2	86.1 91.3	73.2 85.8	44.2 53.8	5.6 1.4	690 73	72.4 82.2	58.4 74.5	71.9 91.2	38.2 59.8	736 86
Religion																								
Traditional	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	4
Roman Catholic	(96.4)	(96.4)	(96.4)	(89.6)	(96.4)	(96.4)	(93.0)	(93.1)	(72.5)	(93.1)	(93.1)	(91.4)	(82.9)	(60.5)	(89.9)	(84.6)	(46.3)	(3.6)	32	(80.9)	(68.0)	(82.2)	(45.2)	37
Protestant	91.6	95.7	93.9	89.6	98.3	96.5	93.6	93.4	76.7 76.4	92.9	91.4	87.3	88.5	68.2	88.3	//.9 76.6	46.7	1./	121	76.2 72.0	60.4	/5.1 74 7	45.6	145 227
Johane Marange	95.3	90.0 (4 3)	90.4 (4 3)	00.4 (4 3)	90.0 (6 8)	94.1 (4 3)	00.4 (4 3)	94.0 (4 3)	/0.4 (1.6)	95.4 (4 3)	94.5 (4 3)	00.0 (4 3)	(43)	00.5 (4 3)	00.7 (6.8)	(4.3)	40.7 (1.6)	∠.⊺ (91 3)	192 55	(0.0)	0 0)	(0,0)	37.8 (0.0)	231 53
Johane Masowe	88.0	91.5	89.4	80.7	92.7	90.2	81.9	89.5	73.0	89.9	85.8	79.5	71.7	57.4	85.3	70.3	43.0	6.6	175	69.7	54.4	64.4	30.7	158
Other Apostolic sect	93.3	96.8	94.5	88.3	97.2	94.6	85.1	93.1	76.4	96.4	92.9	86.3	86.8	66.2	90.1	75.0	43.8	1.8	328	75.7	65.6	77.3	41.7	318
Other Christian	89.5	90.9	87.7	85.2	95.4	92.3	85.4	91.2	77.9	90.9	90.9	87.3	90.8	71.7	86.2	76.0	53.1	4.6	54	73.7	59.5	77.0	39.1	64

Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	1
None	98.4	96.0	96.0	85.8	98.4	95.9	85.3	95.5	79.0	96.9	96.3	86.9	81.7	65.7	95.1	78.5	47.8	1.6	72	76.9	58.3	74.0	39.8	71

Continued...

#### Table 10.3—Continued

-	Childr	en age 1	2–23 mo	nths																Childre	n age 24–3	35 months		
Background		DPT-	HepB-Hit		OPV			IPV	IPV		Pneumococcal		Rotavirus		Fully vacci- nated (basic Measles- anti-		Fully vacci- nated accord- ing to na tional sched-	- No vaco	Number		OBV	Measles	Fully vacci- nated accord- ing to na tional	Number
characteristic	BCG	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	N1	N2	N3	R1	R2	rubella	1 gens) <sup>1</sup>	ule <sup>2</sup>	nations	children	booster	booster	rubella 2	ule <sup>3</sup>	children
Wealth guintile																								
Lowest	82.5	84.2	82.9	75.6	86.4	84.1	77.1	82.5	62.5	84.3	81.1	72.9	72.3	54.2	80.4	68.0	37.4	13.6	262	64.8	51.9	63.0	29.7	238
Second	82.9	86.0	83.0	78.3	86.8	84.7	76.1	83.6	69.5	84.9	83.4	79.8	72.1	59.3	79.2	65.4	39.6	11.9	189	71.0	62.0	70.8	40.0	203
Middle	89.8	94.3	93.2	90.9	95.0	93.6	84.8	90.4	73.7	93.4	90.5	86.7	83.3	65.7	90.9	78.3	44.3	5.0	196	64.8	56.5	69.9	32.5	202
Fourth	90.9	94.6	92.5	81.9	95.3	91.2	84.5	92.7	76.2	92.3	90.3	82.1	80.1	60.2	81.9	68.8	45.3	3.2	227	70.8	55.6	68.9	39.1	226
Highest	96.2	95.5	94.0	85.4	96.7	94.2	86.3	94.1	83.3	94.7	93.3	83.4	84.2	65.4	93.2	79.3	49.5	1.8	165	81.9	61.4	80.5	46.6	221
Total	88.0	90.5	88.7	81.9	91.7	89.2	81.4	88.3	72.2	89.5	87.2	80.4	77.9	60.4	84.5	71.5	42.7	7.5	1,040	70.7	57.3	70.5	37.5	1,090

Note: 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. 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.

BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus HepB = hepatitis B

Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b

OPV = oral polio vaccine

IPV = inactivated polio vaccine

<sup>1</sup> BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella vaccine

<sup>2</sup> BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of OPV, two doses of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella vaccine

<sup>3</sup> BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), four doses of OPV, two doses of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, two doses of measles-rubella vaccine, and one booster dose of DPT

<sup>4</sup> Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

#### Table 10.4 Source of vaccinations

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Childr	ren age 1	2-23 months wl vaccinati	no receive on	ed at leas	st one	Childr	en age 2	4-35 months w vaccinat	ho recei ion	ved at lea	ast one
	Public	Private				Number	Public	Private				Number
Background	medical	medical	Mission			of	medical	medical	Mission			of
characteristic	sector	sector	hospital/clinic	Other	Total	children	sector	sector	hospital/clinic	Other	Total	children
Sex												
Male	88.9	2.8	7.6	0.7	100.0	479	87.8	4.4	6.8	1.0	100.0	466
Female	90.0	3.0	6.3	0.7	100.0	483	89.3	5.8	4.1	0.8	100.0	515
Birth order <sup>x</sup>												
1	90.7	3.3	5.8	0.2	100.0	256	89.5	5.2	4.5	0.8	100.0	280
2-3	88.2	3.6	7.6	0.6	100.0	469	87.4	5.3	5.8	1.5	100.0	438
4-5	90.9	1.0	6.6	1.5	100.0	185	88.2	4.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	201
6+	(90.2)	(1.8)	(8.0)	(0.0)	100.0	51	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
Residence												
Urban	91.7	5.3	2.8	0.3	100.0	375	87.7	9.6	2.1	0.5	100.0	426
Rural	88.1	1.4	9.6	0.9	100.0	587	89.3	1.6	8.0	1.1	100.0	555
Province												
Bulawavo	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	41	89.8	9.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	45
, Manicaland	76.1	3.3	19.4	1.2	100.0	128	83.7	3.5	12.7	0.0	100.0	110
Mashonaland Central	92.8	1.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	97	89.8	3.0	7.2	0.0	100.0	67
Mashonaland East	92.6	1.5	4.8	1.1	100.0	112	88.4	2.8	7.2	1.6	100.0	112
Mashonaland West	92.5	0.7	6.8	0.0	100.0	133	93.1	1.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	143
Matabeleland North	88.4	4.1	6.1	1.3	100.0	40	89.1	2.8	5.1	2.9	100.0	58
Matabeleland South	92.9	1.0	2.2	4.0	100.0	53	90.9	0.0	5.0	4.1	100.0	45
Midlands	90.3	0.8	8.1	0.9	100.0	125	91.3	1.5	6.2	1.0	100.0	156
Masvingo	86.9	3.8	9.2	0.0	100.0	90	89.7	4.7	4.2	1.5	100.0	75
Harare	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	144	83.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	170
Mother's education												
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Primary	87.0	0.8	11.7	0.5	100.0	227	87.6	2.2	8.6	1.5	100.0	213
Secondary	90.7	2.7	5.8	0.8	100.0	651	90.4	4.0	4.9	0.7	100.0	676
More than secondary	85.5	12.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	72	76.6	21.5	1.2	0.7	100.0	85
Wealth guintile												
Lowest	87.4	0.8	11.3	0.5	100.0	226	91.7	0.0	8.0	0.3	100.0	201
Second	88.9	0.4	10.7	0.0	100.0	167	87.7	2.9	7.8	1.6	100.0	175
Middle	91.0	1.2	6.7	1.1	100.0	186	88.2	3.1	7.4	1.3	100.0	178
Fourth	90.5	5.6	2.9	1.0	100.0	220	89.8	6.1	3.2	0.8	100.0	214
Highest	89.8	6.8	2.8	0.6	100.0	162	85.5	12.4	1.6	0.5	100.0	213
Total	89.5	2.9	6.9	0.7	100.0	962	88.6	5.1	5.4	0.9	100.0	981

#### Table 10.5 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Among children un	der age 5:	Among children und	ARI:	
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought <sup>2</sup>	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day <sup>2</sup>	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	2.2	505	*	*	11
6-11	6.6	538	(53.3)	(31.1)	36
12-23	3.3	1,040	(54.4)	(11.7)	34
24-35	2.6	1,090	(42.0)	(14.6)	28
36-47	1.9	1,086	*	*	21
48-59	2.5	1,011	(35.5)	(20.2)	26
Sex			. ,		
Male	3.3	2,582	47.8	20.7	84
Female	2.7	2,688	40.5	13.6	71
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	0.0	52	*	*	0
Does not smoke	3.0	5,218	44.5	17.5	156
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology <sup>3</sup>	2.8	1 917	59 9	32.9	54
Solid fuel <sup>4</sup>	3.1	3.343	36.4	9.4	102
Kerosene/paraffin	*	3	*	*	0
No food cooked in household Residence	*	б	*	*	0
Urban	29	2 013	65.0	33.1	58
Bural	3.0	3 256	32.4	8 2	98
Province	5.0	3,230	52.4	0.2	50
Bulawayo	43	189	*	*	8
Manicaland	2.0	742	*	*	14
Mashonaland Central	2.3	514	*	*	12
Mashonaland Fast	1 1	602	*	*	
Mashonaland West	4.7	775	(48.2)	(21.0)	37
Matabeleland North	2.7	255	*	(==:-;)	7
Matabeleland South	1.5	235	*	*	4
Midlands	6.1	693	(35.8)	(9.7)	42
Masvingo	2.1	473	*	*	10
Harare	1.9	790	*	*	15
Mother's education					
No education	(5.5)	45	*	*	2
Primary	3.2	1,272	(29.3)	(6.4)	40
Secondary	2.9	3,581	48.2	20.2	105
More than secondary	2.1	372	*	*	8
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.3	1,239	36.8	10.7	53
Second	2.2	1,021	*	*	23
Middle	1.7	988	*	*	17
Fourth	3.2	1,121	(52.0)	(20.7)	36
Highest	2.9	901	(76.4)	(44.0)	27
Total	3.0	5,269	44.5	17.5	156

<sup>1</sup> Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.

<sup>2</sup> Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, mission hospital/clinic, and private medical sector. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner, church, and friend/relative.

<sup>3</sup> Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/cooking gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol.

<sup>4</sup> Includes charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, and sawdust.

## Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentag treatment	e for whom advice or was sought from each source:
	Among	Among children with
	children	symptoms of ARI for
	with	whom advice or
	symptoms	treatment was
Source	of ARI <sup>1</sup>	sought <sup>1</sup>
Public sector	32.4	68.2
Government hospital	6.2	13.0
Rural health centre	13.0	27.3
Municipal clinic	13.3	28.0
Mission hospital/ clinic	3.1	6.4
<b>.</b>		
Private medical sector	11.4	24.1
Private hospital/clinic	4.0	8.4
Pharmacy	5.3	11.1
Private doctor	0.5	1.1
Other private medical		
sector	1./	3.6
Other	1.4	2.8
Number of children	156	74

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.

MOHCC = Ministry of Health and Child Care

<sup>1</sup> Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest related.

#### Table 10.7 Children with diarrhoea and careseeking for diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			Among childr d	en under age 5 with iarrhoea:
			Percentage	
			for whom	
	Percentage		advice or	
	with	Number of	treatment	Number of children
Background characteristic	diarrhoea	children	was sought <sup>1</sup>	with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	10.2	505	(6.8)	52
6-11	24.6	538	35.0	132
12-23	24.7	1,040	49.5	257
24-35	14.6	1,090	44.6	159
36-47	11.9	1,086	34.2	130
48-59	7.8	1,011	42.8	79
Sex				
Male	15.9	2,582	38.9	412
Female	14.8	2,688	41.9	397
Source of drinking water <sup>2</sup>				
Improved	14.9	4,252	40.2	633
Unimproved	17.7	654	41.9	116
Surface	16.6	363	38.6	60
Type of toilet facility <sup>3</sup>				
Improved sanitation facility	14.9	3,769	39.5	561
Unimproved facility	17.6	458	36.9	81
Open defecation	16.0	1,042	44.9	167
Residence				
Urban	15.2	2,013	38.0	306
Rural	15.5	3,256	41.7	503
Province				
Bulawayo	12.9	189	(28.2)	24
Manicaland	10.5	742	39.3	78
Mashonaland Central	16.0	514	46.2	82
Mashonaland East	15.2	602	43.3	92
Mashonaland West	20.6	775	37.3	160
Matabeleland North	11.3	255	56.8	29
Matabeleland South	12.8	235	(39.8)	30
Midlands	16.3	693	33.1	113
Masvingo	15.9	473	53.0	75
Harare	15.9	790	36.6	126
Mother's education				
No education	(17.9)	45	*	8
Primary	18.1	1,272	37.0	230
Secondary	15.1	3,581	41.9	543
More than secondary	7.6	372	(36.6)	28
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	16.6	1,239	37.1	205
Second	15.7	1,021	42.1	160
Middle	15.3	988	47.9	151
Fourth	17.8	1,121	35.7	199
Highest	10.3	901	42.2	93
Total	15.3	5,269	40.3	809

<sup>1</sup> Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, mission hospital/clinic, and private medical sector. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner, church, and friend/relative.

<sup>2</sup> See Table 16.1 for definition of categories.

<sup>3</sup> See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

#### 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 given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			Αmoι	int of liqui	ds given			Amount of food given								
Background characteristic	More	Same a usual	s Some- what les	Much s less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same a usual	is Some- what les	Much s less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months																
<6	(29.2)	(52.9)	(4.4)	(5.0)	(3.9)	(4.6)	100.0	(0.0)	(21.8)	(2.1)	(7.1)	(5.7)	(60.3)	(3.1)	100.0	52
6-11	26.1	46.7	13.8	13.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	6.3	26.4	35.3	20.1	6.4	5.5	0.0	100.0	132
12-23	26.9	39.8	16.4	14.5	1.7	0.7	100.0	6.6	33.8	28.2	22.7	7.5	0.5	0.7	100.0	257
24-35	32.4	27.9	21.7	15.5	0.0	2.5	100.0	8.5	24.1	34.5	28.4	2.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	159
36-47	28.4	29.9	20.4	18.2	0.0	3.0	100.0	5.5	28.5	40.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	130
48-59	26.9	30.3	20.8	19.0	1.9	1.1	100.0	3.5	36.6	29.8	27.1	1.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	79
Sex																
Male	28.5	37.3	18.9	12.7	1.3	1.3	100.0	6.2	29.5	32.9	21.5	4.0	4.7	1.3	100.0	412
Female	28.0	36.5	15.7	17.1	0.8	1.9	100.0	5.9	29.2	29.0	24.3	4.8	5.1	1.7	100.0	397
Breastfeeding status <sup>1</sup>																
Breastfeeding	28.8	43.7	13.4	12.2	1.3	0.7	100.0	4.4	28.4	28.3	18.5	7.5	12.4	0.5	100.0	320
Not breastfeeding	28.0	34.3	19.4	15.2	1.1	2.1	100.0	8.8	28.8	30.2	26.6	3.5	0.0	2.1	100.0	281
Residence																
Urban	30.6	41.2	12.8	12.8	0.7	2.0	100.0	5.8	31.6	28.5	21.5	5.7	5.0	2.0	100.0	306
Rural	26.8	34.3	20.1	16.1	1.3	1.4	100.0	6.2	28.0	32.5	23.7	3.6	4.9	1.2	100.0	503
Province																
Bulawayo	(43.5)	(29.8)	(11.2)	(11.1)	(2.1)	(2.2)	100.0	(8.4)	(30.1)	(29.4)	(12.5)	(9.3)	(8.0)	(2.2)	100.0	24
Manicaland	24.3	33.5	21.4	15.1	4.5	1.2	100.0	0.0	33.7	27.7	24.9	1.9	10.6	1.2	100.0	78
Mashonaland Central	17.5	34.7	29.6	15.7	0.9	1.6	100.0	4.0	34.7	34.3	22.9	1.7	0.7	1.6	100.0	82
Mashonaland East	14.4	60.2	3.7	18.9	0.0	2.8	100.0	4.4	47.8	6.7	31.4	1.7	5.2	2.8	100.0	92
Mashonaland West	27.5	48.1	15.2	6.8	1.6	0.8	100.0	8.0	35.3	37.0	9.4	4.1	5.4	0.8	100.0	160
Matabeleland North	35.9	15.3	24.4	21.3	0.0	3.1	100.0	5.9	15.2	26.7	38.5	4.3	6.3	3.1	100.0	29
Matabeleland South	(18.7)	(21.5)	(6.7)	(42.8)	(3.8)	(6.4)	100.0	(2.1)	(14.4)	(18.4)	(46.4)	(12.2)	(2.6)	(3.9)	100.0	30

Midlands	40.0	25.9	27.4	5.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	6.0	19.1	46.1	19.4	6.6	2.0	0.8	100.0	113
Masvingo	34.3	17.9	17.0	29.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	9.4	11.3	28.9	39.5	1.4	8.0	1.6	100.0	75
Harare	32.2	40.6	12.5	13.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	8.2	28.7	32.9	18.4	6.8	3.7	1.3	100.0	126
Mother's education																
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Primary	22.6	33.7	21.0	21.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	3.9	26.0	35.6	26.8	4.8	2.6	0.2	100.0	230
Secondary	29.7	38.2	16.8	12.1	0.9	2.3	100.0	7.3	30.3	29.2	21.0	4.5	5.5	2.2	100.0	543
More than secondary	(48.4)	(29.1)	(0.0)	(22.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(33.1)	(30.9)	(25.6)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	28.5	30.8	25.2	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.5	24.0	39.4	25.7	2.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	205
Second	23.1	35.4	19.1	17.0	2.6	2.8	100.0	6.9	32.8	25.6	23.4	3.9	5.1	2.3	100.0	160
Middle	29.3	37.2	15.9	15.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	5.4	28.0	31.6	27.0	3.5	3.6	0.9	100.0	151
Fourth	28.9	42.9	10.7	13.5	1.0	3.1	100.0	7.8	30.7	26.8	19.1	7.6	5.0	3.1	100.0	199
Highest	33.5	39.7	13.5	12.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	5.3	34.5	29.8	16.9	3.7	8.6	1.1	100.0	93
Total	28.2	36.9	17.3	14.9	1.0	1.6	100.0	6.0	29.3	31.0	22.9	4.4	4.9	1.5	100.0	809

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. <sup>1</sup> Breastfeeding status is captured for children age 0-35 months only.

#### Table 10.9 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS and continued feeding, ORS, zinc, and continued feeding, ORS or increased fluids, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), oral rehydration therapy (ORT), ORT and continued feeding, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Perce	entage of ch	nildren with	n diarrhoea	who were	given:						
	Fluid from ORS														
	packet or						Recom-	ORT							Number
	pre-				ORS, zinc		mended	(ORS,							of
	packaged			ORS and	and	ORS or	home	RHF, or	ORT and			Home		Percentage	children
Background	ORS		ORS and	continued	continued	increased	fluids	increased	continued	Anti-	Anti-	remedy/	Don't	given no	with
characteristic	liquid	Zinc	zinc	feeding <sup>1</sup>	feeding <sup>1</sup>	fluids	(RHF)	fluids)	feeding <sup>1</sup>	biotic	motility	other	know	treatment	diarrhoea
Age in months															
<6	(4.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.1)	(14.1)	(42.6)	(7.7)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(46.4)	52
6-11	21.9	15.5	9.0	15.4	6.0	39.9	40.1	61.8	42.6	4.2	0.0	12.1	0.0	26.7	132
12-23	43.8	25.9	20.0	27.5	12.2	56.6	45.6	76.4	50.7	7.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	16.7	257
24-35	40.2	22.7	18.5	27.2	13.1	59.7	52.3	85.0	56.3	7.2	0.0	12.8	0.6	7.9	159
36-47	30.1	16.7	12.1	21.5	9.9	47.8	42.4	70.4	51.1	10.7	0.8	14.6	1.0	19.3	130
48-59	39.0	20.5	16.7	25.8	11.6	53.6	53.6	79.5	54.8	11.6	0.0	13.9	0.0	11.6	79
Sex															
Male	34.5	18.9	14.8	23.0	9.8	50.9	45.4	75.1	50.7	6.9	0.0	13.4	0.2	15.0	412
Female	34.1	21.1	15.5	22.1	10.5	51.6	43.0	70.6	45.6	8.1	0.3	11.7	0.3	22.0	397
Residence															
Urban	36.8	25.2	18.4	25.6	13.4	54.4	44.6	73.1	49.1	8.9	0.0	10.6	0.3	19.2	306
Rural	32.8	16.8	13.1	20.8	8.2	49.3	44.0	72.8	47.6	6.6	0.2	13.8	0.3	18.0	503
Province															
Bulawayo	(26.7)	(21.0)	(16.7)	(18.8)	(10.8)	(56.4)	(51.3)	(76.3)	(53.1)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(21.6)	24
Manicaland	33.2	28.0	28.0	23.6	20.3	51.0	43.1	75.0	42.8	6.1	0.0	15.6	0.0	19.0	78
Mashonaland Central	43.3	15.4	10.9	29.0	5.1	51.1	57.9	77.2	55.0	6.4	0.0	15.6	0.0	14.3	82
Mashonaland East	28.1	18.0	13.2	11.7	4.2	37.2	40.8	64.9	35.3	6.2	0.0	13.5	1.4	18.2	92
Mashonaland West	30.4	15.5	12.2	25.4	9.1	48.0	40.9	67.7	56.2	9.7	0.0	13.6	0.0	24.1	160
Matabeleland North	35.3	13.0	9.1	24.9	7.1	55.1	46.9	78.3	33.5	5.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	12.2	29
Matabeleland South	(13.5)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(30.1)	(48.5)	(61.7)	(19.6)	(19.7)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(22.2)	30
Midlands	28.9	8.7	5.0	17.1	3.9	53.1	32.0	70.3	51.5	6.5	0.9	17.1	0.8	20.2	113

Masvingo	44.1	28.5	23.6	18.6	13.4	61.7	49.4	83.8	39.8	5.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	14.7	75
Harare	43.8	34.8	23.7	33.5	19.6	60.9	47.8	77.7	57.7	7.6	0.0	8.6	0.0	14.3	126
Mother's education															
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Primary	32.7	15.1	10.8	20.0	6.1	45.4	40.5	68.2	43.3	7.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	21.5	230
Secondary	35.1	21.8	17.0	24.1	12.1	53.2	46.5	74.7	50.7	7.7	0.2	12.4	0.4	17.2	543
More than secondary	(28.6)	(26.2)	(14.1)	(11.3)	(4.6)	(62.5)	(28.9)	(74.2)	(40.5)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(17.5)	28
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	32.7	15.3	11.4	21.5	6.5	48.1	41.7	72.1	48.7	5.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	18.3	205
Second	29.5	16.8	13.4	18.0	9.0	46.0	44.5	70.9	44.9	8.1	0.6	12.7	0.8	20.7	160
Middle	38.9	21.3	15.5	25.0	9.4	58.2	50.0	79.7	49.7	5.2	0.0	16.1	0.0	12.2	151
Fourth	37.1	23.6	18.4	25.1	13.1	54.4	42.9	72.4	49.8	8.3	0.0	11.7	0.5	18.2	199
Highest	32.5	25.8	18.7	23.8	15.4	49.1	42.8	68.1	47.0	12.1	0.0	10.2	0.0	25.4	93
Total	34.3	20.0	15.1	22.6	10.2	51.2	44.3	72.9	48.2	7.5	0.1	12.6	0.3	18.4	809

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

<sup>1</sup> Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

#### Table 10.10 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percenta wa	ge for whom s sought fro	n advice or t m each sour	reatment rce:		
		Among children				
		with diarrhoea	Among children	Among		
		for whom	with	children		
	Among	advice or	diarrhoea	with		
	children	treatment	who	diarrhoea		
	with	was	received	who were		
Source	diarrhoea	sought	ORS <sup>1</sup>	given zinc		
Public sector	33.8	76.2	69.3	72.9		
Government hospital	2.4	5.5	5.8	5.4		
Rural health centre	17.6	39.8	32.9	35.5		
Municipal clinic	11.0	24.9	25.2	28.3		
Community health worker	2.6	5.8	5.4	3.7		
MOHCC mobile clinic	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0		
Mission hospital/ clinic	2.7	6.2	4.7	3.0		
Private medical sector	7.7	17.4	8.4	8.9		
Private hospital/clinic	0.5	1.2	0.8	2.1		
Pharmacy	2.9	6.6	4.3	5.2		
Private doctor	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.8		
Other private medical						
sector	4.0	9.0	2.2	0.8		
Other	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0		
Number of children	809	358	277	162		

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source.

MOHCC = Ministry of Health and Child Care

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

<sup>1</sup> Fluids from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

### 11 NUTRITION OF CHIDREN AND ADULTS

#### **Key Findings**

- Nutritional status of children: 27% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), 2% are wasted (too thin for their height), 8% are underweight (too thin for their age), and 4% are overweight (too heavy for their height).
- Growth monitoring: 56% of children under age 5 had their weight measured in the 3 months prior to the survey, while 48% had their height measured and 47% had both their weight and height measured.
- Breastfeeding: 97% of children born in the 2 years before the survey were ever breastfed, 67% were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and 83% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth. Forty two percent of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed.
- Complementary feeding: 25% of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the day or night preceding the interview, 57% were fed the minimum number of times, and 13% were fed a minimum acceptable diet. Fiftyeight percent of children age 6–23 months were given sweet beverages, 25% were given unhealthy foods, and 32% were not given vegetables or fruits.
- **Anaemia in children and adults:** 58% of children age 6–59 months are anaemic. Among adults age 15–49, 42% of women and 20% of men are anaemic.
- Nutritional status of adults: 51% of women age 20–49 are overweight or obese, and 5% are thin. Among adolescent women age 15–19, 16% are overweight or obese and 12% are thin. Among men age 20–49, 17% are overweight or obese and 10% are thin. Two percent of adolescent men age 15–19 are overweight or obese, and 38% are thin.
- Women's dietary practices: 33% of women age 15–49 consume meals with a minimum dietary diversity, 31% consume unhealthy foods, and 73% consume sweet beverages.
- **Coverage of vitamin A Supplementation:** During the 6 months before the survey, 72% of children age 6–59 months received a vitamin A capsule.
- **Salt iodization:** Among all households with salt tested for iodine content, 88% of the salt had iodine,

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on nutritional status and anemia among children and adults, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and women's dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents key nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding counselling, child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, deworming for children, and the presence of iodine in household cooking salt. Chapter 9 presents information on nutritional interventions provided during the antenatal period such as maternal nutrition counselling, breastfeeding counselling, food or cash assistance, deworming, iron-containing supplementation and sources of the supplements, and postnatal breastfeeding counselling and observation. Chapter 10 presents information on child feeding practices during diarrhoea.

#### 11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to that of the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units (*z* scores) from the median of the reference population. Values that are greater than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards are used to define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a measure of growth faltering. Stunting is a marker of the deficient growth environment to which children have been exposed and reflects the overall well-being of a population (Perumal et al. 2018). Suboptimal nutrition can contribute to stunting, while other causes include recurrent infection, chronic diseases, and more; many of the causes of stunting are complex and unknown (WHO 2014a).

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition. It 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 or infection causing weight loss.

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. It reflects children who are stunted, wasted, or both.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

#### Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. Children whose height-forage *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

#### Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-height *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

#### Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height that takes into account both wasting and stunting. 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 *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

#### Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height z score is more than two 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. The 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 mean *z* scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

#### 11.1.1 Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition

Information on anthropometry training, standardization, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. Appendix C, **Table C.7** provides the standardization results. The 2023-4 Zimbabwe DHS identified a total of 2884 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements (Appendix C, **Table C.8**). Valid height-for-age measurements were obtained for 95% of eligible children, valid weight-for-height

measurements were obtained for 96% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 95% of eligible children (Appendix C, **Table C.8**).

Data collection included remeasurement of children as described in Chapter 1. The calculation of final *z* scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for remeasurement, while the calculation of final *z* scores was based on the second measurement among children flagged for remeasurement. **Tables C.8**-**C.10** provide additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children, remeasurement data, and interference of height and weight measurements from hairstyles or ornamentation and heavy clothing (WHO 2019).

Overall, 27% of children under age 5 are stunted, with 6% being severely stunted; 2% are wasted, with less than 1% severely wasted; and 8% are underweight, with 1% severely underweight. Four percent of children are overweight (**Table 11.1**).

**Trends:** The prevalence of stunting and underweight among children under age 5 gradually decreased between 2005-6 and 2015, from 35% to 27% and from 13% to 8%, respectively. However, the prevalence of stunting and wasting remained unchanged between 2005-06 and 2023-24. There was a decline in wasting from 7% in 2005-6 to 2% in 2023-24, and overweight from 8% in 2005-06 to 4% in 2023-24. (**Figure 11.1**). The proportion of children who are severely stunted has been gradually declining between 2005-06 and 2023-24 (**Figure 11.2**).

#### Figure 11.1 Trends in child growth measures







#### Patterns by background characteristics

• Stunting and underweight prevalence are higher among children age 24–59 months (29% and 8%, respectively) than among children age 0–23 months (23% and 7%, respectively).

- Forty six percent of children reported to be small at birth and 25% of children reported to be average or larger at birth are stunted. Among the children reported to be small at birth and those reported to be average or larger at birth, 17% and 6% are underweight respectively.
- The prevalence of stunting and wasting is higher among children whose mothers are thin (36% and 6%, respectively) than among those whose mothers have a normal body mass index (29% and 2%, respectively).
- The proportion of children who are stunted is highest in Matabeleland South (33%) and lowest in Bulawayo (22%). Wasting is highest in Masvingo (3%) with lowest in Harare (0%).

#### 11.2 **GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION**

Growth monitoring and promotion programs include monitoring children's nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counselling and referrals of children whose growth appears abnormal (WHO 2013; WHO 2017a). An important component of growth monitoring is regular measurement of children's weight and length/height. The Ministry of Health and Child Care provides growth monitoring services to children below the age of 5 years on monthly basis for early identification of growth faltering.

Weight measured in the last 3 months
Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the last 3 months.
Weight and height measured in the last 3 months
Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the last 3 months.
Sample: Children under age 5

Fifty six percent of children under age 5 had their weight measured by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey while 48% had their height/length measured. The proportion of children who had both height and weight measurements taken was 47%. (**Table 11.2**)

#### Patterns by background characteristics

• The proportion of children whose weight and height were measured was higher in rural areas (50%) as compared to the urban areas (43%).

The percentage of children who had height and weight measurements taken is highest in Bulawayo (67%) and lowest in Harare (36%).

- The percentage of children who had both weight and height measurements taken increases from 44% among those whose mothers have primary education to 53% among those whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- There is a higher proportion of children 0-23 months of age (62%) who have their weight and height measured as compared to those 24-59 months (38%).

#### 11.3 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour after birth), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

## 11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and also benefits mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and interrupt exclusive breastfeeding and is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

# Ever breastfed Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed. Early initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth. Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth. Sample: Children born in the last 2 years

Almost all children under age 2 (97%) have been breastfed at some point in time. Sixty-seven percent of the children were breastfed within an hour after birth, and 83% were exclusively breastfed (given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink) for the first 2 days after birth (**Table 11.3**).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who were breastfed within 1 hour of birth is higher among those whose mothers received breastfeeding counselling during antenatal care (70%) than among those whose mothers who did not receive counselling (67%) or any antenatal care (49%). Similarly, the proportion of children who were breastfed within 1 hour of birth is higher among those who were delivered at a health facility (71%) than those delivered at home (52%).
- There was a higher percentage of children who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth among those delivered at health facility (88%) compared to those delivered at home (61%).
- Both early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth are lower among caesarean section births (34% and 78%, respectively) than among vaginal births (71% and 84%, respectively).

• The percentage of children exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth is highest in Masvingo (93%) and lowest in Manicaland (74%). Similarly, 81% of children in Masvingo were put to breast within 1 hour of birth, as compared with 58% of children in Manicaland.

#### 11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhoea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhoea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

#### Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0-5 months living with their mother

#### Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0-5 months living with their mother

Figure 11.3 shows the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months. At age 0-1 month, 72% of children are exclusively breastfed as per WHO recommendations. Twenty-four percent of children are not being fed according to recommended guidelines, with 19% receiving breast milk and plain water only and 4% receiving breast milk and solid, semisolid or soft foods. By age 2–3 months, there is a huge decline in the percentage of children exclusively breastfed, with more than 57% of children receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. More children are receiving breast milk and solid, semisolid or soft foods at 2-3 months than at the earliest age (0–1 month). By age 4–5 months, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed declines sharply to 17% and the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, primarily breastmilk and solid, semisolid or soft foods (47%) (Tables 11.4, Table 11.5, and Figure 11.3).



#### Figure 11.3. Infant feeding practices by age

**Trends:** There has been generally an increasing trend in Exclusive breastfeeding from 9% in 1988 to 42% in 2023-24. This is despite the downward fluctuations from 32% in 1999 to 22% in 2010-11 and from 48% in 2015 to 42% in 2023-24.

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children age 0–5 months who are exclusively breastfed is lower in urban areas (42%) than in rural areas (43%) (**Table 11.4**).
- The proportion of children age 0–5 months who are exclusively breastfed is higher in children whose mothers have primary education (45%) than those with secondary education (43%)
- The proportion of children who are exclusively breastfed is higher among female infants (45%) than among male infants (39%).

#### 11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and remains an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for women, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers and diabetes. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children (WHO and UNICEF 2021). Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2.

Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day. Sample: Children age 12–23 months Bottle feeding 0–23 months

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day. *Sample:* Children age 0–23 months

Among children age 12–23 months, 51% are currently breastfeeding. Sixteen percent of children less than age 2 are bottle fed (**Table 11.4**).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children with continued breastfeeding at 12-23 months was higher in urban areas (55%) than in rural areas (49%).
- The proportion of children with continued breastfeeding at 12-23 months decreased with increasing mother's education at 53% for mothers with primary education, 52% for mothers with secondary education and 45% for mothers with more than secondary education.
- The proportion of children who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day was lower in the rural areas (11%) than in urban areas (26%).

• The percentage of children age 0-23 months using a bottle with a nipple increases with the mother's education, from 10% among those with primary education to 34% among those with more than secondary education.

#### 11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all of the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day. **Sample:** Youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother

Overall, 87% of children age 6-8 months were fed solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day.

# 11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children and the same combination along with minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfeed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of food from at least five groups means that the child has a higher likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Non-breastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Non-breastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of non-breastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Non-breastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two feeds of milk and/or milk products each day.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and non-breastfed children age 6–23 months increases energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).
#### Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

#### Minimum meal frequency 6-23 months

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

#### Minimum milk feeding frequency 6-23 months

Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

#### Minimum acceptable diet 6-23 months

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that non-breastfed children are fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

## Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6-23 months

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

Overall, 25% of children age 6-23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the day or night before the survey with 25% among the breastfed and 24% among the non-breastfed. The proportion of children 6-23 months who were fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age was 57% overall, 61% in breastfed and 48% in non-breastfed children. However, the proportion who received the minimum acceptable diet was overall 13% with 18% among breastfed and 4% among non-breastfed children. (Figure 11.4 and Table 11.8).



#### Figure 11.4 Stunting by province

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency and minimum acceptable diet are lowest among children in rural areas (18%,54% and 10%, respectively) and highest among children in urban areas (37%, 63% and 20%, respectively).
- Minimum dietary diversity (MDD), minimum meal frequency (MMF) and minimum acceptable diet (MAD) increase with level of the mothers' education. Children from mothers with more than secondary education had the highest MDD (54%), MMF (73%) and MAD (31%) followed by those with secondary education MDD (25%), MMF (60%) and MAD (14%) and lowest in those with primary education, MDD (16%), MMF (46%) and MAD (9%).
- MDD, MMF and MAD increase with increasing wealth quintile.

# 11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity in childhood. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases, and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Children consuming diets low in vegetables and fruits have reduced nutrient intakes, which can negatively impact healthy growth and development; low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with noncommunicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

# Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

## Unhealthy food consumption 6-23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6-23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

Overall, 25% of children age 6–23 months consumed unhealthy foods during the previous day, while 58% consumed a sweet beverage and 32% consumed no vegetables or fruits. Forty-one percent of children consumed meat, fish or eggs. (**Table 11.9**)

## Patterns by background characteristics

• The proportion of children consuming unhealthy foods increases from 7% among children 6-8 months to 37% in 18-23 months and those who consume eggs/flesh foods increase by age group from 12% among children 6-8 months to 56% in 18-23 months while those who consume no vegetable or fruits decrease by age group from 63% in children 6-8 months to 15% in children 18–23 months.

- The percentage of children who consume flesh foods and/or fish, sweet beverages and unhealthy food is higher in urban areas (52%, 69%, and 33% respectively) than in rural areas (34%, 52%, and 21% respectively). There is a higher percentage of children consuming zero vegetable or fruit in rural areas (35%) as compared to urban areas (27%).
- The percentage of children who consume flesh foods and/or fish, sweet beverages and unhealthy food is higher among the non-breastfeeding children (56%, 72%, and 52%, and 21% respectively). There is a higher proportion of breastfeeding children (39%) who consume no vegetable or fruit as compared to the non-breastfeeding (16%).
- Consumption of egg/flesh foods, sweet beverages, and unhealthy foods increases with the increasing mother's education. The women with primary education had the lowest percentage of children consuming egg/flesh foods (28%), sweet beverages (46%) and unhealthy foods (17%) while those with more than secondary education have highest percentage of children who consume egg/flesh food (68%), sweet beverages (82%), and unhealthy food (41%).

# 11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

 Table 11.10 summarizes all 17 WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators.

# 11.4 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING COUNSELLING

IYCF counselling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2003; WHO 2018). Counselling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counselling can take place in health facilities and the community and is delivered by trained health providers, community health workers, and others in the community.

## Mothers who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months

Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months from a health care provider or community health worker.

Sample: Women whose youngest child age 6-23 months is living with them

An overall 24 % of women with the youngest child age 6–23 months living with them received IYCF counselling from a health care provider or community health worker in the past 6 months (**Table 11.11**).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The highest proportion of women who received counselling on IYCF is among women 30-39 years (28%) and lowest among the adolescent mothers of ages 15-19 years (21%).
- The proportion of women who received IYCF counselling was higher in the urban areas (28%) than in the rural areas (22%).
- Matabeleland North has the highest percentage of women counselled on IYCF (41%) while Matabeleland South has the lowest (11%).
- The lowest percentage of women counselled on IYCF is among those with primary education (15%) while those with secondary education (28%) and more than secondary education (2%) have higher levels. Similarly, counselling on IYCF increases with wealth.

## 11.5 ANEMIA IN CHILDREN

Anemia is a condition characterized by an insufficient level of hemoglobin in the blood (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Hemoglobin is a protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood. In children, anemia can impair cognitive development and is associated with long-term health consequences. When anemia is severe, it can cause death (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019).

Anemia status	Hemoglobin level in grams/deciliter*								
	Children age months	6–23 Children age 24–59 months							
Anemic	<10.5	<11.0							
Mildly anemic	9.5–10.4	10.0–10.9							
Moderately anemic	7.0–9.4	7.0–9.9							
Severely anemic	<7.0	<7.0							
Not anemic	≥10.5	≥11.0							

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

In 2024 WHO released new guidelines on hemoglobin cut-offs to define anemia in children and women (WHO 2024). In addition, the guidelines have updated the methodology for making altitude and cigarette smoking adjustments to hemoglobin levels. The new guidelines also recommend using venous blood to measure hemoglobin levels. This is because recent evidence shows that the type of blood source (e.g., venous blood or capillary blood) can result in different hemoglobin levels and therefore influence anemia estimates (Hackl et al. 2024; Namaste et al. 2024; Neufeld et al. 2019; Stevens et al. 2022). Hemoglobin levels (and anemia estimates) based on different blood source types should not be compared.

The results for children presented in this report use the new cut-offs to define anemia and have been adjusted for altitude according to the latest WHO guidance.<sup>2</sup> However, at the time of survey data collection, single-drop capillary blood was used to measure hemoglobin, per the previous guidance (WHO 2011) (see Chapter 1). Therefore, caution is advised when interpreting the anemia estimates in this survey and any others that have used single-drop capillary blood. It is not advisable to examine trends in anemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or hemoglobin cut-offs.

Overall, more than half (58%) of children age 6–59 months have anemia, with 32% having mild anemia, 26% having moderate anemia, and 1% having severe anemia (**Table 11.12**).

**Trends:** There has been fluctuation in the prevalence of anemia among children age 6–59 months since 2005. The prevalence declined from 58% in 2005-06 to 37% in 2015 and increased to 58% in 2023-24. The pattern is similar when observed by the severity of anemia.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Anemia estimates based on the 2024 WHO guidelines are expected to result in lower anemia estimates for children age 6–23 months compared to estimates derived from the 2011 guidelines. For children age 24–59 months, anemia estimates are expected to be higher than under the 2011 WHO guidelines.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anemia is higher in the younger children 6-23 months (61%) as compared to the older children 24-29 months (57%)
- Matabeleland South (71%) has the highest prevalence of anemia while Bulawayo (43%) has the lowest among children 6-59 months
- Children from mothers with education above secondary level (53%) have the lowest prevalence of anemia when compared to those with primary (59%) and secondary (58%) education.
- Anemia prevalence in children 6-59 months fluctuates across the wealth quintile with those in the highest quintile having the least prevalence (53%) and those in the lowest quintile (61%) and fourth quintile (62%) having the highest prevalence.

## 11.6 MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrient deficiency can be caused by a lack of consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, as well as by infections and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and, for specific life stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019).

Iron is a micronutrient that plays an important role in numerous biological systems. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anemia. Interventions targeting iron deficiency and anemia include periodically giving children iron tablets or syrup [and/or iron-containing micronutrient powders] (WHO 2011a; WHO 2016a; WHO 2016b).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections such as those causing measles, and slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programs help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011b).

Soil-transmitted helminth infections can cause internal bleeding, inflammation, impaired nutrient absorption, diarrhoea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Deworming programs help reduce the burden of helminth infections (WHO 2017b).

#### Given iron tablets or syrups 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given iron tablets or syrup in the last 12 months.

#### Given multiple micronutrient powders 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given multiple micronutrient powders in the last 12 months.

## Given iron-containing supplements 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, including tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

## Given vitamin A supplements 6–59 month

Percentage of children who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

## Given deworming medication 12–59 months

Percentage of children who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 12-59 months

In Zimbabwe, high-dose vitamin A supplementation is provided to infants and children age 6-59 months every 6 months to reduce child morbidity and mortality. In endemic districts, mass deworming is implemented for children age 1 and older. In the 6 months before the survey, 72% of children age 6-59 months received a vitamin A supplement and 8 % were given deworming medication (**Table 11.13**).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who were given vitamin A supplements was higher in children 6-23 months (75%) as compared to those 24-59 months (70%) whereas there was higher percentage of the children 24 59 months (9%) who received deworming tablets compared to the 6-23 months (6%).
- Vitamin A supplementation increases with the age group of the mother with the percentage of the younger mothers 15-19 years having lower prevalence (71%) as compared to mothers 40-49 years (75%).
- Mothers with primary education level (67%) have the lowest proportion of children who receive vitamin A supplements when compared to those who attained secondary (74%) and above secondary levels (72%).
- Children from the lowest wealth quintile (67%) had the least vitamin A supplementation coverage when compared to the highest quintile (74%).

## 11.7 ADULTS' NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age (age 15–49) are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices. Chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and greater morbidity and mortality (WHO 1995). In addition, undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Overweight and obesity have

adverse health outcomes as well. Overweight and obesity are major risk factors for several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight relative to height squared; it is used to measure nutritional status among adults age 20–49. BMI values are independent of age and sex. Adult women age 20–49 whose height is less than 145 centimetres are classified as being of short stature.

BMI-for-age, the ratio of weight relative to height for different age groups, is used to measure nutritional status among children and adolescents age 5–19 (WHO 2007). BMI-for-age is sex and age specific. The reason is that adolescents are still growing and the timing of peak growth velocity differs in boys and girls. In the DHS surveys, BMI-for-age is reported among adolescents age 15–19. Similarly, short stature among adolescent women (age 15–19) is assessed according to low height-for-age.

## Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared (kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

Adult status	BMI
Too thin for height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

*Sample:* Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 20–49

## **BMI-for-age**

BMI-for-age is measured in *z* score standard deviations (SD).

Adolescent status	BMI-for-age
Too thin for height	Less than −1 SD
Normal	Between -1 SD and +1 SD
Overweight	Between +1 SD and +2 SD
Obese	Greater than +2 SD

*Sample:* Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 15–19

## Short stature

Percentage of women age 20-49 with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 20-49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age z score less than -2 SD.

Sample: Women age 15-19

## 11.7.1 Nutritional Status of Women

Height and weight data were collected for 97% of eligible women age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 22% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 3% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among women age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height and BMI. Overall, 5% of women 20-49 are thin while 51% are overweight or obese. The prevalence of obesity is 24% and overweight prevalence is 28%. (Table 11.14.1).

Among adolescent women age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height-for-age and BMI-for-age. Overall, 12% of women 15-19 years are thin and 16% are overweight or obese. Among the adolescents 15-19 years, the prevalence of obesity is 3% and overweight prevalence is 13%. Five percent of adolescent women have a low height below 145cm. (**Table 11.14.2**)

**Trends:** The prevalence of overweight and obesity in women 20-29 years has doubled over the past 18 years from 25% in 2005-06 to 51% in 2023-24 while the prevalence of thinness decreased by almost half from 9% in 2002-06 to 5% in 2023-24.

Among women 15-19 years obesity and overweight increased from 8% in 1994 through to 10% in 1999 and to 15% in 2005-6 then declined to 14% in 2010-11 through to 6% in 2015 and increased to 16% in 2023-24. Thinness in adolescents 15-19 increased from 10% in 1994 to 13% in 1999 and had slight decline to 11% in 2005-06, it plateaued to 13 % in 2010-11 and 2015 before a slight decline to 12% in 2023-24.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of thinness is highest in younger women 20-29 years (7%) and lowest in older women 40-49 years (3%) while overweight and obesity is highest in the older age group of 40-49 years (63%) and lowest in the younger age group of 20-29 years (36%).
- Prevalence of thinness is higher among women in rural areas (6%) than in urban areas (4%) whereas overweight and obesity is higher in urban areas (59%) than in rural areas (45%). The trend is similar among the adolescent women 15-19 years in which the prevalence of overweight/obesity in urban areas is 20% while in rural areas it is 13%.
- The nutritional status of women 20-49 years old varies by province with Masvingo having the lowest prevalence of thinness (3%) and Harare having the highest prevalence of overweight and obesity (60%). Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Mashonaland West, and Manicaland had the highest prevalence of thinness (6%). Mashonaland Central had the lowest prevalence of overweight and obesity (41%).
- Women 20-49 years old with primary or secondary education level (5%) have higher prevalence of thinness as compared to those with above secondary level of education (3%). However, the prevalence of overweight and obesity is higher in women 20-49 years with more than secondary education (66%) than those with secondary (51%) and those with primary (45%). Among adolescents 15-19 years, the prevalence of overweight and obesity is higher in those with secondary education (17%) compared with those with primary education (5%).
- Thinness prevalence is highest in women age 20-49 who are in the lowest quintile (9%) and lowest among those in the highest quintile (3%) while overweight and obesity is highest among those in the

highest quintile (63%) and lowest in the lowest quintile (32%). The trend is similar in adolescents 15-19 years.

# 11.7.2 Nutritional Status of Men

Height and weight data were collected for 92% of eligible men age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 5% of men had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 6% of men were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among men age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate BMI. The overall prevalence of thinness in men 20-49 years is 10% while 18% are overweight or obese. Eight percent are mildly thin and 2% severely thin. The mean BMI for men 20-49 years in Zimbabwe is 22.1 (**Table 11.14.3**).

Among adolescent men age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate BMI-for-age. Overall, the prevalence for thinness in adolescent men is 38%, with 29% being mildly thin and 9% moderately or severely thin. The percentage of adolescent men who are overweight or obese is 2%. (**Table 11.14.4**)

**Trends:** The prevalence of overweight or obesity in 15-19 years increased from 1% in 2010-11 and 2015 to 2% in 2023-24. The prevalence of thinness decreased from 35% in 2010-11 to 31% in 2015 and increased to 38% in 2023-24.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of thinness in men increases from 9% in the 20-29 age group, peaks at 11% in the 30-39 years age group, and declines to 10% in the 40-49 years age group. However, overweight/obesity increases with age from 9% in the 20-29 years age group to 19% in the 30-39 years age group and then further increases to a peak of 28% in the 40-49 years age group.
- Among adolescent men 15-19 years, thinness prevalence is slightly higher in the urban areas (39%) as compared to the rural areas (37%). The percentage of men 20-49 years who are overweight or obese is higher in urban areas (25%) than in rural areas (11%). Similarly, overweight or obesity prevalence in adolescent men age 15-19 is higher in urban (4%) than rural (1%) areas.
- Among men age 20-49, thinness decreases with increasing level of education. This is indicated by lowest thinness prevalence in those with more than secondary education (8%) as compared to those with secondary education level (10%) and primary secondary level (11%).
- Overweight or obesity increases with increasing wealth quintile in men age 20-49 with those in the lowest quintile having the lowest prevalence (4%) while those in the highest quintile have the highest prevalence (33%).

# **11.8 WOMEN'S DIETARY PRACTICES**

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the appropriate amount of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women is an indicator of diet diversity validated for nonpregnant women age 15–49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses

(beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consumed at least five of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey were classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). Overweight and obesity among women can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are fried foods or foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

## Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least five out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are as follows: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

Sample: Women age 15-49

#### Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day. *Sample:* Women age 15–49

#### Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Overall, 33% of women 15-49 years consume foods from at least 5 of the 10 possible food groups (minimum dietary diversity), while 73% consume sweet beverages and 31% consume unhealthy foods (**Table 11.16**).

Among the food groups, food from grains is consumed by almost all women 15-49 years (99%) while 9% consume food from roots, tubers and plantains. Beans, peas, and lentils is consumed by 19% of women and 17% consume nuts and seeds. The percentage of women that consume dairy products is 16% and edible insects and other small protein fruits are consumed by 1% of women. More than half of the women (57%) consume flesh foods such as meat poultry and fish and 17% consume eggs. In terms of fruits and vegetables, 63% consume dark green leafy vegetables, less than a third (28%) consume Vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables while 30% consume other fruits and 55% other vegetables and 59% consumed tea, coffee or herbal drinks that are sweetened. (**Table 11.15**)

## Patterns by background characteristics

Unhealthy food consumption decreases with increasing age group, having the women 15-19 years being the highest (41%) and those 40-49 years being the lowest (24%).

- There is low percentage of pregnant women who meet the minimum dietary diversity (MDDw) (31%), which is comparable to non-pregnant women (33%). Pregnant women are less likely to consume sweet beverages (68%) and unhealthy food (26%) when compared to the non-pregnant women, respectively).
- Women in urban areas have the highest proportion who meet the minimum dietary diversity (46%), consume sweet beverage (81%), and consume unhealthy food (44%) as compared to women in rural areas (22%, 66% and 20%, respectively).
- Mashonaland Central has the lowest proportion of women who meet the minimum dietary diversity (14%), consume sweet beverages (62%), have unhealthy food consumption (16%) while Harare has the highest consumption for all categories (69%, 85%, and 58%, respectively).
- Food consumption changes with the level of education. Minimum dietary diversity (13%), consumption of sweet beverages (50%), and consumption of unhealthy food (14%) among women is lowest in those with no education and highest in those with more than secondary education (58%, 90%, and 51%, respectively). Similarly, the percentage of women meeting MDDw increases with wealth, from 14% in the lowest wealth quintile to 52% in the highest quintile. Consumption of sweet beverages and unhealthy food also increases with wealth.

## **11.9 ANAEMIA IN ADULTS**

Anemia in adults can cause fatigue, lethargy, reduced physical productivity, and poor work performance (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Anemia is a major concern among pregnant women because it can lead to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes (Haider et al. 2013).

Anemia in women											
Anaemia status	Hemoglobin lev	Hemoglobin level in grams/deciliter*									
	Nonpregnant women age 15–49	Pregnant women age 15–49									
		First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester							
Anemic Mildly anemic Moderately anemic	<12.0 11.0–11.9 8.0–10.9	<11.0 10.0–10.9 7.0–9.9	<10.5 9.5–10.4 7.0–9.4	<11.0 10.0–10.9 7.0–9.9							
Severely anemic	<8.0	<7.0	<7.0	<7.0							
Not anemic	≥12.0	≥11.0	≥10.5	≥11.0							

\* Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude according to WHO 2024.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Anemia status	Hemoglobin grams/deciliter*	level	in
Anemic	<13.0		
Mildly anemic	11.0–12.9		
Moderately anemic	8.0–10.9		
Severely anemic	<8.0		
Not anemic	≥13.0		

\* Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude according to WHO 2024.

Sample: Men age 15-49

As described in Section 11.5, WHO released new guidelines on the preferred blood source for measuring hemoglobin, the methodology for adjusting hemoglobin levels for altitude and cigarette smoking, and the hemoglobin cutoffs used to define anemia (WHO 2024). Under this new guidance, the cutoffs to define anemia among pregnant women have changed.

The results for [adults] presented in this report use the new cutoffs to define anemia and [for both women and men] have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking according to the latest WHO guidelines.<sup>3</sup> However, since-single drop capillary blood rather than venous blood was used to measure hemoglobin (see Chapter 1), caution is advised when interpreting the anemia estimates in this survey and any others that have used single-drop capillary blood. In addition, it is not advisable to examine trends in anemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or hemoglobin cutoffs.

Forty-two percent of women 15-49 years have anemia with 23% being mild, 17% moderate, and 2% severe (**Table 11.17.1**). Among men age 15-49, 20% have anemia, with 18% mild, 2% moderate, and less than 1% severe (**Table 11.17.2**).

**Trends:** Anemia prevalence in women decreased from 38% in 2005-06 to 28% in 2010-11 and further declined to 27% in 2015.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anemia is higher in pregnant women (51%) as compared to those not pregnant (41%)
- Women using IUD (54%) have the highest anemia prevalence versus those who do not use the method (42%).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Anemia estimates based on the 2024 WHO guidelines are expected [to result in lower anemia estimates for pregnant women in the second trimester compared to estimates derived from the 2011 guidelines. For nonpregnant women and pregnant women in the first and third trimesters,] [and men,] anemia estimates are expected to be higher compared to the 2011 WHO guidelines.

- Matabeleland South and Mashonaland West (48%) have the highest prevalence of anemia while Mashonaland Central has the lowest (30%). Among men age 15-49, the highest prevalence of anemia is in Midlands province (27%) while the lowest is in Bulawayo (15%).
- Among men, anemia prevalence decreases with level of education with those with primary education having the highest (26%) and those with above secondary education having the lowest (14%).
- The prevalence of anemia in men is highest in lowest wealth quintile (26%) and lowest in the highest wealth quintile (15%).

# 11.10 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Iodine is a micronutrient that plays an important role in thyroid function, which is critical for reproductive function, growth, and development. It is recommended that household salt be fortified with iodine. Sufficient iodine prevents goiter, brain damage, and other thyroid-related health problems (WHO 2014b).

Household salt iodization Percentage of households with iodized salt. *Sample:* Households in which salt was tested for iodine content

Iodization of household salt is a critical public health intervention in Zimbabwe, and adherence to the recommended iodization level is essential to ensure adequate iodine intake and prevent iodine deficiency disorders. It is mandatory for all household salt in Zimbabwe to be iodized with potassium iodate at 25-55 mg/kg of salt to ensure that consumers receive a range of 15-40 parts per million (ppm) of iodine at the point of consumption. Overall, among the households with tested salt, 88% of the tested salt is iodized.

**Trends:** The proportion of households with iodized salt increased from 94% in 2010-11 to 95% in 2014-15 and has declined to 88% in 2023-24.

## Patterns by background characteristics

The percentage of households with iodized salt is slightly higher in rural areas (89%) than in urban areas (87%). Manicaland province has the highest (93%) percentage of households with iodized salt while Mashonaland Central has the lowest (82%) (**Table 11.18**)

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- Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview
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- Table 11.14.3 Nutritional status of men age 20-49
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- Table 11.15 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview
- Table 11.16 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women
- Table 11.17.1 Prevalence of anemia in women
- Table 11.17.2 Prevalence of anemia in men
- Table 11.18 Presence of iodized salt in household

#### Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of child growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Height-f	for-age <sup>1</sup>		Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percenta	Percenta	Mean Z-	Number	Percenta	Percenta	Percenta	Mean		Percenta	Percenta	Mean	Number
	ge below	ge below	score	of	ge below	ge below	ge above	Z-score	Number of	ge below	ge below	Z-score	of
Background characteristic	-3 SD	-2 SD <sup>2</sup>	(SD)	children	-3 SD	-2 SD <sup>2</sup>	+2 SD	(SD)	children	-3 SD	-2 SD <sup>2</sup>	(SD)	children
Age in months													
<6	0.2	9.8	-0.6	257	0.4	1.1	11.7	0.5	256	0.5	3.9	-0.1	257
6-11	3.1	15.2	-0.9	254	0.5	4.7	5.9	0.1	254	2.1	9.4	-0.4	254
12-23	6.0	33.6	-1.4	509	0.2	2.3	3.2	-	513	1.2	7.1	-0.7	509
24-35	12.2	39.3	-1.7	584	0.0	0.7	4.8	0.4	597	1.3	8.1	-0.7	584
36-47	6.3	28.4	-1.5	574	0.0	0.5	3.5	0.3	591	0.7	7.8	-0.7	577
48-59	3.7	20.2	-1.2	573	0.3	1.4	1.7	-	580	1.4	8.7	-0.8	573
0-23	3.8	23.0	-1.1	1,0	0.3	2.6	6.0	0.2	1,023	1.2	6.9	-0.5	1,0
24-59	7.4	29.4	-1.5	1,7	0.1	0.9	3.3	0.2	1,768	1.1	8.2	-0.7	1,7
Sex													
Male	6.8	29.6	-1.4	1,3	0.1	1.7	4.6	0.2	1,358	0.9	7.6	-0.6	1,3
Female	5.4	24.6	-1.3	1,4	0.2	1.4	4.1	0.2	1,433	1.4	7.8	-0.6	1,4
Birth interval in months <sup>3</sup>													
First birth <sup>4</sup>	5.8	26.2	-1.3	526	0.1	1.6	3.4	0.1	526	1.9	8.2	-0.7	528
<24	7.2	29.4	-1.4	286	0.0	1.5	4.5	0.2	286	0.7	6.6	-0.6	286
24-47	6.2	28.0	-1.4	684	0.1	1.4	5.9	0.3	683	1.2	6.1	-0.6	684
48+	4.5	20.4	-1.2	775	0.5	2.1	4.1	0.1	775	1.0	6.9	-0.6	775
Size at birth <sup>3,5</sup>													
Very small	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	22
Small	10.2	45.5	-1.8	124	0.8	6.0	4.4	-	124	1.4	17.2	-1.1	124
Average or larger	5.6	25.1	-1.2	1,2	0.2	1.7	5.7	0.3	1,264	1.1	6.0	-0.5	1,2
Don't know	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	13
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	5.7	25.2	-1.3	2,2	0.2	1.7	4.5	0.2	2,270	1.2	6.9	-0.6	2,2
Not interviewed but in	(9.2)	(32.	-1.4	44	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.3	56	(2.7)	(10.8	-0.5	44
Not interviewed and not	8.0	36.2	-1.6	436	0.0	1.0	2.8	0.2	465	0.6	11.4	-0.8	437
Mother's age <sup>3</sup>													
<20	8.1	32.6	-1.4	397	0.3	2.2	3.2	0.1	397	1.9	9.3	-0.7	397
20-34	5.2	23.8	-1.3	1,4	0.2	1.7	4.3	0.2	1,482	1.0	6.3	-0.6	1,4
35-49	5.0	22.8	-1.2	391	0.3	1.2	6.6	0.2	391	1.6	6.9	-0.5	391

Mother's nutritional

Thin	15.0	35.5	-1.5	118	0.0	5.7	3.9	-	118	4.9	18.8	-1.1	118
Normal	6.7	28.5	-1.4	1,0	0.2	1.9	3.3	0.0	1,029	1.3	9.2	-0.8	1,0
Overweight/ obese	3.3	19.9	-1.1	859	0.3	1.2	5.3	0.4	857	0.9	3.4	-0.4	859
Residence													
Urban	5.2	23.5	-1.2	914	0.2	1.0	5.5	0.3	930	0.7	5.9	-0.5	917
Rural	6.5	28.8	-1.4	1,8	0.1	1.8	3.7	0.1	1,861	1.4	8.6	-0.7	1,8
Province													
Bulawayo	7.9	21.5	-1.1	93	1.1	2.3	7.0	0.3	93	1.6	5.7	-0.4	93
Manicaland	8.4	30.9	-1.4	399	0.0	0.8	2.8	0.3	404	1.4	7.1	-0.6	399
Mashonaland Central	8.2	29.9	-1.4	270	0.0	0.4	5.1	0.2	272	0.6	7.6	-0.7	270
Mashonaland East	5.4	27.0	-1.4	327	0.0	1.4	6.2	0.3	333	0.6	5.1	-0.6	327
Mashonaland West	5.3	24.3	-1.3	380	0.6	2.5	4.8	0.1	387	0.6	9.3	-0.7	381
Matabeleland North	5.8	22.8	-1.3	163	0.0	2.8	2.1	-	164	1.0	9.2	-0.7	163
Matabeleland South	6.3	32.8	-1.4	137	0.0	0.9	4.9	0.1	138	1.7	6.9	-0.7	137
Midlands	5.5	27.3	-1.3	371	0.5	2.0	2.6	0.1	371	2.8	10.1	-0.7	371
Masvingo	4.0	24.5	-1.3	276	0.0	3.0	2.6	0.2	281	1.2	8.1	-0.6	276
Harare	5.2	26.1	-1.3	337	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.3	349	0.5	6.5	-0.5	338
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	23
Primary	7.5	28.9	-1.5	575	0.0	1.3	3.1	0.1	577	2.0	7.7	-0.8	575
Secondary	5.3	25.1	-1.3	1,5	0.3	1.8	5.2	0.2	1,575	1.2	7.3	-0.6	1,5
More than secondary	2.5	14.9	-0.9	148	0.0	1.1	4.5	0.3	152	0.0	2.6	-0.3	148
Wealth guintile													
Lowest	9.5	32.8	-1.5	682	0.2	2.1	2.6	0.0	692	2.5	11.9	-0.8	682
Second	5.6	28.0	-1.3	585	0.0	1.3	4.6	0.2	590	0.6	7.1	-0.6	585
Middle	5.2	27.2	-1.4	575	0.2	2.4	3.4	0.2	581	1.1	8.3	-0.7	575
Fourth	5.4	27.3	-1.3	510	0.3	0.9	6.5	0.3	524	0.8	4.7	-0.5	510
Highest	3.0	15.2	-1.0	399	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.3	404	0.2	4.5	-0.3	402
Total	6.1	27.0	-1.3	2,7	0.2	1.5	4.3	0.2	2,791	1.2	7.7	-0.6	2,7

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

<sup>1</sup> Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

<sup>2</sup> Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median

<sup>3</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

<sup>4</sup> First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

<sup>5</sup> Information available only for children age 0-35 months

<sup>6</sup> Includes children whose mothers are deceased

<sup>7</sup> 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 defined using body mass index (BMI) for mothers age 20-49 and using BMI-for-age for mothers age 15-19 as presented in Tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2.

nutritional status defined using body mass much (bin) for moties age 20-45 and using bin-tor-age for motilets age 15-15 as presented in tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2.

<sup>8</sup> 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 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a healthcare provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Weight and height	Number of children
Age in months				
<6	76.0	64.9	64.6	505
6-11	78.7	69.4	68.3	538
12-23	68.1	58.8	58.2	1,040
24-35	51.5	43.7	43.3	1,090
36-47	45.0	38.0	37.5	1,086
48-59	36.9	31.4	31.2	1,011
0-23	72.7	63.0	62.4	2.082
24-59	44.6	37.9	37.5	3 187
21.35	11.0	57.5	57.5	3,10,
Sex				
Male	55.7	47.4	46.8	2,582
Female	55.8	48.2	47.8	2,688
Mother's age				
15-19	55.3	47.9	47.7	931
20-29	55.8	47.6	47.0	2,596
30-39	56.2	48.1	47.7	1,544
40-49	53.2	48.0	46.4	199
Residence				
Urban	51.9	43.7	43.3	2.013
Rural	58.1	50.4	49.8	3,256
Province				
Bulawayo	68.9	67.5	67.2	189
Manicaland	57.3	52.5	51.4	742
Mashonaland Central	52.6	45.0	44.7	514
Mashonaland East	52.3	43.6	42.8	602
Mashonaland West	54.7	44.9	44.5	775
Matabeleland North	78.8	55.7	55.5	255
Matabeleland South	64.3	57.8	57.2	235
Midlands	57.5	53.0	52.5	693
Masvingo	53.6	48.5	48.5	473
Harare	46.6	36.1	35.9	790
Mother's education				
No education	(48.8)	(47.4)	(45.0)	45
Primary	51.3	45.0	44.3	1.272
Secondary	57.1	48.3	47.9	3,581
More than secondary	59.3	52.6	52.5	372
Wealth quintile	<b>-</b>			
Lowest	53.7	45.6	45.0	1,239
Second	59.0	51.6	50.9	1,021
Middle	58.2	50.0	49.8	988
Fourth	56.2	48.3	48.0	1,121
Highest	51.6	43.5	43.0	901
Total	55.7	47.8	47.3	5,269

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

#### Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage ever	Percentage who were put to the breast within 1	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days	Number of children born in the last 2
Background characteristic	breastfed	hour of birth	after birth <sup>1</sup>	years
Sex				
Male	96.6	67.0	82.6	1,110
Female	97.0	67.8	84.2	1,119
Breastfeeding counselling during ANC <sup>2</sup>				
Counselled	97.5	70.3	87.5	1.501
Not counselled/don't know	97.8	66.7	84.3	507
Did not receive ANC	90.2	49.0	53.5	221
Assistance at delivery				
Health personnel <sup>3</sup>	97.4	70.8	87.6	1,885
I raditional birth attendant	(100.0)	(60.3)	(69.7)	52
Other	93.0	47.0	57.3	239
No one	(00.7)	(44.9)	(05.5)	55
Place of delivery				
Health facility	97.4	70.8	87.6	1,865
At home	94.6	52.3	61.0	318
Other	(89.3)	(32.5)	(67.4)	46
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	97.0	71.0	84.0	2,012
Caesarean section	95.7	34.4	/7.9	217
Breastfeeding counselling during PNC <sup>2,4</sup>				
Counselled	98.9	71.4	88.4	1,526
Not counselled/don't know	93.0	59.4	73.1	633
Breastfeeding observation during PNC <sup>2,4</sup>				
Observed	99.1	72.1	88.4	1,520
Not observed/don't know	92.6	57.8	/3.2	639
Residence				
Urban	95.6	65.5	83.9	810
Rural	97.5	68.5	83.1	1,420
Province				
Bulawayo	94.3	64.2	91.4	77
Manicaland	96.7	58.0	73.7	325
Mashonaland Central	97.0	66.4 70.6	84.9	234
Mashonaland Wost	90.1	70.0	74.3	254
Matabeleland North	97.0 99.4	73 7	90.5	98
Matabeleland South	97.6	58.8	92.3	109
Midlands	98.3	69.2	87.6	287
Masvingo	97.9	81.3	92.6	199
Harare	94.2	64.4	81.0	325
Mother's education	÷	بد	÷	20
NO EQUCATION	*	*	* 70 C	20
Primary Secondary	96.6	69.0 67.4	/9.6	515
More than secondary	98.9	63.4	90.1	138
				===

Wealth quintile				
Lowest	97.2	70.4	80.4	549
Second	97.2	67.4	82.1	424
Middle	97.2	65.8	86.9	434
Fourth	97.4	66.4	85.8	492
Highest	94.4	66.1	81.8	330
Total	96.8	67.4	83.4	2,229

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

ANC = antenatal care

PNC = postnatal care

<sup>1</sup> Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery

<sup>2</sup> Information available for the most recent live birth only

<sup>3</sup> Doctor, nurse/midwife

<sup>4</sup> Women were asked about counselling of breastfeeding by any healthcare provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

#### Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0-5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; and among all children age 12-23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0-23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Among younges	their mother: Among all children age 12-23				Among all children age 0-23 months:		
Background characteristic	Percentage exclusively breast-feeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Percentage currently breast-feeding <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children	
Age in months								
0-1	71.6	0.0	164	na	na	2.4	167	
2-3	37.8	2.4	181	na	na	9.5	183	
4-5	16.6	1.3	153	na	na	21.3	155	
6-11	na	na	na	na	na	21.8	538	
12-15	na	na	na	84.9	366	19.5	366	
16-19	na	na	na	53.7	338	19.7	338	
20-23	na	na	na	12.0	336	9.0	336	
Sex								
Male	39.3	1.1	233	50.5	519	16.5	1,037	
Female	45.2	1.4	265	51.9	521	16.2	1,045	
Residence								
Urban	42.1	2.7	173	54.5	386	26.1	744	
Rural	42.6	0.5	325	49.3	654	10.9	1,338	
Province								
Bulawayo	(62.5)	(0.0)	14	59.2	41	25.3	75	
Manicaland	45.7	3.9	71	53.5	157	10.0	303	
Mashonaland								
Central	39.4	3.3	46	47.1	110	12.6	220	
Mashonaland East	44.9	0.0	62	49.7	118	17.9	233	
Mashonaland West	39.7	1.7	79	49.7	147	18.7	300	
Matabeleland North	(50.0)	(2.2)	24	61.5	41	15.5	96	
Matabeleland South	(52.1)	(0.0)	18	40.7	54	16.7	104	
Midlands	38.6	0.0	65	49.4	129	14.7	273	
Masvingo	(47.1)	(0.0)	43	49.4	96	12.0	188	
Harare	(33.7)	(0.0)	74	56.3	147	24.3	291	
Mother's education								
No education	*	*	3	*	13	*	19	
Primary	44.6	1.0	94	52.7	264	10.3	490	
Secondary	43.0	1.0	372	51.5	690	17.0	1,439	
More than	(31.6)	(5.2)	20	11 8	73	33.8	133	
secondary	(51.0)	(5.2)	25	44.0	/3	55.8	135	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	38.4	0.9	111	52.2	262	9.0	518	
Second	46.6	0.5	101	48.7	189	10.6	403	
Middle	48.5	0.0	103	48.8	196	13.0	400	
Fourth	35.1	2.1	110	53.9	227	23.3	457	
Highest	45.0	3.3	73	51.7	165	30.4	304	
Total	42.4	1.3	498	51.2	1,040	16.3	2,082	

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night).

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Received breast milk and infant formula and/or animal milk. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponds to IYCF indicator 'Continued breastfeeding'

#### Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age

Number of Breast youngest milk and children Breast milk solid, 0-5 Breast milk Breast and animal semimonths Age only Breast milk milk and milk and/or solid, or living with group in (exclusively and plain non-milk infant soft Not Unknown their 4 months breastfed) water only liquids1 formula<sup>2</sup> foods<sup>3</sup> breastfed Total mother 0-1 71.6 18.6 1.3 0.0 4.4 0.0 4.1 100.0 164 2-3 37.8 23.3 2.0 1.6 27.0 2.6 5.7 100.0 181 4-5 16.6 26.2 3.8 2.1 46.6 1.5 3.3 100.0 153 0-5 42.4 22.7 2.3 25.6 100.0 498 1.2 1.4 4.4

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0-5 months living with their mother, by feeding category, according to age in months, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only, breast milk and plain water only, breast milk and non-milk liquids, breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, breast milk and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to "don't know" responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.

<sup>1</sup> Children fed breast milk plus non-milk liquids (e.g. juice, herbal tea, sweetened water, flavored water, etc.). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water.

<sup>2</sup> Children fed breast milk plus animal milk, and/or infant formula, and/or animal milk-based yogurt drinks. Children in this category may have also been fed non-milk liquids and/or plain water.

<sup>3</sup> Children fed breast milk plus solid, semi-solid or soft food from any food group. This may include grains, meat, eggs, fruits, vegetables, etc. Children in this category may have also been fed plain water, non-milk liquids and/or animal milk/infant formula/animal milk-based yogurt drinks.

<sup>4</sup> Not classified elsewhere due to "don't know" responses.

#### Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			An	imal milk	Yogurt	urt drinks Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks			Oth liqu	ner ids			_	
Age in months	Plain water	Infant formula	Any	Sweet/ flavored	Any	Sweet/ flavored	Fruit juice or fruit- flavored drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Any	Sweet- ened	Clear broth or clear soup	Any	Sweet- ened	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
							BR	EASTFEEDING CHI	ILDREN					
0-1 2-3 4-5 6-8 9-11 12-17 18-23 0-5 6-11 12-23 6-23	23.8 51.8 78.7 96.7 98.6 97.8 98.0 50.7 97.6 97.8 97.8	0.0 2.4 0.6 1.0 1.8 1.0 0.6 1.1 1.4 0.9 1.2	0.0 0.0 0.6 0.8 1.6 2.4 2.9 0.2 1.2 2.5 1.8	0.0 0.0 0.6 0.0 0.0 0.6 1.4 0.2 0.0 0.7 0.4	0.0 0.9 3.5 3.2 12.1 6.0 6.6 1.4 7.5 6.1 6.8	0.0 0.9 3.2 2.1 10.0 4.4 4.6 1.3 5.9 4.4 5.2	0.0 0.0 1.8 5.0 13.1 20.7 22.3 0.5 8.9 21.0 15.0	0.8 0.0 0.0 2.0 2.0 5.6 12.2 0.3 2.0 6.8 4.4	0.0 0.6 3.2 4.4 13.2 28.3 52.6 1.2 8.7 32.8 20.9	0.0 0.0 2.5 1.7 7.6 16.8 24.5 0.8 4.5 18.2 11.4	0.0 0.6 3.9 7.3 10.3 12.2 10.1 1.4 8.8 11.8 10.3	0.5 5.3 12.4 31.7 41.4 33.9 35.7 5.9 36.4 34.2 35.3	0.0 0.0 0.2 0.5 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.4	164 177 150 267 246 429 97 491 513 526 1,040
Total	82.6	1.1	1.3	0.3	5.1	3.9	10.4	3.1	14.6	8.0	7.4	25.9	0.2	1.531
							NON	BREASTFEEDING	CHILDREN					
0-1 2-3 4-5 6-8	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	0 5 2 6
9-11 12-17 18-23	* 97.1 97.4	* 5.3 0.3	* 9.2 6.4	* 3.1 2.4	* 9.7 6.6	* 8.6 4.4	* 24.4 30.9	* 5.6 10.4	* 47.5 48.1	* 29.0 29.9	* 4.9 10.7	* 44.9 43.5	* 0.0 0.0	6 110 339
0-5 6-11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7 13

12-23	97.3	1.5	7.1	2.6	7.4	5.4	29.3	9.2	48.0	29.7	9.3	43.8	0.0	449
6-23	97.1	2.0	6.9	2.5	7.3	5.4	29.6	9.3	47.6	29.5	9.5	43.9	0.0	462
Total	96.6	2.5	6.8	2.4	7.4	5.3	29.4	9.4	47.2	29.1	9.3	43.7	0.0	469

## Table 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Zimbabwe 2023-24

						Solid or se	mi-solid food	S					_
Age in months	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas), lentils, nuts, and seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetabl es	Other fruits and vegetabl es	Insects and other small protein foods	Sweet foods <sup>1</sup>	Fried and salty foods <sup>2</sup>	Other solid, semi- solid, and soft food	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
					BREAST	FEEDING CH	HILDREN						
0-1	3.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	164
2-3	26.0	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	177
4-5	46.6	2.7	3.9	4.6	1.3	0.0	2.8	5.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.4	150
6-8	86.0	6.8	13.3	4.3	10.1	3.3	21.4	21.8	0.0	0.5	5.1	2.9	267
9-11	90.2	11.3	23.6	7.5	27.5	6.5	34.0	41.2	0.7	6.4	8.1	2.5	246
12-17	92.1	17.2	30.8	6.9	37.5	13.6	52.2	50.9	0.6	12.9	15.6	3.1	429
18-23	95.6	14.8	29.4	5.0	50.2	13.5	57.2	55.7	1.6	17.8	25.0	5.1	97
0-5	24.9	0.8	2.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	491
6-11	88.0	9.0	18.3	5.9	18.5	4.8	27.5	31.1	0.3	3.4	6.6	2.7	513
12-23	92.8	16.7	30.5	6.5	39.9	13.6	53.1	51.8	0.8	13.8	17.3	3.5	526
6-23	90.4	12.9	24.5	6.2	29.3	9.3	40.4	41.6	0.6	8.7	12.0	3.1	1,040
Total	69.4	9.0	17.3	4.9	20.0	6.3	27.7	28.9	0.4	6.0	8.2	2.3	1,531
					NONBREA	STFEEDING	CHILDREN						
0-1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
6-8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
9-11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
12-17	98.7	25.6	36.5	6.2	50.6	15.9	46.5	56.3	0.7	10.4	13.9	7.7	110
18-23	96.4	16.5	38.6	6.6	50.5	16.9	67.5	58.0	0.4	14.2	22.8	2.3	339
0-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7

6-11 12-23	* 97.0	* 18.7	* 38.1	* 6.5	* 50.5	* 16.7	* 62.3	* 57.6	* 0.5	* 13.2	* 20.6	* 3.6	13 449
6-23	96.5	19.1	38.2	6.4	50.4	16.5	61.4	57.5	0.4	13.5	20.5	3.8	462
Total	95.8	19.1	37.8	6.3	49.7	16.2	60.7	56.9	0.4	13.3	20.2	3.8	469

Note: See Woman's Questionnaire for list of liquids and foods.

<sup>1</sup> Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles

<sup>2</sup> Sentinel fried and salty foods include foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, or instant noodles

#### Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet 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 2023-24

	Among yo living wi	oungest breastfe th their mother,	d children age percentage wh	6-23 months o received:	Among younges	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:							
Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>2</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>3</sup>	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency <sup>4</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>5</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>6</sup>	Number of non- breastfed children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>7</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>8</sup>	Number of all children age 6-23 months
Age in months													
6-11	15.1	60.4	11.8	513	*	*	*	*	13	14.9	60.2	11.7	526
6-8	7.8	67.4	6.2	267	*	*	*	*	6	7.9	67.0	6.3	273
9-11	23.0	52.8	18.0	246	*	*	*	*	6	22.5	52.8	17.5	253
12-17	33.6	61.3	22.2	429	10.4	22.6	50.7	5.7	110	31.4	59.2	18.8	539
18-23	38.8	61.3	28.0	97	7.2	25.0	47.0	3.3	339	28.1	50.2	8.8	437
Sex													
Male	24.9	62.4	18.3	530	9.5	22.8	44.0	4.7	226	24.3	56.9	14.2	756
Female	25.1	59.3	17.0	509	6.9	25.0	51.9	3.3	236	25.0	57.0	12.6	745
Residence													
Urban	36.9	63.9	24.9	380	11.8	38.3	60.5	6.6	160	37.3	62.9	19.5	540
Rural	18.1	59.1	13.4	659	6.3	16.4	41.5	2.6	302	17.5	53.6	10.0	962
Province													
Bulawayo	20.5	62.3	15.2	41	(18.6)	(12.3)	(68.4)	(0.0)	16	18.2	64.0	11.0	57
Manicaland	29.9	67.5	22.0	153	(11.1)	(40.3)	(58.6)	(11.1)	63	32.9	64.9	18.8	216
Mashonaland Central	11.7	44.6	8.8	110	2.8	13.5	32.7	1.0	58	12.3	40.5	6.1	168
Mashonaland East	24.3	65.7	20.5	110	(2.1)	(23.3)	(47.6)	(2.1)	56	24.0	59.6	14.3	166
Mashonaland West	16.4	58.4	10.9	141	6.9	9.7	34.4	0.0	68	14.2	50.6	7.4	209
Matabeleland North	17.2	63.6	12.2	54	*	*	*	*	13	17.4	61.8	11.2	67
Matabeleland South	18.7	64.9	14.2	50	(14.0)	(15.4)	(44.0)	(4.8)	30	17.4	57.1	10.7	80
Midlands	14.7	71.7	12.2	139	(4.0)	(13.9)	(67.2)	(0.0)	57	14.5	70.4	8.7	196
Masvingo	18.1	48.8	12.1	92	(3.8)	(15.7)	(35.2)	(1.4)	45	17.3	44.3	8.6	136
Harare	58.2	59.4	36.2	149	(14.5)	(59.8)	(54.8)	(11.7)	57	58.6	58.1	29.4	206
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	14
Primary	18.0	50.7	11.7	267	4.1	10.6	36.3	1.2	116	15.7	46.4	8.5	382
Secondary	25.7	64.0	18.3	705	7.3	24.7	50.1	3.2	303	25.4	59.8	13.8	1,008
More than secondary	50.9	72.8	38.6	59	(28.9)	(58.0)	(74.0)	(19.4)	38	53.7	73.3	31.1	97

#### Wealth quintile

wealth quintile													
Lowest	12.0	54.0	7.7	273	5.8	7.2	33.2	1.2	117	10.6	47.7	5.7	390
Second	20.8	61.5	16.0	200	7.3	16.6	41.6	1.3	88	19.5	55.4	11.5	288
Middle	22.3	63.8	17.8	190	2.6	25.1	53.3	1.5	90	23.2	60.4	12.6	280
Fourth	33.6	60.6	20.5	233	8.0	33.9	50.7	5.0	93	33.7	57.8	16.1	325
Highest	44.8	69.5	33.8	144	20.0	45.1	69.3	13.1	74	44.9	69.5	26.8	219
Total	25.0	60.9	17.6	1,040	8.2	23.9	48.0	4.0	462	24.7	56.9	13.4	1,502

<sup>1</sup> Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.

<sup>2</sup> For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semi-solid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least 3 times a day for children 9-23 months.

<sup>3</sup> For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

<sup>4</sup> For non-breastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is 2 or more feedings of infant formula, tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, and yogurt drink or solid.

<sup>5</sup> For non-breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semi-solid food or soft food or milk feeds at least 4 times a day. At least 1 of the feeds must be a solid, semi-solid, or soft feed.

<sup>6</sup> For non-breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

<sup>7</sup> Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

<sup>8</sup> Minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum meal frequency (footnote 2 for breastfed and footnote 5 for non-breastfed children), and minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4 for non-breastfed children).

#### Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet 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 2023-24

	Among youngest breastfed children age 6-23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:			Among youngest non-breastfed children age 6-23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:					Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:				
Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency 2	Minimum acceptabl e diet <sup>3</sup>	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency 4	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency 5	Minimum acceptabl e diet <sup>6</sup>	Number of non- breastfed children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency 7	Minimum acceptabl e diet <sup>8</sup>	Number of all children age 6-23 months
Age in months													
6-11	15.1	60.4	11.8	513	*	*	*	*	13	14.9	60.2	11.7	526
6-8	7.8	67.4	6.2	267	*	*	*	*	6	7.9	67.0	6.3	273
9-11	23.0	52.8	18.0	246	*	*	*	*	6	22.5	52.8	17.5	253
12-17	33.6	61.3	22.2	429	10.4	22.6	50.7	5.7	110	31.4	59.2	18.8	539
18-23	38.8	61.3	28.0	97	7.2	25.0	47.0	3.3	339	28.1	50.2	8.8	437
Sex													
Male	24.9	62.4	18.3	530	9.5	22.8	44.0	4.7	226	24.3	56.9	14.2	756
Female	25.1	59.3	17.0	509	6.9	25.0	51.9	3.3	236	25.0	57.0	12.6	745
Residence													
Urban	36.9	63.9	24.9	380	11.8	38.3	60.5	6.6	160	37.3	62.9	19.5	540
Rural	18.1	59.1	13.4	659	6.3	16.4	41.5	2.6	302	17.5	53.6	10.0	962
Province													
Bulawayo	20.5	62.3	15.2	41	(18.6)	(12.3)	(68.4)	(0.0)	16	18.2	64.0	11.0	57
Manicaland	29.9	67.5	22.0	153	(11.1)	(40.3)	(58.6)	(11.1)	63	32.9	64.9	18.8	216
Mashonaland Central	11.7	44.6	8.8	110	2.8	13.5	32.7	1.0	58	12.3	40.5	6.1	168
Mashonaland East	24.3	65.7	20.5	110	(2.1)	(23.3)	(47.6)	(2.1)	56	24.0	59.6	14.3	166
Mashonaland West	16.4	58.4	10.9	141	6.9	9.7	34.4	0.0	68	14.2	50.6	7.4	209
Matabeleland North	17.2	63.6	12.2	54	*	*	*	*	13	17.4	61.8	11.2	67
Matabeleland South	18.7	64.9	14.2	50	(14.0)	(15.4)	(44.0)	(4.8)	30	17.4	57.1	10.7	80
Midlands	14.7	71.7	12.2	139	(4.0)	(13.9)	(67.2)	(0.0)	57	14.5	70.4	8.7	196
Masvingo	18.1	48.8	12.1	92	(3.8)	(15.7)	(35.2)	(1.4)	45	17.3	44.3	8.6	136
Harare	58.2	59.4	36.2	149	(14.5)	(59.8)	(54.8)	(11.7)	57	58.6	58.1	29.4	206
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	14
Primary	18.0	50.7	11.7	267	4.1	10.6	36.3	1.2	116	15.7	46.4	8.5	382
Secondary	25.7	64.0	18.3	705	7.3	24.7	50.1	3.2	303	25.4	59.8	13.8	1,008
More than secondary	50.9	72.8	38.6	59	(28.9)	(58.0)	(74.0)	(19.4)	38	53.7	73.3	31.1	97

Wealth quintile													
Lowest	12.0	54.0	7.7	273	5.8	7.2	33.2	1.2	117	10.6	47.7	5.7	390
Second	20.8	61.5	16.0	200	7.3	16.6	41.6	1.3	88	19.5	55.4	11.5	288
Middle	22.3	63.8	17.8	190	2.6	25.1	53.3	1.5	90	23.2	60.4	12.6	280
Fourth	33.6	60.6	20.5	233	8.0	33.9	50.7	5.0	93	33.7	57.8	16.1	325
Highest	44.8	69.5	33.8	144	20.0	45.1	69.3	13.1	74	44.9	69.5	26.8	219
Total	25.0	60.0	47.0	4.040	0.0	22.0	40.0	4.0	462	247	56.0	42.4	4 500
	25.0	60.9	17.6	1,040	8.2	23.9	48.0	4.0	462	24.7	56.9	13.4	1,502

<sup>1</sup> Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables. <sup>2</sup> For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semi-solid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least 3 times a day for children 9-23 months.

<sup>3</sup> For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

<sup>4</sup> For non-breastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is 2 or more feedings of infant formula, tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, and yogurt drink or solid.

<sup>5</sup> For non-breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semi-solid food or soft food or milk feeds at least 4 times a day. At least 1 of the feeds must be a solid, semi-solid, or soft feed.

<sup>6</sup> For non-breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

<sup>7</sup> Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

<sup>8</sup> Minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum meal frequency (footnote 2 for breastfed and footnote 5 for non-breastfed children), and minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4 for non-breastfed children).

#### Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6-23 months

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed egg and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each various specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Unhealthy feed	ding practices:		
	Egg and/or				
	flesh foods				Number of
	(meat, fish,				youngest
	poultry,			Zero	children age 6-23
	organ	Sweet	Unhealthy	vegetable or	months living
Background characteristic	meats)	beverage <sup>1</sup>	food <sup>2</sup>	fruit <sup>3</sup>	with their mother
	,				
Age in months					
6-11	22.2	45 7	11 7	52.8	526
6-8	12.2	38.4	73	63.1	273
9-11	33.0	53.7	16.5	41 5	253
12-17	46.0	59.7	28.3	25.1	539
18-22	40.0 56.0	71 0	20.5	14.7	/37
10 23	50.0	71.5	57.2	14.7	437
Sex					
Male	38.1	57.2	23.4	34.3	756
Female	43.1	59.3	26.7	29.2	745
Breastfeeding status					
Breastfeeding	33.5	52.1	21.2	38.8	1,040
Not breastfeeding	56.4	72.0	33.6	15.9	462
Desidence					
Residence	F2 2	60.2	22.6	26.0	F 40
Urban	52.3	69.Z	32.6	26.9	540
Rurai	34.0	52.1	20.8	34.5	962
Province					
Bulawayo	39 5	64.7	27 9	15 1	57
Manicaland	39.6	58.6	27.5	17.7	216
Mashonaland Central	34.5	26.0 46.3	20.1	17.7	168
Mashonaland East	34.5 /1 5	52.0	20.1	37.6	166
Mashonaland West	32.2	57 /	23.2 8 1	34.7	209
Matabeleland North	27.6	36.1	27.4	31.9	67
Matabeleland South	37.0	62.7	36.6	46.1	80
Midlands	36.2	61.1	23.1	33.3	196
Masvingo	30.2 //5_1	53.3	23.1	23.5 11 3	136
Harare	61.2	77 1	39.2	11 1	206
harare	01.2	,,	5512		200
Mother's education					
No education	*	*	*	*	14
Primary	28.4	46.1	16.9	37.2	382
Secondary	42.7	60.9	26.9	30.2	1,008
More than secondary	67.8	81.6	40.7	24.2	97
Wealth quintile	26.4	20.6			200
LOWEST	26.1	39.6	11.4	34.6	390
Second	33.3	53.9	21.7	38.1	288
iviidale Facutta	41.8	63.1	30.4	31.8	280
Fourth	49.4	67.1	30.2	29.9	325
Hignest	61.2	//.8	39.2	21.0	219

Total	40.6	58.2	25.0	31.8	1,502

<sup>1</sup> Sweet beverages include sweet/flavored milk, and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavored soy milks or nut milks, fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks, chocolate flavored drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

<sup>2</sup> Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types which include sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles; and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, french fries, fried dough, or instant noodles.

<sup>3</sup> No Vitamin A-rich fruits or vegetables and no other fruits or vegetables.

#### Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

#### Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Indicator	Percentage	Number
Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever		
breastfed Percentage of children horn in the last 2 years who were put to the	96.8	2,229
breast within 1 hour of birth	67.4	2,229
Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed		
exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth	83.4	2,229
Percentage of children age U-5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.	12.1	198
Percentage of children age 0-5 months who were fed both breast	42.4	450
milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day	1.3	498
Percentage of children age 12-23 months who were fed breast milk		
during the previous day Barcontage of children age 6.8 menths who were fed colid, somi	51.2	1,040
solid or soft foods during the previous day	87.1	273
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who were fed foods and		
beverages from at least 5 out of 8 defined food groups during the	247	4 500
previous day Percentage of children age 6-23 months who were fed solid semi-	24.7	1,502
solid, or soft foods () the minimum number of times or more		
during the previous day	56.9	1,502
Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who were		
given at least two milk feeds during the previous day Percentage of children age 6-23 months who were fed a minimum	8.2	462
acceptable diet during the previous day	13.4	1,502
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who were fed egg and/or		
flesh food during the previous day	40.6	1,502
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day	58.2	1 502
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who were fed selected	50.2	1,502
sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day	25.0	1,502
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who were not fed any		
vegetables of truits during the previous day Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed from a	31.8	1,502
bottle with a nipple during the previous day	16.2	2 002
	10.3	2,082

 $^{\rm 1}$  Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

#### Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling

Among women age 15-49 whose youngest child age 6-23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a healthcare provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6-23 months is living with them
Child's age in months	25.5	526
6-11	25.5	526
12-23	23.3	976
Child's sev		
Male	25.8	756
Female	23.0	745
i cinaic	22.5	745
Age		
15-19	20.6	165
20-29	22.7	789
30-39	28.0	461
40-49	22.2	86
Residence		
Urban	27.6	540
Rural	22.1	962
Province		
Bulawayo	36.2	57
Manicaland	23.1	216
Mashonaland Central	14.0	168
Mashonaland East	18.1	166
Mashonaland West	19.7	209
Matabeleland North	41.0	67
Matabeleland South	11.4	80
Midlands	28.9	196
Masvingo	24.3	136
Harare	33.8	206
Education		
No education	*	14
Primary	14.0	292
Secondary	27 5	1 008
Secondary	27.5	1,008
More than secondary	20.2	97
Wealth guintile		
Lowest	17.3	390
Second	27.4	288
Middle	22.4	280
Fourth	24.2	325
Highest	33.5	219
0	0010	
Total	24.1	1,502
		,

#### Table 11.12 Prevalence of anemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anemia, and mean hemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Anemia status by hemoglobin level						
		Any (<10.5	Mild (9.5-10.4	Moderate	Severe (<7.0	Mean	Number of
	6-23 months /	g/dl / <11.0	g/dl / 10.0-	(7.0-9.4 g/dl /	g/dl / <7.0	hemoglobin	children age
Background characteristic	24-59 months	g/dl)	10.9 g/d)	7.0-9.9 g/dl)	g/dl)	level (g/dl)	6-59 months
Age in months							
6-11		56.2	31 3	22.9	2.0	10 1	232
12-23		63.0	30.7	31.1	1.0	10.1	169
24-35		71 /	36.6	24.2	1.2	10.0	40J 561
36-47		71.4	21.2	3 <del>4</del> .2	0.0	10.5	501
48.50		J4.J	20.4	16 /	0.5	10.8	535
48-35		45.7	29.4	10.4	0.0	11.0	544
6-23		60.7	30.9	28.4	1.5	10.0	701
24-59		57.4	32.5	24.5	0.4	10.7	1,643
Sex							
Male		60.1	31.9	27.2	1.0	10.4	1,150
Female		56.7	32.0	24.3	0.4	10.5	1,194
Mother's interview status							
Interviewed		58.4	31.9	25.7	0.8	10.5	1,860
Not interviewed but in household		(51.5)	(34.1)	(17.4)	(0.0)	(10.6)	39
Not interviewed and not in the							
household⁵		58.8	31.9	26.5	0.4	10.6	445
Pasidanca							
Urban		59.3	29.6	28.9	0.9	10.4	785
Bural		57.0	29.0	28.5	0.5	10.4	1 550
		57.5	55.2	24.1	0.0	10.5	1,555
Province							
Bulawayo		42.7	23.4	18.0	1.3	10.8	84
Manicaland		50.0	28.8	20.3	1.0	10.6	326
Mashonaland Central		46.2	26.5	19.6	0.0	10.8	241
Mashonaland East		57.5	32.9	24.6	0.0	10.6	296
Mashonaland West		68.0	36.9	30.3	0.9	10.3	272
Matabeleland North		54.7	34.1	20.1	0.4	10.6	147
Matabeleland South		70.6	35.2	32.6	2.8	10.1	120
Midlands		65.9	34.7	30.4	0.9	10.3	337
Masvingo		54 5	33.0	21.5	0.0	10.7	247
Harare		66.2	30.6	34.5	1.0	10.2	272
Mother's education							
No education		*	*	*	*	*	21
Primary		58.8	31.3	26.3	1.2	10.4	476
Secondary		58.4	31.5	26.3	0.6	10.5	1,283
More than secondary		53.1	38.4	13.9	0.8	10.6	119
Wealth quintile							
Lowest		61.0	34.9	25.2	0.9	10.4	570
Second		56.7	29.8	26.4	0.4	10.5	506
Middle		57.0	32.7	23.2	1.1	10.5	490
Fourth		62.4	32.7	29.2	0.5	10.4	443
Highest		53.3	28.4	24.3	0.6	10.6	334

Total	58.4	32.0	25.7	0.7	10.5	2,344

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anemia. Anemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to hemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO, 2024). Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

<sup>1</sup> Includes children whose mothers are deceased

<sup>2</sup> 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 11.13 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children

Among children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given iron tablets or syrups, micronutrient powders, and iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and among children age 12-59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Among children age	e 6-59 months:			Among children age 12-59 months:		
Background characteristic	Percentage given iron tablets or syrups in last 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months <sup>1,2</sup>	Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months <sup>1,3</sup>	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months⁴	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>1,5</sup>	Number of children
Age in months							
6-8	0.7	2.2	2.7	62.6	281	na	na
9-11	2.8	6.9	8.3	79.6	257	na	na
12-17	2.2	6.1	7.6	77.0	557	4.3	557
18-23	4.8	12.3	14.1	78.0	483	8.8	483
24-35	3.9	9.4	11.1	70.1	1,090	7.4	1,090
36-47	5.6	10.4	14.0	72.1	1,086	8.6	1,086
48-59	3.0	8.4	10.0	68.2	1,011	10.7	1,011
6-23	2.8	7.4	8.8	75.2	1,578	6.4	1,040
24-59	4.2	9.4	11.7	70.2	3,187	8.9	3,187
Sev							
Male	35	8.2	10 1	71 9	2 343	8.0	2 063
Female	4.0	9.3	11.4	71.7	2,421	8.5	2,164
Breastfeeding status <sup>6</sup>							
Breastfeeding	2.0	65	73	73.6	1 068	53	546
Not breastfeeding	4.1	9.4	11.4	72.7	1,599	7.5	1,584
Mother's age							
15-19	27	84	10 3	70.8	275	11.2	196
20-29	3.9	8.9	10.9	70.3	2 433	83	2 157
30-39	3.9	8.7	10.7	73.4	1.607	7.8	1.456
40-49	3.3	8.3	10.6	74.8	450	8.4	418
Residence							
Urban	11	8 9	11.2	71 5	1 837	9.1	1 655
Rural	3.3	8.7	10.5	72.0	2 927	77	2 572
Nului	5.5	0.7	10.5	12.0	2,321	1.1	2,312
Province							
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Bulawayo	10.9	20.1	24.8	83.9	173	5.8	154
Manicaland	2.1	11.1	11.9	62.4	669	9.5	595
Mashonaland Central	1.5	3.3	4.5	75.9	468	7.8	405
Mashonaland East	4.2	11.1	13.0	70.3	540	7.2	488
Mashonaland West	3.8	8.7	11.4	78.6	695	11.5	622
Matabeleland North	1.0	14.6	15.3	81.5	230	10.4	200
Matabeleland South	4.0	5.6	7.3	70.4	217	3.2	186
Midlands	3.2	6.6	8.5	74.9	627	8.2	549
Masvingo	6.1	7.9	10.5	70.8	429	6.0	381
Harare	4.5	7.2	9.8	64.7	717	7.8	647
Mother's education							
No education	(5.9)	(13.0)	(13.0)	(71.2)	42	(0.0)	39
Primary	3.5	6.9	9.0	66.7	1,176	6.7	1,046
Secondary	3.8	9.3	11.3	73.7	3,206	8.6	2,831
More than secondary	4.2	10.0	11.6	71.9	340	11.1	311
Wealth guintile							
Lowest	3.7	7.5	10.0	67.3	1,126	5.7	983
Second	2.8	8.7	10.2	70.5	920	8.1	808
Middle	2.6	8.5	9.3	75.8	884	10.0	784
Fourth	5.0	10.6	13.2	73.0	1,007	9.3	890
Highest	4.6	8.6	11.0	73.8	827	8.7	762
Total	3 7	8.8	10.8	71.8	4 765	83	A 227
i otai	5.7	0.0	10.0	/ 1.0	4,705	0.5	4,227

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Based on mother's recall.

<sup>2</sup> Local multiple micronutrient powders name(s) include [LOCAL NAME FOR MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDERS].

<sup>3</sup> Iron-containing supplements includes tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

<sup>4</sup> Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available).

<sup>5</sup> Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.

<sup>6</sup> Information available for children age 0-35 months only

# Table 11.14.1 Nutritional status of women age 20-49

Among women age 20-49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Short	stature	Body Mass Index <sup>1</sup>								
Background characteristic	Height 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 (moderate ly or severely thin)	>=25.0 (total overweigh t or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweig ht)	>=30.0 (obese)	Number of women
			(,		(		,			(0.0000)	
Age											
20-29	0.5	1,493	24.4	57.3	6.7	5.2	1.4	36.1	22.6	13.4	1,299
30-39	0.2	1,241	27.0	38.5	3.7	2.9	0.9	57.8	30.8	27.1	1,121
40-49	0.4	1,049	27.7	33.7	3.4	2.8	0.6	62.9	30.7	32.2	1,033
Residence											
Urban	0.4	1,712	27.3	37.5	3.5	2.4	1.0	59.0	29.3	29.7	1,575
Rural	0.4	2,070	25.3	49.7	5.8	4.8	1.0	44.5	26.4	18.2	1,878
Province											
Bulawayo	0.3	198	27.0	40.2	4.8	4.2	0.6	55.0	26.6	28.4	184
Manicaland	0.0	465	26.4	45.7	5.6	4.8	0.8	48.7	24.2	24.5	413
Mashonaland Central	0.6	310	24.9	53.8	5.4	4.4	1.0	40.8	26.0	14.8	273
Mashonaland East	0.5	439	26.5	37.7	4.6	3.7	1.0	57.7	33.4	24.3	411
Mashonaland West	0.5	519	25.3	49.3	6.0	4.2	1.7	44.8	24.9	19.9	463
Matabeleland North	0.0	187	24.9	52.1	6.3	5.0	1.3	41.6	25.1	16.5	177
Matabeleland South	0.7	170	26.1	47.8	6.0	4.6	1.4	46.2	21.7	24.5	162
Midlands	0.3	445	25.8	48.2	4.0	3.7	0.3	47.8	26.0	21.8	408
Masvingo	0.6	362	26.6	40.8	3.2	2.5	0.7	56.1	30.1	26.0	329
Harare	0.4	687	27.3	36.5	3.6	2.4	1.2	60.0	31.4	28.6	634
Education											
No education	(2.7)	37	25.7	(45.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(52.0)	(33.3)	(18.7)	37
Primary	0.4	853	25.4	49.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	45.3	26.7	18.6	780
Secondary	0.4	2,498	26.1	44.3	4.9	3.6	1.3	50.8	27.7	23.1	2,271
More than secondary	0.1	394	28.5	30.8	3.4	2.8	0.6	65.8	29.3	36.5	364
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	0.6	670	23.7	59.3	8.6	7.1	1.5	32.1	21.8	10.3	595

Total	0.4	3,782	26.2	44.1	4.7	3.7	1.0	51.1	27.7	23.5	3,452
Highest	0.4	896	28.0	34.4	3.0	2.4	0.7	62.6	28.7	33.9	845
Fourth	0.3	866	27.1	36.3	4.3	2.9	1.5	59.3	30.5	28.8	794
Middle	0.4	701	25.9	45.4	3.6	3.0	0.6	51.0	30.3	20.7	632
Second	0.2	649	25.2	51.9	4.9	4.2	0.8	43.1	25.6	17.5	587

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m<sup>2</sup>). <sup>1</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

#### Table 11.14.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15-19

Among women age 15-19, percentage with height-for-age below -2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI) for age Z-score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Shorts	stature	Body mass index-for-age <sup>1</sup>								
							< -2 SD	> +1 SD			_
	Height-		Mean			< -1 SD to	(moderate	(total	> +1 SD to		
	for-age		BMI-for-	-1 SD to +1	< -1 SD	-2 SD	ly or	overweigh	+2 SD		
Background	below -2	Number of	age Z-	SD (total	(total	(mildly	severely	t or	(overweig	> +2 SD	Number of
characteristic	SD	women	score	normal)	thin) <sup>2</sup>	thin)	thin)	obese) <sup>3</sup>	ht)	(obese)	women
Residence											
Urban	4.8	428	0.2	68.1	11.8	9.7	2.1	20.1	16.3	3.8	412
Rural	4.5	549	-0.0	75.3	12.2	10.1	2.1	12.5	9.8	2.7	489
Province											
Bulawayo	3.4	57	0.1	70.9	11.6	9.5	2.1	17.5	14.8	2.7	56
Manicaland	7.8	127	0.2	73.3	6.0	4.6	1.4	20.6	16.7	3.9	116
Mashonaland Central	2.4	64	-0.0	75.8	10.7	8.8	1.8	13.6	8.9	4.7	53
Mashonaland East	5.0	103	0.1	75.0	10.0	9.3	0.7	15.0	12.9	2.1	96
Mashonaland West	5.6	120	0.1	72.1	12.4	11.5	0.9	15.5	12.4	3.2	109
Matabeleland North	8.6	49	-0.4	76.6	20.2	20.2	0.0	3.2	2.0	1.2	43
Matabeleland South	2.1	55	-0.0	69.2	13.7	11.5	2.2	17.1	15.3	1.8	49
Midlands	1.3	119	-0.2	74.3	18.4	14.7	3.7	7.3	3.5	3.8	109
Masvingo	0.8	117	0.1	76.5	10.3	8.6	1.7	13.2	10.4	2.9	112
Harare	7.2	166	0.3	63.3	12.0	8.0	4.0	24.7	20.9	3.8	158
Education											
No education	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Primary	6.3	118	-0.2	77.1	17.7	14.9	2.8	5.2	3.3	1.9	101
Secondary	4.4	844	0.1	71.7	11.3	9.3	2.0	16.9	13.7	3.2	787
More than secondary	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.7	154	-0.2	75.8	16.1	15.1	1.0	8.1	7.4	0.7	133
Second	4.3	181	-0.1	73.9	13.4	9,9	3.4	12.7	10.9	1.8	160
Middle	2.8	190	0.1	74,0	8.9	7.4	1.5	17.1	13.2	3.9	175
Fourth	6.7	208	0.2	67.6	12.0	9.3	2.7	20.4	16.5	3.8	195
Highest	4.4	244	0.2	70.8	11.1	9.4	1.7	18.2	13.7	4.5	238

|--|

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15-19. <sup>1</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

<sup>2</sup> Includes adolescent women age 15-19 who are below -2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

<sup>3</sup> Includes adolescent women age 15-19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

#### Table 11.14.3 Nutritional status of men age 20-49

Among men age 20-49, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Body Mass Index									
	<17									
	Mean Body	18.5-24.9			(moderately	>=25.0 (total				
	Mass Index	(total	<18.5 (total	17.0-18.4	or severely	overweight	25.0-29.9	>=30.0	Number of	
Background characteristic	(BMI)	normal)	thin)	(mildly thin)	thin)	or obese)	(overweight)	(obese)	men	
Age										
20-29	21.4	82.1	9.3	7.4	1.9	8.6	7.6	0.9	1,182	
30-39	22.3	70.1	11.1	8.9	2.2	18.8	15.5	3.3	830	
40-49	23.0	62.3	9.9	8.1	1.8	27.8	20.6	7.2	797	
<b>B</b> 11										
Residence	22.0	65.2	0.6	7.4	2.2	25.4	10.0	6.4	4 255	
Urban	23.0	65.3	9.6	7.4	2.2	25.1	19.0	6.1	1,255	
Rurai	21.4	79.1	10.3	8.6	1.8	10.6	9.3	1.2	1,554	
Province										
Bulawayo	23.2	63.2	9.2	6.3	3.0	27.6	20.0	7.6	126	
Manicaland	22.5	73.0	8.2	6.3	1.9	18.8	14.7	4.2	305	
Mashonaland Central	21.2	77.3	11.3	8.3	3.0	11.4	10.8	0.6	261	
Mashonaland East	21.8	78.8	7.3	5.8	1.6	13.8	11.9	1.9	319	
Mashonaland West	21.8	75.2	10.5	8.9	1.5	14.3	11.8	2.5	437	
Matabeleland North	21.1	76.9	14.6	12.5	2.1	8.5	7.3	1.2	142	
Matabeleland South	21.6	76.4	10.4	9.1	1.3	13.2	11.3	2.0	139	
Midlands	21.9	76.9	9.1	7.6	1.5	14.1	11.6	2.5	334	
Masvingo	22.2	67.7	12.7	10.6	2.1	19.6	15.6	4.0	236	
Harare	23.0	65.2	9.9	7.8	2.2	24.8	18.5	6.4	509	
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	
Primary	20.9	82.7	10.9	9.1	1.8	6.3	5.5	0.8	560	
Secondary	22.0	73.6	10.1	8.0	2.1	16.3	13.8	2.6	1.878	
More than secondary	24.5	53.4	8.1	6.9	1.2	38.5	26.3	12.2	352	
Waalth quintila										
lowest	20.7	817	11 7	0 0	10	26	2 /	0.2	165	
Second	20.7	04.7 79.2	10.8	5.0 2.0	1.9 2 1	3.0 10.0	3.4 Q ()	1.0	405	
Middle	21.5	79.2	10.8	0.0 & A	2.1	12.0	11 0	1.0	490 5 <i>11</i>	
Fourth	21.0	70.8	9.9 & 5	3.0 7 A	15	20.7	16.6	1.0 4 1	681	
	22.5	, 0.0	5.5	,.0	1.5	20.7	10.0		501	

Highest	23.7	57.0	9.9	7.0	2.9	33.2	24.1	9.1	623
Total 20-49	22.1	72.9	10.0	8.1	2.0	17.1	13.6	3.4	2,809
50-54	23.1	60.1	12.1	9.5	2.7	27.8	19.7	8.1	265
Total 20-54	22.2	71.8	10.2	8.2	2.0	18.0	14.2	3.8	3,074

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

#### Table 11.14.4 Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15-19

Among men age 15-19, mean body mass index (BMI) for age Z-score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Body	mass index-for	-age <sup>1</sup>			
					< -2 SD				
					(moderatel	> +1 SD			
	Mean BMI-	-1 SD to +1		< -1 SD to -	y or	(total	> +1 SD to		
	for-age Z-	SD (total	< -1 SD	2 SD (mildly	severely	overweight	+2 SD	> +2 SD	Number of
Background characteristic	score	normal)	(total thin) <sup>2</sup>	thin)	thin)	or obese) <sup>3</sup>	(overweight)	(obese)	men
Residence									
Urban	-0.7	56.7	39.0	30.1	8.9	4.3	3.3	1.0	328
Rural	-0.8	61.5	37.2	28.3	8.8	1.4	1.3	0.1	624
Province									
Bulawayo	-0.9	52.4	46.4	29.5	16.9	1.2	1.2	0.0	43
Manicaland	-0.6	68.8	27.5	21.2	6.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	134
Mashonaland Central	-0.8	60.2	38.2	26.8	11.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	67
Mashonaland East	-0.8	59.2	38.9	32.0	6.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	116
Mashonaland West	-0.9	59.7	40.3	29.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	128
Matabeleland North	-1.1	45.4	53.2	38.7	14.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	46
Matabeleland South	-1.1	42.9	56.0	39.7	16.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	59
Midlands	-0.8	60.6	36.7	29.1	7.7	2.6	1.7	0.9	133
Masvingo	-0.6	63.5	35.2	27.4	7.9	1.3	1.3	0.0	105
Harare	-0.5	62.8	30.6	27.9	2.8	6.5	5.7	0.9	121
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Primary	-0.9	58.8	41.2	30.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	194
Secondary	-0.7	60.2	36.8	28.6	8.2	3.0	2.5	0.5	750
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	-0.9	59.1	39.6	26.9	12.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	157
Second	-0.8	57.2	42.1	35.8	6.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	192
Middle	-0.8	63.5	35.4	26.4	9.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	242
Fourth	-0.6	63.5	31.0	26.0	5.0	5.6	4.6	1.0	182
Highest	-0.8	54.6	41.8	29.9	11.8	3.6	2.4	1.2	178

Total	-0.8	59.8	37.8	28.9	8.8	2.4	2.0	0.4	951

Note: Body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent men age 15-19.

<sup>1</sup> Includes adolescent men age 15-19 who are below -2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

<sup>2</sup> Includes adolescent men age 15-19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

#### Table 11.15 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of women age 15-49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (bean s, peas, lentils )	Nuts and seed s	Dairy prod ucts (milk, yogur t, chees e)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry , organ meats)	Eggs	Dark green leafy veget ables	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetabl es	Other vegeta bles	Othe r fruits	Insects and other small protei n foods	Sweet foods <sup>1</sup>	Frie d and salty food s <sup>2</sup>	Fruit juice or fruit- flavo red drink s	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Sweetene d tea, coffee, herbal drinks or other sweet beverages 3	Numb er of wome n
Age																		
15-19	98.5	9.4	17.8	17.2	16.7	59.8	16.8	61.7	29.5	52.8	30.8	1.5	29.7	23.8	27.6	18.3	58.7	1,959
20-29	98.8	9.5	18.5	17.4	14.8	59.8	17.0	60.9	27.7	55.7	29.3	0.8	26.4	17.2	28.4	17.6	56.0	3,117
30-39	98.1	8.8	19.4	17.1	15.0	55.4	17.5	64.2	26.8	56.5	30.6	1.4	21.1	12.5	24.4	16.9	59.2	2,471
40-49	98.8	7.8	20.6	17.9	16.9	51.0	15.9	66.7	28.4	55.1	31.0	1.7	18.3	10.5	20.3	17.0	64.0	2,119
Maternity status																		
Pregnant	98.9	7.1	22.4	15.8	12.5	53.7	14.5	61.2	28.2	55.5	31.1	3.0	20.4	12.6	19.5	15.2	54.8	609
Not pregnant <sup>4</sup>	98.5	9.0	18.8	17.5	15.9	56.9	17.0	63.3	28.0	55.1	30.3	1.2	24.2	16.1	25.8	17.6	59.4	9,057
Residence																		
Urban	98.3	12.0	15.6	22.2	19.3	73.0	26.2	66.3	30.7	64.1	36.6	1.1	35.3	22.3	38.9	23.8	62.0	4,391
Rural	98.8	6.3	21.9	13.4	12.7	43.2	9.1	60.5	25.7	47.7	25.1	1.4	14.5	10.5	14.2	12.1	56.7	5,275
Province																		
Bulawayo	98.7	20.0	8.4	6.9	10.1	74.9	18.0	66.6	27.5	40.2	23.0	0.6	20.4	17.4	23.2	29.7	63.9	498
Manicaland	99.3	12.2	26.7	20.7	12.1	45.4	14.9	69.2	43.7	51.4	35.3	2.4	20.9	15.2	21.3	12.8	62.3	1,237
Mashonaland Central	99.4	4.8	20.0	8.2	6.9	46.2	9.2	65.6	14.2	35.0	23.7	0.7	11.5	6.7	15.9	8.6	53.8	777
Mashonaland East	98.7	8.4	19.6	15.4	14.2	52.1	14.3	71.0	17.0	55.5	33.2	0.9	22.3	13.6	21.9	14.9	65.4	1,085
Mashonaland West	98.6	4.5	17.6	12.0	12.0	49.1	11.7	57.4	17.1	57.1	15.5	1.3	11.6	7.5	17.3	11.6	50.1	1,320

Matabeleland North	98.4	11.8	22.8	11.1	23.2	46.5	11.8	44.2	23.3	53.1	25.6	0.6	22.9	16.8	21.7	17.3	54.3	447
Matabeleland South	97.6	15.3	23.6	13.9	19.9	56.3	8.3	42.6	17.8	39.1	19.8	0.4	25.5	21.7	19.2	18.8	60.4	457
Midlands	99.2	6.7	16.3	10.3	13.1	53.0	12.3	62.1	27.4	49.2	26.3	0.7	20.2	12.5	18.3	18.7	57.4	1,159
Masvingo	98.4	4.3	20.5	18.8	14.5	52.9	10.5	54.1	30.4	40.5	27.9	2.0	18.1	12.5	21.9	15.5	61.7	945
Harare	97.5	10.5	15.7	33.9	26.7	80.3	36.7	72.2	41.1	86.1	49.2	1.5	48.6	30.1	50.8	27.0	61.5	1,742
Education																		
No education	98.6	10.9	9.8	8.5	8.1	40.5	6.7	69.4	23.2	44.8	13.8	0.0	4.9	10.4	6.7	3.2	48.0	81
Primary	98.9	6.4	20.5	10.6	10.4	38.4	8.7	59.1	23.9	50.9	21.2	1.1	11.8	8.0	10.5	10.5	50.5	1,960
Secondary	98.5	8.6	19.0	18.1	15.9	59.0	17.2	63.9	28.2	55.3	31.0	1.4	25.4	17.1	26.0	18.3	60.6	6,774
More than secondary	98.4	17.2	17.1	28.2	26.7	82.3	33.6	66.2	36.4	65.3	47.6	1.2	41.8	24.8	56.6	27.7	68.7	851
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	98.1	4.3	20.5	8.5	9.8	29.9	6.0	62.3	24.1	46.6	19.4	1.4	6.9	5.4	4.8	6.6	45.4	1,659
Second	99.2	6.0	22.2	12.7	12.1	38.9	8.0	60.5	25.0	46.1	22.1	1.9	12.6	10.9	11.2	9.7	57.6	1,638
Middle	98.9	7.6	23.2	16.6	12.6	51.2	11.2	60.8	26.5	51.3	29.5	1.0	19.3	14.1	20.2	16.5	61.6	1,786
Fourth	98.5	8.8	16.8	22.1	16.8	67.6	22.1	61.9	26.7	62.1	33.0	1.3	32.5	19.0	33.3	21.3	61.2	2,208
Highest	98.2	15.3	14.7	23.2	23.6	81.9	29.8	68.6	35.1	63.9	41.7	1.0	39.2	25.0	46.2	27.5	66.0	2,375
Total	98.6	8.9	19.0	17.4	15.7	56.7	16.8	63.2	28.0	55.2	30.3	1.3	23.9	15.9	25.4	17.4	59.1	9,666

Note: See Woman's Questionnaire for list of liquids and foods.

<sup>1</sup> Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles

<sup>2</sup> Sentinel fried and salty foods include foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, or instant noodles

<sup>3</sup> Other sweetened beverages include beverages like sweet/flavored milk, and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavored soy milks or nut milks, and chocolate flavored drinks

<sup>4</sup> Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

#### Table 11.16 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Minimum	<b>a</b>		
	dietary diversity for	Sweet	Unhealthy food	Number of
Background characteristic	women <sup>1</sup>	consumption <sup>2</sup>	consumption <sup>3</sup>	women
Age				
15-19	33.2	74.4	40.5	1,959
20-29	33.3	72.6	33.5	3,117
30-39	32.8	71.8	26.8	2,471
40-49	31.9	72.3	23.5	2,119
Maternity status				
Pregnant	30.8	68.4	26.1	609
Not pregnant <sup>4</sup>	33.0	73.0	31.4	9,057
Residence				
Urban	46.0	81.3	43.8	4,391
Rural	21.9	65.5	20.4	5,275
Province				
Bulawayo	26.0	80.0	30.4	498
Manicaland	36.6	70.7	28.3	1,237
Mashonaland Central	13.6	61.6	15.5	777
Mashonaland East	30.6	75.5	27.9	1,085
Mashonaland West	18.7	62.6	16.0	1,320
Matabeleland North	23.0	66.6	31.5	447
Matabeleland South	19.0	73.0	36.2	457
Midlands	23.0	71.8	27.0	1,159
Masvingo	25.9	72.9	25.1	945
Harare	69.2	85.0	57.8	1,742
Education				
No education	13.1	50.0	13.6	81
Primary	18.4	57.3	16.4	1,960
Secondary	34.1	75.2	32.9	6,774
More than secondary	57.8	90.3	51.1	851

Wealth quintile

Lowest	13.9	49.7	10.4	1,659
Second	18.7	65.5	19.3	1,638
Middle	27.6	74.5	26.8	1,786
Fourth	41.3	78.7	39.9	2,208
Highest	52.0	86.9	48.4	2,375
Total	32.8	72.7	31.0	9,666

<sup>1</sup> Minimum dietary diversity for women defined as consuming foods from 5 or more of the 10 food groups: a. grains, roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits

<sup>2</sup> Sweet beverages include sweet/flavored milk, and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavored soy milks or nut milks, fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks, chocolate flavored drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks and other sweetened liquids.

<sup>3</sup> Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types which include sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice-cream, or popsicles, and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, french fries, fried dough, or instant noodles.

<sup>4</sup> Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

# Table 11.17.1 Prevalence of anemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 classified as having anemia, and mean hemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	-	Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe		
	Not						
	pregnant /						
	Pregnant-						
	trimester1/						
	Pregnant-	(<12.0 g/dl/	(11.0-11.9 g/dl /	(8.0-10.9 g/dl/	(<8.0 g/dl /	Mean	
	trimester2/	<11.0 g/dl /	10.0-10.9 g/dl / 9.5-	7.0-9.9 g/dl /	<7.0 g/dl /	hemoglob	Number
Background	Pregnant-	<10.5 g/dl /	10.4 g/dl / 10.0-	7.0-9.4 g/dl /	<7.0 g/dl /	in level	of
characteristic	trimester 3	<11.0 g/dl)	10.9 g/dl)	7.0-9.9 g/dl)	<7.0 g/dl)	(g/dl)	women
Age							
15-19		46.9	25.9	18.5	2.5	11.9	934
20-29		40.1	22.0	16.7	1.5	12.1	1.449
30-39		39.5	22.5	15 5	15	12.2	1 212
40-49		42.3	20.5	19.8	2.0	12.0	1 021
		12.0	20.5	10.0	2.0	12.0	1,021
Number of children							
ever born							
0		/19.2	25.2	20.9	3 1	11 7	1 136
1		45.2	23.2	18 7	1.6	11.7	727
1 2 2		41.5	21.5	14.0	1.0	12.2	1 502
2-3 4 E		37.0 40 E	22.1	14.0	1.4	12.2	1,393
4-5 6 I		40.5 20 C	22.0	10.4	0.9	12.2	280
0+		39.0	19.0	18.4	2.1	12.0	289
Matausity status							
Naternity status		F0 7	20.7	20 5		10.0	204
Pregnant		50.7	28.7	20.5	1.4	10.8	304
Not pregnant <sup>1</sup>		41.2	22.1	17.2	1.8	12.1	4,311
Using IUCD				<b>a</b> a <i>i</i>	<u> </u>		
Yes		54.3	27.7	23.1	3.5	11.6	83
No		41.6	22.5	17.3	1.8	12.0	4,532
Residence							
Urban		42.1	21.6	18.6	1.9	12.0	2,085
Rural		41.5	23.4	16.4	1.7	12.0	2,530
Province							
Bulawayo		38.9	18.4	17.9	2.5	12.1	254
Manicaland		40.2	24.7	13.2	2.4	12.1	564
Mashonaland Central		30.2	16.8	12.0	1.5	12.4	367
Mashonaland East		36.3	22.0	13.5	0.8	12.3	531
Mashonaland West		47.5	23.3	22.0	2.1	11.8	606
Matabeleland North		38.7	19.7	18.1	0.9	12.1	235
Matabeleland South		47.9	22.6	21.8	3.5	11.7	214
Midlands		47.3	27.0	18.1	2.2	11.8	561
Masvingo		39.4	21.9	16.0	1.4	12.1	460
Harare		45.2	23.0	20.7	1.5	12.0	822
Education							
No education		(48.4)	(34.0)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(12.0)	39
Primary		39.5	21.0	16.9	1.6	12.1	937
Secondary		42.4	22.9	17.6	1.9	12.0	3,246
More than secondary		41.7	22.4	17.6	1.7	12.1	394
Wealth quintile							
Lowest		42.8	22.4	18.8	1.6	12.0	795

Highest	41.2	21.0	18.3	1.9	12.1	1,109
Fourth						
Fourth	42.7	21.9	19.0	1.8	12.0	1,046
Middle	41.0	24.5	15.6	0.9	12.1	868
Second	41.4	23.8	14.8	2.8	12.0	797

Note: Anemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to hemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking (WHO 2024). Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. <sup>1</sup> Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

# Table 11.17.2 Prevalence of anemia in men

Percentage of men age 15-49 classified as having anemia, and mean hemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Anemia status by hemoglobin level							
			-		Mean			
Background			Moderate	Severe (<8.0	hemoglobin	Number of		
characteristic	Any (<13.0 g/dl)	Mild (11.0-12.9 g/dl)	(8.0-10.9 g/dl)	g/dl)	level (g/dl)	men		
Age								
15-19	25.4	22.3	2.2	0.9	13.8	296		
20-29	15.4	15.3	0.2	0.0	14.5	586		
30-39	18.6	15.3	3.2	0.0	14.2	570		
40-49	24.1	21.8	2.3	0.1	13.8	612		
- ··								
Residence	46.4	44.6	1.0	0.4		050		
Urban	16.4	14.6	1.8	0.1	14.4	858		
Rural	23.1	20.8	2.0	0.2	14.0	1,206		
Province								
Bulawayo	15.4	13.6	1.2	0.6	14.5	95		
Manicaland	19.7	18.2	0.8	0.7	14.1	236		
Mashonaland Central	17.4	15.5	1.9	0.0	14.3	209		
Mashonaland East	18.2	15.9	2.3	0.0	14.2	228		
Mashonaland West	24.6	22.3	2.3	0.0	14.0	330		
Matabeleland North	19.3	17.0	1.7	0.5	14.2	104		
Matabeleland South	22.4	17.3	4.5	0.5	13.9	88		
Midlands	27.1	25.1	2.0	0.0	13.8	269		
Masvingo	19.5	18.5	1.0	0.0	14.1	191		
Harare	15.7	13.6	2.1	0.0	14.4	313		
Education								
No oducation	*	*	*	*	*	12		
Primary	25 5	21 /	26	0.6	12.0	122		
Secondary	19.5	18.2	1.2	0.0	14.2	433		
More than secondary	19.5	12.0	23	0.0	14.2	196		
wore than secondary	17.7	12.0	2.5	0.0	14.5	150		
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	26.4	24.0	2.3	0.1	13.7	386		
Second	23.6	20.2	2.8	0.6	14.0	372		
Middle	22.6	20.9	1.8	0.0	14.0	418		
Fourth	15.7	14.1	1.7	0.0	14.4	447		
Highest	14.6	13.3	1.2	0.1	14.4	441		
Total 15-49	20.3	18.2	1.9	0.2	14.1	2,064		
50-54	32.9	31.0	1.9	0.0	13.8	183		
Total 15-54	21.3	19.3	1.9	0.1	14.1	2,247		

Note: Anemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to hemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking (WHO 2024). Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

#### Table 11.18 Presence of iodized salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	A	mong all house	Among households with tested salt:			
Background characteristic	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested <sup>1</sup>	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	96.6	0.9	2.4	4,355	87.2	4,207
Rural	96.9	0.5	2.6	6,370	88.7	6,171
Province						
Bulawayo	97.4	1.0	1.6	477	88.8	465
Manicaland	97.6	0.3	2.1	1.435	93.1	1.401
Mashonaland Central	97.4	0.2	2.3	896	82.1	873
Mashonaland East	99.2	0.1	0.7	1,334	88.2	1,323
Mashonaland West	96.3	1.2	2.5	1,370	91.4	1,319
Matabeleland North	95.8	0.2	4.0	556	86.2	533
Matabeleland South	94.0	2.2	3.8	555	92.2	521
Midlands	96.7	0.0	3.3	1,270	86.4	1,228
Masvingo	96.9	0.2	2.9	1,098	90.4	1,064
Harare	95.2	1.6	3.2	1,735	83.4	1,651
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.7	0.3	4.0	2,019	89.0	1,932
Second	96.7	0.5	2.8	2,041	88.7	1,974
Middle	96.9	0.4	2.7	2,096	88.3	2,032
Fourth	96.7	0.9	2.4	2,399	86.8	2,321
Highest	97.7	1.2	1.1	2,170	88.1	2,119
Total	96.8	0.7	2.6	10,725	88.1	10,378

Note: Salt was tested for the presence of potassium iodate.

<sup>1</sup> Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

# 12 MALARIA, BELIEFS AND EXPOSURE TO MALARIA MESSAGES

# **Key Findings**

- **Ownership of insecticide-treated nets:** Thirty nine percent of the women lived in households have at least one ITN.
- Twenty-one percent of households have at least one net for every two persons in the household, and 20 percent of households have achieved full household ITN coverage.
- In malaria-endemic ITN zones, 58% of households own ITNs, with an average of 1.2 nets per household. Additionally, 33% of households have achieved full ITN coverage.
- Use of ITNs: Thirteen percent of children slept under an ITN. In ITN zones, 22% of children slept under mosquito nets, while 21% slept under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs).
- The proportion of pregnant women who slept under ITNs the night before the survey was 13%. Thirty-three percent of pregnant women living in households that possess an ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey. In malaria ITN zones, 38% of pregnant women slept under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs).
- Source of ITNs: Fifty-two percent of ITNs were acquired through mass net distribution campaigns, while community channels accounted for 20% and shops or markets contributed 10%.
- Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy: Thirty-one percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey reported receiving one or more doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth. . In malaria-pragmatic zones, 44% of pregnant women received at least one dose.

- Thirty-two percent of women age 15 49 reported exposure to malaria-related messages, with radio being the most common source, cited by 28% of respondents. Community health workers and social media were also significant sources, each mentioned by 27% of women. Newspapers (1%) and leaflets (2%) were the least utilized channels for malaria information dissemination.
- Thirty-one percent of women in ITN zones and 41% in IRS zones reported seeing malaria-related messages
- Eighty-three percent of women acknowledged the existence of malaria prevention methods, with 87% of them mentioning sleeping under a mosquito net or ITN. Additionally, 42% cited using mosquito repellent, while 23% highlighted maintaining clean surroundings as preventive measures.
- Sixty five percent of women perceive that their families and communities are at risk for malaria, 70% of women believe that the consequences of malaria are serious, 37% of women disagree with the statement that "getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated," and 63% disagree that only weak children can die from malaria.
- Seventy-two percent of women believe that most people in their community engage in specific malaria-related behaviors. These behaviors include seeking health care for children with fever on the same or following day and sleeping under mosquito nets every night.

This chapter presents data that are useful in assessing how well malaria control strategies are being implemented. This includes availability, source, and use of mosquito nets; prophylactic use of antimalarial

drugs among pregnant women; care seeking and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs among children with fever; and, the prevalence of anemia and malaria among children under age 5.

The chapter also assesses the extent to which malaria communication messages reach women age 15–49 and the channels through which women receive such messages. It also provides data on women's basic knowledge about treatment and prevention of malaria, perceptions of susceptibility to malaria and its severity, and their confidence in changing behavior (that is, self-efficacy).

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 Malaria API, 2023

Figure 12.1 graphically displays the Malaria Annual Parasite Incidence (API), Zimbabwe 2023

### Net distribution

Insecticide-treated nets (ITN) are one of the integrated vector control management tools recommended for preventing and controlling 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 Areas 2023 net distribution campaign

Figure 12.2 details the areas of the 2023 net distribution campaign.

# 12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

#### **Ownership of insecticide-treated nets**

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Sample: Households

#### Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

*Sample:* Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey)

All households in the 2023-24 ZDHS were asked whether they owned any mosquito nets and, if so, how many they owned and what type. **Table 12.1** presents the percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated), and insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number of nets and ITNs per household; and the percentage of households with at least one net and one ITN per two persons who stayed in the household the previous night, by background characteristics and by state.

Forty-one percent of households have at least one mosquito net, and 39% have at least one ITN. The average number of nets owned by the household is 0.7 for both any net and ITNs. Twenty-one percent of households have at least one net for every two persons in the household, and 20 percent of households have achieved

full household ITN coverage, meaning that they have an ITN for every two persons. In malariaendemic ITN zones, 58% of households have access to ITNs, with an average of 1.2 nets per household. Additionally, 33% of households have achieved full ITN coverage (**Table 12.1**).

**Trends:** Figure 12.3 shows the trend for ITN ownership from the 2005-06 ZDHS, 2010-11 ZDHS, 2015 ZDHS and 2023-24 ZDHS surveys. Household ITN ownership has increased substantially from 9% in 2005-06 to 29% in 2010-11 and 48% in 2015. It then declined from 48% in 2015 to 39% in 2023-24. (**Figure 12.3**)

# Figure 12.3 Trend in household ownership of ITNs



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2023–24 ZDHS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

# Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of rural households (45%) own a mosquito net, whether treated or untreated, compared to urban households (36%). Forty three percent of rural households possess at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN), in contrast to 32% of urban households.
- Household ownership of at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN) is highest in Mashonaland Central (56%), followed by Masvingo, Matabeleland North, and Mashonaland West, each at 48%. In contrast, the lowest ownership rates are observed in Manicaland (25%) and in Bulawayo and Harare, both at 27% (Figure 12.4)



### Figure 12.4 ITN ownership by province

• Ownership of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) is highest among households in the middle wealth quintile, with 44%, followed by 41% in the second quintile and 39% in the fourth quintile. In contrast, it is lowest among households in the highest wealth quintile, at 32% (**Figure 12.5**).

#### Figure 12.5 ITN ownership by household wealth

Percentage of households with at least one ITN



### Source of 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 **12.2**.

**Table 12.2** shows that mass net distribution campaigns accounted for 49% of all nets received, followed by community distribution channels (20%) and shops or markets (13%). Among ITNs found in households, 52% were obtained through mass net distribution campaigns, with community channels contributing 19% and shops or markets 10%. Additional sources of ITNs included relatives/ friends/ neighbours (5%), immunization programs (4%) and antenatal care (ANC) visits (3%).

# 12.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO AND USE OF 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

# Use of ITNs

Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey. *Sample:* De facto household population

ITNs act as both a physical and a chemical barrier against mosquitoes. By reducing the vector population, ITNs can help to reduce malaria risk at the community level as well as among individuals who use them.

Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programs identify if there is a behavioral gap in which available ITNs are not being used. If the difference between these indicators is substantial, the ITN program may need to design an appropriate intervention that focuses on behavior change and on how to identify the main drivers of or barriers to ITN use. This analysis helps ITN programs determine whether they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both.

The 2023-24 ZDHS survey collected data on mosquito net usage by household members during the night preceding the survey, a measure considered indicative of typical net usage. In Zimbabwe, mosquito prevalence fluctuates with seasonal and climatic conditions. This round of the ZDHS was conducted during the peak malaria transmission season, making the results particularly relevant for informing malaria control programs in the country. **Table 12.3** shows that 28% of the household population had access to ITNs and

12% slept under the net the night before the survey (**Table 12.4**). Among households with at least one ITN, 29% of the household population slept under an ITN that night. In ITN zones, 19% of the household population slept under an ITN. However, in households with at least one ITN, 33% of the household population used the net. Overall, 34% of all existing ITNs were used the night before the survey (**Table 12.5**)

- In urban areas, 23% of the household population had access to ITNs, with only 9% having slept under one the night before the survey. In contrast, rural areas showed higher coverage, with 31% having access to ITNs and 13% using them the previous night. Similarly, in ITN-designated zones, 45% of the household population had access to an ITN, while 19% reported using one the night before the survey (Figure 12.6 and Figure 12.7)
- ITN access is highest in Mashonaland Central at 42%, followed by Masvingo and Mashonaland West at 35%. Conversely, the lowest access rates are recorded in Manicaland and Bulawayo, at 17% and 18%, respectively. Among households with at least one ITN, usage is highest in Mashonaland Central at 39%, followed by Mashonaland West at 37%. The lowest usage rate is observed in Matabeleland South, at just 11%.
- ITN access is highest among households in the middle wealth quintile at 32%, while the lowest access is observed in the highest wealth quintile (25%), followed closely by the lowest wealth quintile at 27%.
- ITN usage among households with at least one ITN is highest in the lowest wealth quintile at 39%. However, usage decreases as wealth increases, with the lowest rate observed in the highest wealth quintile at 23%.



Figure 12.7 Access to and use of ITNs by zone





#### 12.3 USE OF ITNS BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

Children under the age of 5 and pregnant women are the most vulnerable to malaria due to their limited immunity—young children have slower rates of acquiring immunity, while pregnancy suppresses immune responses. This heightened vulnerability underscores the importance of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) to prevent malaria transmission and reduce related morbidity and mortality. In malaria-endemic regions, while adults often acquire partial immunity to severe malaria, pregnancy diminishes this immunity, especially during a first pregnancy, increasing the risk of malaria and severe complications. Malaria in pregnant women, often asymptomatic, can lead to spontaneous abortion, low birth weight, premature delivery, stillbirth, maternal anemia, and even maternal mortality. Consistent use of ITNs by pregnant women is a proven method to mitigate these risks and protect both maternal and child health.

**Table 12.6** presents data on the extent to which children under age 5 slept under various types of nets on the night before the interview. Overall, 14% of children slept under a mosquito net, with 13% under an ITN. In ITN zones, 22% of children slept under mosquito nets, while 21% slept under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs).

**Table 12.7** presents data on the use of mosquito nets (treated or untreated) by pregnant women, by background characteristics. The proportion of pregnant women who slept under any type of mosquito net the night before the survey was 13%, which was the same for insecticide-treated nets (ITNs). Thirty-three percent of pregnant women living in households that possess an ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey. In malaria ITN zones, 38% of pregnant women slept under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs).

**Trends:** ITN use among children under age 5 rose from 3% in 2005-06 to 10% in 2010-11. It then experienced a slight decline to 9% in 2015, before increasing to 13% in 2023-24. (**Figure 12.8**). The proportion of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the night before the survey followed a similar trend. It, too, increased from 3% in 2005-06 to 10% in 2010-11. It then decreased to 6% in 2015, before increasing to 13% in 2023-24 (**Figure 12.9**).

# Figure 12.8 Trends in net use among children under age 5

Percentage of children using an ITN the night before the survey



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2023-24 ZDHS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

# Figure 12.9 Trends in net use among pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women using an ITN the night before the survey



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2023-24 ZDHS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

# Patterns by background characteristics

- In households with at least one ITN, younger children aged under 12 months were more likely to have slept under insecticide-treated nets (39%) the night before the survey compared to older children.
- ITN usage among children living in households with an ITN was highest in Mashonaland Central (42%), Midlands (38%), and Masvingo (37%). In contrast, it was lowest in Mashonaland East (24%) and Matabeleland South (10%).
- Pregnant women in rural areas (16%) were more likely to have slept under ITN nets the night before the survey than their urban counterparts (7%).
- A higher proportion of pregnant women in rural households with at least one ITN slept under the net (36%) compared to those in urban households (26%).

# 12.4 REASONS MOSQUITO NETS WERE NOT USED

**Table 12.8** presents reasons why mosquito nets were not used the night before the survey. This information is important to the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) for identifying barriers to net usage. Overall, 65% of mosquito nets in households were not used the night before the survey. Fifty-two percent of respondents reported that the reason for not using the net was that there were no mosquitos/ malaria, 14% stated that it was an extra net, or they were saving it for later use, and 13% said the net was too hot.

# Patterns by background characteristics

- There was no disparity between rural and urban households, with 65% of both groups not using ITNs the night before the survey.
- The non-use of ITNs increases with household wealth.

### 12.5 MALARIA IN PREGNANCY

survey

parasitemia, low birth weight, and neonatal mortality.

### Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy

Percentage of women who took at least three doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar during their last pregnancy. *Sample:* Women age 15–49 with a live birth or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the

Malaria infection during pregnancy is a major public health problem in Zimbabwe, with substantial risks for the mother, her fetus, and the neonate. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine given to pregnant women at routine antenatal care visits to prevent malaria. IPTp helps prevent maternal malaria episodes, maternal and fetal anemia, placental

The 2023-24 ZDHS measured coverage of IPTp among women age 15–49 with a live birth or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey. Thirty-one percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey reported receiving one or more doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth, while 20% received two or more doses. Ten percent of women received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar in accordance with the recommendations of the National Malaria Control Programme0. In the IPTp zones, the coverage was higher, with 61% of pregnant women receiving at least one dose, 42% receiving two or more doses, and 22% receiving three or more doses of IPTp. (**Table 12.9**).

# Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of pregnant women that lived in rural areas (38%) took one or more doses of IPTp than those who live in urban areas (19%)
- A higher proportion (37%) of pregnant women from households in the lowest wealth quintile received at least one dose of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth compared to women from households in higher wealth quintiles. In contrast, only 18% of women in the highest wealth quintile reported receiving at least one dose.

# 12.6 CASE MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN

#### Care seeking for children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility, or a pharmacy.

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

### Diagnosis of malaria in children under age 5 with a fever

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

A primary goal of the NMCP in case management is to guarantee that all patients with suspected malaria have access to confirmatory diagnostic tests and receive appropriate, effective treatment. Fever is a common symptom of malaria and other acute infections in children. Prompt and effective treatment of malaria-related fevers is crucial to reducing malaria-related illness and death. Twenty-one percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 36% of these children, and 16% received timely care (the same or next day following fever onset) (**Table 12.10**).

Seven percent of children who experienced a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey had a blood sample taken from a finger or heel for malaria testing, and 1% of children were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider (**Table 12.10**).

Among children with recent fever, 26% received advice or treatment from the public health sector and 9% from the private medical sector. Four percent received advice or treatment from "other" private sector sources. Among children who sought advice or treatment, 63% received care from public health facilities. The most frequently consulted public health facilities were rural health centers (36%) and municipal clinics (20%). In contrast, the most commonly visited private health facilities were private doctors (22%) and pharmacies (18%) (**Table 12.11**).

- General care seeking for children under the age of five who experienced fever in the two weeks preceding the survey was higher in urban areas (43%) compared to rural areas (32%). A similar trend was observed for timely care seeking, with rates of 22% in urban areas and 13% in rural areas.
- Timely care seeking for children under the age of 5 that had fever was highest among households in the highest wealth quintile (24%) and tended to decrease with decrease in the wealth quintile of the household. It is lowest in households in the lowest wealth quintile (10%).

# 12.7 EXPOSURE TO MALARIA MESSAGES

#### Exposure to communication messages

Percentage of women age 15–49 who recall seeing or hearing a message about malaria through various sources in the last 6 months. *Sample:* Women age 15–49

Social behavior change (SBC) is key to the uptake of malaria control interventions. The SBC strategic objective is to increase utilization of malaria interventions to at least 85% of the targeted population. This is enabled by key interventions that include eenhancing uptake and utilisation of vector control interventions, promoting innovative interventions, IPTp uptake and early treatment seeking behaviour, promoting participation and ownership of elimination activities by communities and other stakeholders, advocating to raise the malaria profile and mainstream gender equity diversity and inclusion in the delivery of malaria interventions

To assess coverage of malaria communication programs, women age 15–49 were asked if they had seen or heard any messages about malaria prevention in the 6 months preceding the survey. Women who had heard or seen messages were further asked about the source of the messages.

In the six months preceding the survey, 32% of women reported hearing or seeing malaria-related messages. Among those exposed to such messages, radio was the most frequently cited source, with 28% of women indicating they had heard malaria messages via this medium. Community health workers and social media were each mentioned by 27% of women as sources of malaria information. Additionally, 20% of women reported receiving malaria-related information from healthcare providers. The least used channels for disseminating malaria information were newspapers (1%) and leaflets (2%) (**Table 12.13**).

- There was no significant disparity between women in rural and urban areas who reported exposure to malaria-related messages, with prevalence rates of 34% and 30%, respectively. Thirty-one percent of women in ITN zones and 41% in IRS zones reported seeing malaria-related messages (**Figure 12.10**).
- Exposure to malaria-related messages was highest in Manicaland at 46%, followed by Mashonaland East at 37%, Mashonaland Central and Masvingo at 35% each. The lowest exposure was reported in Matabeleland South at 17% and Midlands at 24%.

### Figure 12.10 Reach of social and behavior change communication messages by residence and zone



# 12.8 KNOWLEDGE OF WAYS TO AVOID MALARIA

Better knowledge of ways to avoid and prevent malaria, such as increasing the use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), is a foundational step toward changing behavior. Women age 15–49 were asked if there are ways to avoid getting malaria. Women who said that there are ways to avoid getting malaria were further asked to report specific ways to avoid malaria. Eighty three percent of women stated that there are ways to avoid getting malaria. Among those who said there are ways to avoid getting malaria, 89% cited sleeping under a mosquito net or ITN. Other commonly cited malaria prevention measures included the use of mosquito repellent and maintaining clean surroundings, with prevalence rates of 42% and 23%, respectively (**Table 12.14**).

- In both ITN and IRS zones, 84% of women reported knowing ways to prevent malaria.
- The proportion of women who acknowledged the existence of ways to prevent malaria increased with higher levels of education, ranging from 69% among women with no education to 95% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 12.11**).



#### Figure 12.11 Knowledge that there are ways to avoid malaria by zone and education

Percentage of women age 15-49 who stated

• Similarly, the proportion of women who reported knowing ways to prevent malaria increased with age, ranging from 77% among those aged 15 to 19 years to 93% in the 45 to 49-year age group (**Figure 12.12**).

Percentage of women age 15–49 who stated there are ways to avoid getting malaria



#### Figure 12.12 Knowledge that there are ways to avoid malaria by age

# 12.9 PERCEIVED SUSCEPTIBILITY, SEVERITY, AND SELF-EFFICACY

Risk involves the following components: the likelihood of a specific event occurring (perceived susceptibility) multiplied by the magnitude of consequences associated with that event (perceived severity) (Douglas 1986). Self-efficacy refers to people's confidence in their ability to perform a specific behavior.

During the survey, a series of statements were read to capture respondents' perceptions of malaria susceptibility, their beliefs regarding the severity of the consequences of malaria, and their perceived self-efficacy to perform specific malaria-related behaviors. Sixty five percent of women perceive that their families and communities are at risk for malaria. Similarly, 70% of women believe that the consequences of malaria are serious. Thirty seven percent of women disagree with the statement that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated, and 63% disagree that only weak children can die from malaria (**Table 12.15**).

Eighty seven percent of women say that they are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviors. This includes women who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes or who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes (**Table 12.15**).

# Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas (73%) exhibit a more favorable attitude toward specific malaria-related behaviors than those in urban areas (56%).
- In the 15-19 age group, 56% of women perceived their communities as being at risk of malaria infection, while 75% of women in the 45-49 age group held this perception. Overall, the perception of risk increased with age.
- The proportion of women who consider the consequences of malaria to be serious is lowest in the lowest wealth quintile (63%) and increases with wealth, peaking at 79% for women from households in the highest wealth quintile.

# 12.10 ATTITUDES TOWARD MALARIA-RELATED BEHAVIORS AND PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY NORMS

People who view a behavior favorably or positively are more likely to adopt the behavior. Those with favorable attitudes toward a behavior anticipate beneficial outcomes (such as seeking prompt care to ensure peace of mind) or feel that the behavior has positive attributes (such as sleeping under a net feels safe).

Women were asked whether they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm and whether it is best to start giving a child with a fever any medicine they have at home. If they disagreed with either statement, they were considered to have a favorable attitude towards specific malaria-related behaviors. Overall, 74% of women had a favorable attitude towards specific malaria behaviors (**Table 12.16**).

Beliefs about what others do and what others think we should do often guide our actions. These types of beliefs are called norms. Malaria programs can influence behaviors if they portray certain behaviors as socially desirable or socially unacceptable. Seventy two percent of women believe that most people in their community currently practice specific malaria-related behaviors (**Table 12.16**). This includes women who agree that people in their community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or

the day after they develop a fever or who agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night.

- There was a slight disparity in favorable attitudes toward specific malaria-related behaviors between rural and urban women, with prevalence rates of 76% and 73%, respectively.
- The percentage of women with a favorable attitude toward specific malaria-related behaviors increases with education level, rising from 66% among those with no education to 85% among those with education beyond the secondary level.
- The percentage of women who believe that most people in their community currently practice specific malaria-related behaviors is highest among those in the lowest wealth quintile (79%). This perception gradually declines with increasing household wealth, reaching its lowest point (62%) in the wealthiest quintile.
- There is minimal disparity between women in ITN and IRS zones regarding the belief that most people in their community currently practice specific malaria-related behaviors, with prevalence rates of 79% and 78%, respectively.

# LIST OF TABLES

For more information on malaria, see the following tables:

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

- Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)
- Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household
- Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs
- Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children
- Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women
- Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey
- Table 12.9 Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy
- Table 12.10 Children with fever and careseeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis

Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Table 12.13 Media exposure to malaria messages

- Table 12.14 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria
- Table 12.15 Malaria susceptibility, severity, and self-efficacy
- Table 12.16 Attitudes toward malaria-related behaviors and perceptions of community

#### 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); average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average numl hous	per of nets per ehold		Percentage of with at least or two persons wh household		
Background Characteristic	Any mosquito net	Insecticide- treated mosquito net (ITN) <sup>2</sup>	Any mosquito net	Insecticide- treated mosquito net (ITN) <sup>2</sup>	Number of households	Any mosquito net	Insecticide- treated mosquito net (ITN) <sup>2</sup>	Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
Residence								
Urban	35.9	31.8	0.6	0.5	4.355	17.5	15.5	4.311
Rural	44.9	43.1	0.8	0.8	6,370	23.8	22.9	6,305
Province								
Bulawayo	29.9	27.0	0.5	0.4	477	15.3	13.6	475
Manicaland	25.7	25.0	0.4	0.4	1,435	12.2	11.7	1,421
Mashonaland Central	57.2	55.5	1.1	1.0	896	30.3	29.4	891
Mashonaland East	36.6	35.2	0.6	0.6	1,334	17.2	16.6	1,326
Mashonaland West	52.6	47.6	1.0	0.9	1,370	27.7	24.5	1,356
Matabeleland North	48.4	47.8	0.9	0.9	556	26.4	26.0	546
Matabeleland South	41.7	40.6	0.9	0.9	555	26.1	25.6	552
Midlands	45.7	42.3	0.9	0.8	1,270	23.0	21.8	1,260
Masvingo	50.1	47.9	1.0	0.9	1,098	29.2	27.9	1,076
Harare	32.2	27.2	0.5	0.4	1,735	14.3	12.0	1,713
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>								
ITN Zone	60.0	58.2	1.2	1.2	3,683	34.2	33.0	3,647
IRS Zone	27.2	26.3	0.4	0.4	2,144	11.9	11.5	2,124
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	38.9	37.4	0.7	0.7	2,019	17.4	16.7	2,001
Second	42.3	40.5	0.8	0.7	2,041	22.1	20.9	2,027
Middle	45.8	44.0	0.9	0.8	2,096	25.1	24.2	2,074
Fourth	42.3	38.7	0.7	0.6	2,399	22.0	20.2	2,365
Highest	36.7	32.2	0.7	0.6	2,170	19.5	17.4	2,150
Malaria Programmatic								
Zones <sup>3</sup>	47.9	46.5	0.9	0.9	5,826	26.0	25.1	5,771
Total	41.2	38.5	0.7	0.7	10,725	21.3	19.9	10,616

IRS = indoor residual spraying

<sup>1</sup> De facto household members

<sup>2</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010–11 ZDHS and 2015 ZDHS, this was known as

a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

<sup>3</sup> Excludes households that are in neither an ITN zone nor an IRS zone.

# Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) by source of net, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Mass distribution	ANC	Immu- nization	Communit 1	Govern- ment health	Private health		Shop/ marke	Com- munity health	Religiou s insti-		Relatives/ friends/		Don't know/ missin		Number of mosquito
Background Characteristic	campaign	visit	visit	y channel	facility	facility	Pharmacy	t	worker	tution	School	neighbours	Other	g	Total	nets
Residence																
Urban	45.1	3.4	3.1	6.8	3.0	0.2	1.3	21.7	1.2	0.1	0.3	10.2	1.4	2.1	100.0	2,237
Rural	54.3	3.2	3.9	24.6	1.9	0.2	0.2	4.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.9	0.2	100.0	5,205
Province																
Bulawayo	45.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.8	30.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	11.7	0.9	4.8	100.0	204
Manicaland	51.0	1.2	0.3	16.6	5.1	0.2	0.0	16.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	6.8	1.2	0.4	100.0	597
Mashonaland Central	31.3	5.2	6.8	46.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	3.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	927
Mashonaland East	60.5	4.0	2.5	7.0	6.4	0.3	2.0	11.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	779
Mashonaland West	58.6	3.4	3.8	17.5	2.0	0.2	0.1	3.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.7	100.0	1,232
Matabeleland North	43.5	4.0	1.5	37.6	5.1	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	3.8	0.7	0.6	100.0	490
Matabeleland South	63.5	2.4	1.4	25.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	488
Midlands	61.2	3.7	3.0	14.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.3	0.4	100.0	1,028
Masvingo	53.8	2.1	7.7	14.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	10.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	5.2	2.5	0.1	100.0	1,013
Harare	37.6	3.0	2.5	3.8	1.8	0.3	1.8	28.1	1.3	0.0	0.8	13.8	2.0	3.1	100.0	684
Malaria Programmatic Zones																
ITN Zone	58.3	3.3	3.9	25.3	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	4,345
IRS Zone	53.0	3.3	4.4	19.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	10.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	894
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	49.5	3.5	5.6	30.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,344
Second	54.3	3.7	2.9	26.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,518
Middle	53.2	3.4	4.3	21.5	2.0	0.2	0.4	6.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.2	0.5	100.0	1,756

Fourth	50.8	3.1	3.5	11.6	3.0	0.2	0.7	15.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	7.8	0.9	1.4	100.0	1,546
Highest	48.7	2.4	1.8	5.9	2.7	0.3	1.5	24.0	0.8	0.1	0.5	7.7	1.7	1.7	100.0	1,279
Malaria Programmatic Zones	57.4	3.3	4.0	24.2	2.1	0.2	0.1	3.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	5,239
Total	51.5	3.3	3.7	19.3	2.3	0.2	0.5	9.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	5.4	1.0	0.8	100.0	7,443

ANC = Antenatal care

IRS = indoor residual spraying

An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010–11 ZDHS and 2015 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

#### Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage of the de facto population	
	with access to	Number of
Background Characteristic	an ITN <sup>1,2</sup>	persons
Residence		
Urban	23.3	15 872
Rural	31.4	25,925
Province		
Bulawayo	17.9	1,834
Manicaland	17.1	5,736
Mashonaland Central	41.6	3,635
Mashonaland East	25.2	5,122
Mashonaland West	34.7	5,539
Matabeleland North	35.0	2,128
Matabeleland South	31.9	2,163
Midlands	32.5	5,197
Masvingo	34.9	4,303
Harare	19.1	6,140
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>		
ITN Zone	44.7	14,890
IRS Zone	17.5	8,845
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	27.0	8,292
Second	29.0	8,335
Middle	32.4	8,382
Fourth	28.6	8,363
Highest	24.6	8,425
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>	34.6	23,735
Total	28.3	41,797

IRS = indoor residual spraying.

<sup>1</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010–11 ZDHS and 2015 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

<sup>2</sup> 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 people.

 $^{\rm 3}$  Excludes households that are in neither an ITN zone nor an IRS zone.
#### Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Но	ousehold populatio	n	Household population in households with at least one ITN <sup>1</sup>			
Background Characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN <sup>1</sup> last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN <sup>1</sup> last night	Number of persons		
Age							
<5	14.1	13.4	5,815	33.0	2,356		
5-14	9.0	8.6	11,660	21.4	4,706		
15-34	10.6	9.9	12,409	26.6	4,608		
35-49	16.6	15.7	6,394	38.5	2,602		
50+	15.9	15.0	5,475	35.3	2,329		
DK/Missing	3.7	3.7	43	*	6		
Sex							
Male	12.1	11.4	19,926	28.8	7,897		
Female	12.4	11.7	21,871	29.4	8,710		
Residence							
Urban	9.8	8.9	15,872	26.7	5,295		
Rural	13.8	13.2	25,925	30.3	11,312		
Province							
Bulawayo	6.9	6.4	1,834	23.8	495		
Manicaland	6.0	5.7	5,736	22.2	1,478		
Mashonaland Central	22.4	21.8	3,635	38.5	2,052		
Mashonaland East	7.2	7.1	5,122	19.2	1,903		
Mashonaland West	19.2	17.6	5,539	36.5	2,676		
Matabeleland North	14.4	14.3	2,128	28.9	1,052		
Matabeleland South	4.5	4.5	2,163	10.9	887		
Midlands	14.8	13.9	5,197	31.5	2,288		
Masvingo	17.3	16.3	4,303	35.3	1,990		
Harare	7.8	7.1	6,140	24.3	1,786		
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>							
ITN Zone	20.0	19.3	14,890	32.7	8,788		
IRS Zone	8.0	7.8	8,845	28.6	2,396		
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	15.5	15.0	8,292	38.5	3,221		
Second	12.8	12.1	8,335	29.9	3,378		
Middle	12.4	12.0	8,382	26.3	3,811		
Fourth	12.2	11.1	8,363	27.3	3,388		
Highest	8.5	7.8	8,425	23.4	2,807		
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>	15.5	15.0	23,735	31.8	11,184		
Total	12.2	11.6	41,797	29.1	16,607		

IRS = indoor residual spraying <sup>1</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010–11 ZDHS and 2015 ZDHS, this <sup>2</sup> Excludes households that are in neither an ITN zone nor an IRS zone.

#### Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background Characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs <sup>1</sup>	Number of ITNs <sup>1</sup>
	useu last flight	Number of finas
Decidence		
Urban	22.0	7 7 2 7
Pural	24.2	5 205
Kurai	54.2	5,205
Province		
Bulawayo	37.0	204
Manicaland	29.6	597
Mashonaland Central	42.1	927
Mashonaland East	25.1	779
Mashonaland West	41.5	1,232
Matabeleland North	32.5	490
Matabeleland South	11.6	488
Midlands	35.4	1,028
Masvingo	36.7	1,013
Harare	34.3	684
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>		
ITN Zone	34.0	4,345
IRS Zone	38.8	894
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	44.2	1,344
Second	34.5	1,518
Middle	30.3	1,756
Fourth	33.5	1,546
Highest	28.7	1,279
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>	34.8	5,239
Total	34.1	7,443

 $^1$  An insectic ide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010–11 ZDHS and 2015 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insectic idal net (LLIN).

<sup>2</sup> Excludes households that are in neither an ITN zone nor an IRS zone.

#### Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Children u	inder age 5 in all ho	Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN <sup>1</sup>		
Background Characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN <sup>1</sup> last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN <sup>1</sup> last night	Number of children
Ago in months					
Age in months	17.0	10.1	1 057	20.0	427
<12	17.6	16.1	1,057	39.0	437
12-23	13.4	13.0	1,124	31.8	460
24-35	14.9	13.9	1,215	33.7	502
36-47	13.1	12.7	1,214	32.0	480
48-59	12.0	11.5	1,205	29.1	477
Sex					
Male	13.6	12.8	2,858	31.9	1,144
Female	14.6	14.0	2,957	34.1	1,212
Residence					
Urban	12.7	11.7	2.007	32.6	720
Rural	14.9	14.3	3,808	33.3	1,636
Province					
Bulawavo	8.8	8.0	191	29.5	52
Manicaland	6.3	6.2	847	27.7	190
Mashonaland Central	23.3	23.2	575	41.9	318
Mashonaland East	9.0	8.8	690	24.1	251
Mashonaland West	20.6	18.5	826	35.8	426
Matabeleland North	17.1	16.9	303	34.7	147
Matabeleland South	4.0	4.0	285	9.9	116
Midlands	17.9	17.2	771	37.7	352
Masvingo	18.6	17.8	570	37.0	275
Harare	10.2	8.9	757	29.5	229
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>					
ITN Zone	21.9	21.2	2,206	36.1	1,292
IRS Zone	9.1	8.9	1,353	33.6	357
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	17.8	17.2	1,441	43.5	570
Second	12.8	12.3	1.204	30.4	488
Middle	13.8	13.3	1,134	29.1	517
Fourth	13.8	12.4	1,128	30.3	463
Highest	10.7	10.1	907	28.7	318
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>	17.0	16.5	3,558	35.6	1,649
Total	14.1	13.4	5,815	33.0	2,356

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

IRS = indoor residual spraying

<sup>1</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010–11 ZDHS and 2015 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

<sup>2</sup> Excludes households that are in neither an ITN zone nor an IRS zone.

#### Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticidetreated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Among pre	gnant women age 1 households	15-49 in all	Among pregnant women age 1 49 in households with at leas one ITN <sup>1</sup>			
Background Characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN <sup>1</sup> last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN <sup>1</sup> last night	Number of pregnant women		
Residence							
Urban	74	69	228	25.6	62		
Rural	16.9	16.1	380	36.2	169		
Province							
Bulawayo	(0.0)	(0.0)	18	*	4		
Manicaland	3.9	3.9	90	*	22		
Mashonaland Central	32.9	31.5	65	48.0	43		
Mashonaland East	8.4	8.4	61	*	16		
Mashonaland West	21.6	18.6	104	(42.4)	46		
Matabeleland North	(12.3)	(12.3)	22	*	11		
Matabeleland South	(10.5)	(10.5)	22	*	8		
Midlands	8.6	8.6	68	(18.1)	32		
Masvingo	19.5	19.5	65	(45.6)	28		
Harare	5.2	5.2	92	*	21		
Education							
No education	*	*	5	*	2		
Primary	15.5	15.5	136	38.7	54		
Secondary	13.2	12.2	418	31.1	165		
More than secondary	(5.7)	(5.7)	49	*	10		
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>							
ITN Zone	22.5	21.7	243	37.5	141		
IRS Zone	11.6	11.0	142	(42.1)	37		
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	23.7	22.4	145	49.7	65		
Second	9.7	9.7	115	(30.4)	37		
Middle	14.6	13.9	128	30.4	59		
Fourth	11.5	10.6	130	(30.6)	45		
Highest	1.8	1.8	89	(6.5)	25		
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>	18.5	17.8	386	38.4	178		
Total	13.3	12.7	608	33.4	231		

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

IRS = indoor residual spraying <sup>1</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010–11 ZDHS and 2015 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). <sup>2</sup> Excludes households that are in neither an ITN zone nor an IRS zone.

#### Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey

Among ITNs, non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets, percentage that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, and among mosquito nets that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason each net was not used, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Main reason each net was not used the night before the survey											
Background Characteristic	Percentage of nets not used the night before the survey	Total number of mosquito nets	Too hot	Don't like net shape, color, and/or size	Don't like smell	Unable to hang net	Slept outdoors	Usual user didn't sleep in household last night	No mosquitoes/no malaria	Extra net/ saving for later	Net in poor condition	Itchiness/ irritation	Other	Total	Number of mosquito nets not used the night before the survey
Residence															
Urban	65.3	2,237	14.1	2.0	3.6	4.1	0.3	2.5	50.5	9.5	2.8	5.8	4.8	100.0	1,461
Rural	65.1	5,205	11.3	0.4	0.6	3.1	0.5	4.0	52.9	16.9	3.2	3.7	3.3	100.0	3,390
Province															
Bulawayo	62.6	204	18.4	2.6	2.1	6.4	0.0	4.1	48.2	7.1	3.4	2.9	4.9	100.0	127
Manicaland	68.7	597	17.0	1.2	0.6	4.4	0.5	5.3	49.0	6.4	5.0	4.1	6.5	100.0	410
Mashonaland	57.2	927	5.9	1.0	0.7	3.0	1.1	2.6	51.5	24.2	2.4	6.4	1.2	100.0	530
Mashonaland East	74.0	779	10.3	0.4	0.9	3.7	0.2	2.5	61.3	11.3	2.3	4.2	2.9	100.0	576
Mashonaland West	57.3	1,232	21.4	0.3	0.8	2.6	1.0	6.6	39.7	18.8	1.3	3.9	3.4	100.0	706
Matabeleland North	67.0	490	13.2	2.1	0.7	5.7	0.0	3.8	43.8	18.7	5.2	4.1	2.7	100.0	328
Matabeleland South	88.1	488	3.1	0.0	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	78.2	7.2	0.7	2.5	3.8	100.0	430
Midlands	64.3	1,028	12.2	0.4	1.2	2.8	0.2	3.3	50.0	15.2	6.8	6.3	1.6	100.0	661
Masvingo	63.1	1,013	11.9	0.8	0.2	3.3	0.3	3.5	46.5	22.4	2.1	3.9	5.1	100.0	639
Harare	64.5	684	9.4	2.4	7.1	4.9	0.0	2.0	57.8	3.3	2.9	3.0	7.1	100.0	441
Malaria Programmatio Zones	2														
ITN Zone	65.4	4,345	9.6	0.6	0.9	2.5	0.4	3.7	52.8	19.9	2.6	4.7	2.3	100.0	2,842
IRS Zone	60.0	894	23.0	0.8	0.6	3.9	1.1	5.0	41.2	9.5	5.3	2.3	7.3	100.0	537
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	55.5	1,344	9.4	0.4	1.2	5.5	0.7	4.6	46.3	19.5	5.3	4.1	3.0	100.0	746
Second	64.8	1,518	11.6	0.6	0.2	3.1	0.1	2.4	53.9	18.3	3.9	3.3	2.5	100.0	984
Middle	68.8	1,756	12.0	0.7	0.9	2.0	0.8	4.1	54.8	15.3	2.3	4.2	3.1	100.0	1,208
Fourth	65.6	1,546	11.3	1.1	1.4	3.3	0.3	3.7	53.8	12.4	2.2	5.0	5.5	100.0	1,014
Highest	70.2	1,279	16.2	1.7	4.3	4.1	0.1	2.8	50.1	8.5	2.6	5.2	4.4	100.0	898
Malaria Programmatic															
Zones	64.5	5,239	11.7	0.6	0.9	2.8	0.5	3.9	51.0	18.2	3.0	4.3	3.1	100.0	3,379
Total	65.2	7,443	12.2	0.9	1.5	3.4	0.4	3.5	52.2	14.7	3.1	4.3	3.7	100.0	4,851

IRS = indoor residual spraying

An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010–11 ZDHS and 2015 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)

#### Table 12.9 Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth or stillbirth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage who received one or	Percentage who received two or	Percentage who received three	Number of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years
	more doses of	more doses of	or more doses	preceding the
Background Characteristic	SP/Fansidar	SP/Fansidar	of SP/Fansidar	survey
	LIVE BIR	THS		
Birth order <sup>x</sup>				
1	27.0	17.2	8.9	591
2-3	32.3	20.2	9.5	965
4-5	34.0	22.9	13.6	440
6+	29.6	15.6	6.8	162
Residence				
Urban	18.6	10.1	5.6	787
Rural	38.1	25.1	12.5	1,371
Province				
Bulawavo	0.7	0.7	0.7	75
Manicaland	61.7	43.2	24.2	310
Mashonaland Central	55.4	39.0	18.8	227
Mashonaland East	27.1	20.6	12.1	250
Mashonaland West	37.8	19.9	8.6	313
Matabeleland North	31.3	21.7	11.0	96
Matabeleland South	1.5	0.5	0.5	105
Midlands	11.0	5.4	1.6	277
Masvingo	40.7	24.6	11.3	190
Harare	8.2	1.0	1.0	315
Education				
No education	*	*	*	18
Primary	34.6	21.5	11.7	505
Secondary	30.4	19.5	9.9	1,502
More than secondary	19.6	10.6	4.6	134
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>				
ITN Zone	32.2	19.1	9.1	779
IRS Zone	63.1	44.8	23.8	505
Wealth guintile				
Lowest	36.7	22.4	10.5	530
Second	36.5	27.1	13.9	411
Middle	36.6	24.8	12.3	417
Fourth	24.0	11.1	6.1	475
Highest	17.8	11.4	7.0	325
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>	44.3	29.2	14.9	1,283
Total	31.0	19.6	10.0	2,158

IRS = indoor residual spraying

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

<sup>1</sup> Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes households that are in neither an ITN zone nor an IRS zone

<sup>3</sup> For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

#### Table 12.10 Children with fever and careseeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Children un	der age 5					
	Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the	Number of	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or	Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare	Number of
Background Characteristic	survey	children	sought <sup>1</sup>	day	heel for testing	provider	children
Age in months							
<12	24.9	1,042	34.8	16.6	2.1	0.0	260
12-23	26.4	1,040	39.5	17.9	9.3	0.8	274
24-35	21.2	1,090	36.6	13.4	7.2	0.4	231
36-47	17.4	1,086	35.0	13.2	7.6	1.6	189
48-59	15.3	1,011	32.0	18.3	6.8	0.0	155
Sex							
Male	21.5	2.582	36.0	16.3	7.1	0.6	556
Female	20.6	2,688	36.0	15.5	6.0	0.5	553
i cindic	20.0	2,000	50.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	555
Residence							
Urban	19.5	2,013	43.3	21.7	3.3	0.0	393
Rural	22.0	3,256	31.9	12.7	8.3	0.9	716
Province							
Bulawayo	11.9	189	(45.3)	(9.5)	(4.3)	(0.0)	22
Manicaland	16.7	742	33.2	19.7	5.5	0.0	124
Mashonaland Central	21.3	514	38.9	18.4	14.9	0.8	109
Mashonaland East	17.5	602	33.7	12.8	2.3	0.9	106
Mashonaland West	28.7	775	36.1	12.2	6.6	1.0	223
Matabeleland North	14.2	255	54.0	14.1	12.3	0.0	36
Matabeleland South	16.8	235	54.3	11.7	4.8	0.0	40
Midlands	28.4	693	28.7	10.4	6.0	0.5	197
Masvingo	20.3	473	21.6	10.5	10.3	1.2	96
Harare	19.7	790	45.4	31.1	2.0	0.0	155
Mother's adjustion							
No education	(21.0)	46	*	*	*	*	10
Primany	(21.9)	45	27.2	10.7	7 9	1.0	202
Secondary	23.8	2 5 9 1	27.2	10.7	7.8	1.0	729
More than secondary	15.8	3,381	62.9	39.1	4.5	0.4	59
wore than secondary	15.0	572	02.5	55.1	4.5	0.0	55
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>							
ITN Zone	21.9	1,923	30.7	10.6	6.9	0.8	421
IRS Zone	21.1	1,191	37.9	18.4	11.4	0.8	252
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	23.6	1,239	32.6	10.3	10.1	1.0	292
Second	20.2	1 021	28.3	12.7	53	0.6	207
Middle	21.3	988	30.6	11.5	7.7	0.0	210
Fourth	22.8	1.121	42.1	23.8	1.8	0.8	255
Highest	16.0	901	50.9	24.1	7.9	0.0	144
ivialaria Programmatic	24.6	2.444	~~ .	60 F			670
Zones	21.6	3,114	33.4	13.5	8.6	0.8	672
Total	21.0	5,269	36.0	15.9	6.5	0.6	1,109

IRS = indoor residual spraying

<sup>1</sup> Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, mission hospital/clinic, and private medical sector. Excludes advice or treatment from a church and friend/relative.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes households that are in neither an ITN zone nor an IRS zone.

#### Table 12.11 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, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was									
	sought from	each source:								
		Among								
	children wit fever for									
		fever for								
	Among whom adv									
	children with	or treatment								
Source	fever	was sought								
Public sector	25.8	63.3								
Government hospital	2.1	5.2								
Rural health center	14.5	35.6								
Municipal clinic	8.0	19.6								
CHW	1.2	2.8								
Mission hospital/ clinic	1.4	3.5								
Private medical sector	8.8	21.6								
Private hospital/clinic	0.6	1.5								
Pharmacy	7.4	18.1								
Private doctor	9.1	22.4								
Other private sector	4.0	0.8								
Church	4.0	J.8								
enuren	1.5	4.7								
Other	0.9	2.3								
Number of children	1,109	452								

Note: Advice or treatment for children with fever may have been sought from more than one source.

CHW = Community health worker

#### Table 12.13 Media exposure to malaria messages

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months; and among those who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months, percentage who cite specific sources for malaria messages, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage who cite specific sources of exposure to malaria messages:												_
Background characteristic	Percentage who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months	Number of women	Radio	Television	Poster/ billboard	Newspaper/ magazine	Leaflet/ brochure	Healthcare provider	Community health worker	Social media	Other	Don't remember	Number of women who have seen or heard a message in last 6 months
Ago.													
15_10	28.8	1 050	28.0	7 9	26	0.7	15	12 /	20.1	22 Q	23 /	0.1	565
20-24	28.8	1,959	20.5	6.6	2.0	0.7	1.5	20.3	20.1	22.0	23.4 10.8	0.1	466
25-29	20.4	1 477	23.0	4.6	2.5	0.7	1.7	18.0	26.2	34.9	11.6	0.5	400
30-34	34.2	1 159	30.3	5.9	2.5	0.4	13	24.5	25.2	26.4	11.0	0.3	397
35-39	33.9	1 312	27.0	6.4	2.0	0.4	1.5	24.5	29.3	20.4	10.8	0.5	444
40-44	35.9	1 220	26.6	7.0	3.0	0.4	03	24.0	29.6	25.2	10.0	0.5	438
45-49	37.8	899	31.5	7.2	1.2	0.6	2.0	23.0	32.6	20.1	11.3	0.0	340
Residence													
Urban	29.7	4,391	30.6	13.1	2.9	1.0	1.7	13.1	13.1	39.1	11.3	0.3	1,303
Rural	33.9	5,275	25.4	1.8	2.3	0.3	1.1	25.6	36.8	17.4	14.7	0.3	1,790
Province													
Bulawayo	33.8	498	56.6	34.7	2.8	4.4	2.2	9.1	4.6	24.2	2.4	1.0	168
Manicaland	46.1	1,237	33.3	2.7	2.4	0.6	1.1	24.0	50.4	15.7	27.7	0.1	570
Mashonaland	34.5	777	19.7	4.7	3.1	0.2	0.7	31.6	30.3	20.6	8.0	0.0	268
Mashonaland East	36.8	1,085	28.5	5.0	2.5	0.9	1.9	16.6	19.0	29.2	10.6	0.0	399
Mashonaland West	30.1	1,320	16.2	2.1	3.4	0.2	2.5	19.5	29.2	23.8	12.3	0.7	397
Matabeleland North	32.0	447	6.2	0.3	7.8	0.0	1.7	50.7	28.9	9.1	12.7	0.0	143
Matabeleland South	16.8	457	19.1	7.0	2.0	1.4	4.0	17.6	14.1	16.8	28.0	0.7	77
Midlands	24.4	1,159	39.4	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.8	24.8	16.3	27.4	9.2	0.9	283
Masvingo	35.4	945	19.6	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.5	19.0	35.9	28.8	6.7	0.0	334
Harare	26.0	1,742	30.2	14.5	2.1	0.0	1.0	6.0	9.2	49.8	10.5	0.0	452

Malaria Drogrommotio Zonos <sup>3</sup>													
Programmatic zones"	24.2	2 4 6 6	22.0	2.4	2.4	0.4	1.0	22.0	24.2	20.4		0.4	000
IIN Zone	31.3	3,166	22.8	2.1	2.1	0.4	1.0	23.0	31.3	20.4	11.4	0.4	990
IRS Zone	41.3	1,871	21.6	2.3	1.8	0.4	1.9	29.6	46.5	13.8	19.9	0.0	772
Education													
No education	31.4	81	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Primary	30.2	1,960	24.1	2.0	1.3	0.2	0.9	28.3	39.1	13.4	14.3	0.1	591
Secondary	32.0	6,774	28.6	6.6	2.6	0.6	1.4	18.7	24.7	27.7	13.6	0.3	2,169
More than	36.0	851	26.8	14.9	4.5	1.2	2.0	15.9	16.9	45.4	8.0	0.2	306
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	28.0	1,659	20.2	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.3	26.2	44.3	9.4	18.2	0.1	465
Second	33.4	1,638	28.1	0.4	3.0	0.0	1.3	27.0	37.3	14.1	14.5	0.6	547
Middle	35.2	1,786	29.0	1.3	1.6	0.5	1.1	25.1	32.4	22.9	12.7	0.2	629
Fourth	31.7	2,208	25.7	6.2	3.3	1.4	1.4	15.9	20.5	34.2	13.2	0.1	701
Highest	31.6	2,375	32.3	19.3	2.9	0.8	2.3	11.9	9.4	42.2	9.8	0.4	751
Malaria	35.0	5,037	22.3	2.2	2.0	0.4	1.4	25.9	38.0	17.5	15.1	0.3	1,762
Total	32.0	9,666	27.6	6.5	2.6	0.6	1.4	20.3	26.8	26.6	13.2	0.3	3,092

IRS = indoor residual spraying.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes households that are in neither an ITN zone nor an IRS zone.

#### Table 12.14 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria

Percentage of women age 15-49 who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria; and among women who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria, percentage reporting specific ways to avoid getting malaria, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			Percentage who report specific ways to avoid getting malaria									
Background characteristic	Percentage who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria	Number of women	Sleep under mosquito net or ITN	Use mosquito repellent	Take preventive medication	Spray house with insecticide	Fill in stagnant waters (puddles)	Keep surroundings clean	Put mosquito screen on windows	Other	Don't know	Number of women who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria
Age												
15-19	77.3	1,959	86.1	43.0	9.5	16.3	19.6	23.2	0.8	3.2	1.1	1,514
20-24	78.1	1,640	88.6	40.7	7.5	16.6	17.0	21.6	0.5	3.3	1.0	1,281
25-29	81.6	1,477	90.0	43.2	9.4	18.9	14.9	20.1	1.4	3.3	0.8	1,206
30-34	82.8	1,159	90.2	43.6	9.3	20.7	18.4	25.5	1.3	3.4	0.3	960
35-39	85.7	1,312	88.6	44.6	11.5	21.5	17.0	22.1	1.3	4.9	0.8	1,124
40-44	88.1	1,220	89.9	40.9	10.2	20.9	18.6	24.8	2.0	5.2	0.2	1,075
45-49	92.6	899	87.6	39.5	9.5	18.3	21.8	25.9	1.6	5.0	0.3	833
Residence												
Urban	81.7	4,391	86.8	58.2	13.4	20.4	20.8	24.0	1.4	1.5	0.5	3,590
Rural	83.5	5,275	90.1	29.4	6.3	17.6	15.8	22.3	1.1	5.9	0.8	4,404
Province												
Bulawayo	88.6	498	85.7	59.5	14.3	16.6	15.5	16.2	1.6	1.0	1.6	442
Manicaland	86.6	1,237	85.3	37.9	13.3	39.5	23.2	31.1	1.2	3.0	1.7	1,071
Mashonaland Central	86.7	777	93.3	35.0	7.1	13.5	15.6	24.7	0.5	5.7	0.0	673
Mashonaland East	82.7	1,085	85.0	37.7	11.3	21.4	19.4	28.1	2.2	1.8	0.5	897
Mashonaland West	78.9	1,320	89.7	32.0	4.8	13.0	12.7	14.5	0.5	2.8	1.3	1,042
Matabeleland North	88.4	447	94.6	32.7	6.9	16.5	26.8	31.4	5.1	9.4	0.0	395
Matabeleland South	85.4	457	97.8	34.7	5.2	9.6	9.2	13.1	0.5	1.8	0.0	390
Midlands	87.0	1,159	93.1	45.5	5.1	8.4	16.7	19.3	0.3	4.3	0.2	1,008
Masvingo	80.2	945	89.6	28.7	5.7	12.9	15.1	15.0	0.8	14.0	0.7	758
Harare	75.6	1,742	82.9	65.6	16.2	23.1	22.1	29.5	1.4	0.2	0.4	1,317
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>												
ITN Zone	84.2	3,166	93.8	29.7	5.2	11.0	14.4	19.4	0.7	5.6	0.6	2,665

IRS Zone	84.3	1,871	84.6	30.9	9.0	32.7	19.1	26.3	1.6	4.1	1.4	1,578
Education												
No education	69.2	81	74.7	23.1	2.3	14.8	13.7	15.6	4.4	8.3	2.9	56
Primary	78.0	1,960	86.9	24.8	6.6	16.8	11.7	20.0	1.2	6.9	0.8	1,529
Secondary	82.7	6,774	89.0	43.7	8.6	17.8	17.3	23.0	1.0	3.4	0.7	5,600
More than secondary	95.0	851	90.3	67.1	21.8	29.8	35.5	30.2	3.0	2.2	0.1	808
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	80.1	1,659	90.9	22.1	4.7	14.6	11.5	18.4	0.7	7.6	1.2	1,329
Second	82.9	1,638	89.3	29.8	5.6	16.6	14.9	22.2	0.6	5.8	0.7	1,357
Middle	83.8	1,786	88.8	35.5	6.8	18.8	18.3	24.9	1.5	4.4	0.7	1,496
Fourth	80.3	2,208	88.1	52.7	10.8	19.5	18.5	22.6	1.0	2.4	0.5	1,773
Highest	85.8	2,375	87.0	59.8	16.1	22.5	23.9	25.9	1.9	1.4	0.5	2,037
Malaria Programmatic												
Zones <sup>3</sup>	84.2	5,037	90.4	30.2	6.6	19.1	16.1	22.0	1.0	5.0	0.9	4,243
Total	82.7	9,666	88.6	42.3	9.5	18.8	18.1	23.1	1.2	4.0	0.7	7,993
IRS = indoor residual sprayi	ng.											

<sup>1</sup> Excludes households that are in neither an ITN zone nor an IRS zone.

#### Table 12.15 Malaria susceptibility, severity, and self-efficacy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who express specific perceptions about malaria susceptibility, percentage who express specific perceptions about the severity of malaria, and percentage who express specific perceptions about self-efficacy, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Per	ceived susceptib	oility	Perceived severity			Pe	rceived self-effic	сасу	
Background characteristic	Percentage who disagree that people in the community only get malaria during the rainy season	Percentage who agree that when a child has a fever, they almost always worry it might be malaria	Percentage who perceive that their families and communities are at risk from malaria <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated	Percentage who disagree that only weak children can die from malaria	Percentage who feel that the consequences of malaria are serious <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes	Percentage who are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviors <sup>3</sup>	Number of women
Age										
15-19	28.8	34.3	56.1	42.9	61.3	70.7	79.5	64.7	82.6	1,959
20-24	26.8	41.3	61.1	41.9	60.6	69.3	83.0	68.9	85.1	1,640
25-29	27.0	43.3	63.9	36.0	64.9	70.9	84.9	72.6	87.6	1,477
30-34	29.4	45.3	65.8	33.9	65.1	69.9	85.3	72.3	87.9	1,159
35-39	27.7	51.6	71.0	32.5	66.9	70.9	86.3	73.0	89.2	1,312
40-44	26.3	53.8	71.7	32.6	64.7	69.6	88.2	73.2	89.5	1,220
45-49	28.1	57.5	74.8	33.2	60.1	64.9	87.8	73.0	89.0	899
Living children under age 5										
One or more	25.9	47.4	66.7	35.7	61.9	68.2	86.9	73.5	89.3	4,348
None	29.2	43.3	63.7	38.1	64.3	71.0	82.3	68.1	84.8	5,318
Residence										
Urban	30.1	32.2	55.6	39.6	68.2	74.5	79.5	66.3	82.3	4,391
Rural	25.7	56.0	72.9	34.8	59.1	65.8	88.5	74.0	90.6	5,275
Province										
Bulawayo	41.9	25.8	58.6	43.3	83.9	88.9	84.1	69.4	87.3	498
Manicaland	19.6	56.4	69.6	40.5	61.6	68.3	86.5	77.7	88.1	1,237
Mashonaland Central	19.7	61.8	73.0	31.0	49.9	59.1	88.2	76.9	93.0	777
Mashonaland East	24.6	52.8	69.9	26.8	55.6	60.9	87.0	78.1	88.5	1,085
Mashonaland West	24.5	53.1	69.0	30.6	52.7	60.0	90.7	76.9	92.4	1,320
Matabeleland North	44.2	53.4	80.9	43.4	80.3	83.1	89.5	76.6	90.9	447
Matabeleland South	46.7	23.5	63.0	37.9	78.1	82.4	74.2	67.7	77.7	457
Midlands	35.9	38.0	66.6	42.5	65.2	72.7	82.9	61.7	84.6	1,159
Masvingo	19.5	57.8	67.7	41.9	65.6	74.0	90.7	65.8	92.6	945
Harare	27.2	26.1	48.1	38.3	66.3	71.9	73.8	60.9	77.3	1,742

Malaria Programmatic Zones3										
ITN Zone	26.9	53.5	70.4	35.8	58.9	66.4	88.9	73.1	90.7	3.166
IRS Zone	16.3	67.6	77.3	31.5	56.2	62.2	88.9	76.3	90.8	1,871
Education										
No education	25.7	58.6	74.6	28.0	47.0	51.0	90.2	75.2	90.2	81
Primary	23.9	58.8	74.4	29.8	50.7	57.8	87.2	73.9	89.4	1,960
Secondary	27.9	42.6	63.0	38.4	65.3	72.0	84.0	69.5	86.5	6,774
More than secondary	35.1	32.8	59.1	42.8	77.0	81.4	80.5	70.1	82.8	851
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	22.7	58.5	73.9	35.3	55.4	63.1	90.4	75.6	92.1	1,659
Second	25.3	55.9	72.6	34.6	58.8	65.1	88.6	73.8	90.8	1,638
Middle	27.7	51.1	69.7	34.6	60.4	67.3	86.7	72.1	89.3	1,786
Fourth	28.4	37.8	58.8	35.8	64.8	70.6	82.8	69.6	84.8	2,208
Highest	32.2	30.8	55.9	42.7	72.5	78.6	77.1	64.3	80.4	2,375
Malaria Programmatic										
Zones3	22.9	58.7	72.9	34.2	57.9	64.8	88.9	74.3	90.7	5,037
Total	27.7	45.2	65.0	37.0	63.3	69.7	84.4	70.5	86.8	9,666

IRS = indoor residual spraying

1 Includes women who disagree that people in the community only get malaria during the rainy season, or agree that when a child has a fever they almost always worry it might be malaria

2 Includes women who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated, or disagree that only weak children can die from malaria

3 Includes women who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes, or agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes.

4 Excludes households that are in neither an ITN zone nor an IRS zone.

#### Table 12.16 Attitudes toward malaria-related behaviors and perceptions of community norms

Percentage of women age 15-49 who express specific attitudes regarding malaria-related behaviors, and percentage of women with favorable attitudes toward specific malaria-related behaviors; percentage who express specific perceptions regarding community norms, and percentage who believe the majority of their community currently practice specific malaria-related behaviors, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Attitudes to	wards malaria-relat	ted behaviors	Percep	tions of communit	y norms	
				Percentage who agree that			
	Percentage who	Percentage who		people in the	Percentage who	Percentage who	
	disagree that	when a child has		usually take their	people in the	believe the	
	they do not like	a fever it is best		, children to a	community who	majority of their	
	sleeping under a	to start giving	Percentage who	healthcare	have a mosquito	community	
	mosquito net	them any	have a favorable	provider on the	net usually sleep	currently practice	
	when the	medicine that	attitude toward	same day or the	under a	specific malaria-	
	weather is too	you have at	specific malaria-	day after they	mosquito net	related	Number of
Background characteristic	warm	home	behaviors <sup>1</sup>	develop a fever	every night	behaviors <sup>2</sup>	women
Age							
15-19	40.0	53.7	70.7	59.0	33.3	64.4	1,959
20-24	41.0	61.5	75.7	65.3	38.3	70.2	1,640
25-29	41.2	58.5	73.5	66.2	40.7	71.8	1,477
30-34	41.6	61.7	74.6	68.5	44.8	74.2	1,159
35-39	42.5	64.7	77.3	70.5	39.3	74.4	1,312
40-44	41.5	64.6	76.9	72.6	44.0	76.8	1,220
45-49	41.2	61.3	73.9	71.7	44.2	76.8	899
Living children under age 5							
One or more	41.9	58.7	73.6	69.1	43.3	74.3	4,348
None	40.6	61.5	75.1	64.9	37.0	69.7	5,318
Residence							
Urban	40.2	63.8	76.4	61.4	33.8	65.7	4,391
Rural	42.0	57.4	72.7	71.2	44.9	76.8	5,275
Province							
Bulawayo	38.0	77.1	86.4	46.9	24.7	51.6	498
Manicaland	33.8	63.8	73.4	64.0	36.6	67.9	1,237
Mashonaland Central	43.3	57.0	73.3	78.8	55.6	84.1	777

Mashonaland East	38.8	55.4	69.1	78.9	38.5	81.1	1,085
Mashonaland West	44.1	50.5	70.0	81.1	59.7	84.3	1,320
Matabeleland North	51.8	65.1	80.8	71.3	43.0	80.1	447
Matabeleland South	38.7	60.6	74.6	47.2	13.5	50.6	457
Midlands	47.2	59.0	77.9	56.8	37.7	67.9	1,159
Masvingo	36.4	60.8	72.2	68.7	37.3	74.3	945
Harare	42.2	64.2	76.1	60.2	34.0	64.2	1,742
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>							
ITN Zone	43.2	55.0	72.3	72.6	48.5	78.5	3,166
IRS Zone	37.7	60.0	71.7	73.5	45.9	77.7	1,871
Education							
No education	41.4	48.1	65.7	69.3	49.7	77.8	81
Primary	41.1	52.8	69.2	70.9	48.2	76.2	1,960
Secondary	40.8	60.8	74.7	66.4	38.6	71.5	6,774
More than secondary	44.5	74.7	85.1	59.6	29.5	62.9	851
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	43.2	56.4	72.4	72.2	49.4	79.1	1,659
Second	42.8	54.7	71.1	71.8	46.0	77.5	1,638
Middle	41.5	57.6	72.5	68.6	40.5	73.1	1,786
Fourth	38.8	63.0	75.4	67.2	36.1	70.9	2,208
Highest	40.6	66.3	78.6	57.8	31.9	62.4	2,375
Malaria Programmatic Zones <sup>3</sup>	41.2	56.9	72.1	73.0	47.5	78.2	5,037
Total	41.2	60.3	74.4	66.8	39.8	71.8	9,666

IRS = indoor residual spraying

<sup>1</sup> Includes women who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm, or disagree that when a child has a fever, it is best to start by giving them any medicine they have at home

<sup>2</sup> Includes women who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a healthcare provider on the same day or day after they develop a fever, or agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes households that are in neither an ITN zone nor an IRS zone.

## 13 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS

## Key Findings

- Knowledge of HIV prevention methods: Fifty percent of women and 49% of men age 15-24 have "comprehensive knowledge" about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention.
- Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV: Eighty-six percent of women and 76% of men age 15-49 know that the risk of mother-to child transmission is reduced by a mother taking special drugs.
- Sexual partners and condom use: Two percent of women and 17% of men had more than two partners in the last 12 months. Among respondents who had sex with a non-marital, non cohabitating partner in the past 12 months, 64% of women and 83% of men reported that they used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse with that partner.

Zimbabwe has made significant progress in response to HIV and AIDS, although the country still has one of the highest levels of HIV prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa. As of 2023, an estimated 1.3 million adults and children in the country were living with HIV (MoHCC 2024). According to the UNAIDS Global AIDS Update for 2024, Zimbabwe is one of the countries that have already reduced the number of annual new HIV infections by 75% and is well on track to reach the target of reducing new HIV infections by 90% by 2030.

This chapter presents the prevalence of relevant knowledge, perceptions, and behaviours at the national level and within geographic and socioeconomic subpopulations. This data will be used by the sexually transmitted infection (STI), HIV, and AIDS programme in Zimbabwe to 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 aged 15-24.

## 13.1 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

Antiretroviral medicines, or ARVs, are a powerful tool in the fight against HIV. ARVs are taken by people living with HIV to keep them healthy by preventing the virus from progressing to AIDS. By taking ARVs, individuals living with HIV also greatly reduce the risk of passing the virus on to others. Women living with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and breastfeeding reduce the chances of passing the virus on to their children. In addition, people who are HIV negative can take ARVs to reduce their chances of acquiring HIV. This is called preexposure prophylaxis, or PrEP. Knowledge about and positive attitudes towards these treatment and prevention measures help to promote their use.

Ninety-one percent of women and 88% of men age 15–49 have heard of antiretrovirals (ARVs). Eighty-six percent of women and 76% of men know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced with specific medications (**Figure 13.1** and **Table 13.1**). Overall, 40% of women and 27% of men are aware of PrEP, and among those who know about PrEP, 88% of women and 82% of men approve of its use to prevent HIV. Thirty-one percent of women and 25% of men have heard about PEP.

**Trends:** The percentage of women age 15–49 who know that MTCT can be reduced with special medications increased from 56% in 2005-6 to 91% in 2015 before declining to 86% in 2023–24. Similarly, awareness among men rose from 46%

in 2005-6 to 86% in 2015 but then fell to 76% in 2023–24 (**Figure 13.2**).

#### Figure 13.1 Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission



#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Awareness of ARVs to treat HIV increases with increasing education among women, from 77% among those with no education to 100% among those with more than a secondary education. Among men, ARV awareness is lowest among those with a primary education (79%) and highest among those with more than a secondary education (98%).
- Men aged 50-54 have the highest knowledge of ARVs (98%) as compared to all the age groups in the 15-49 years age band who average 88%.
- Knowledge among women that MTCT can be reduced by taking specific medications also rises with increasing education, from 73% among those with no education to 95% among those with more than a secondary education.





- Among men, awareness rises from 63% among those with primary education to 88% among those with more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of women who have heard of PrEP and PEP is higher among those in urban areas as compared to those in rural areas, at 48% and 40% vs 33% and 24% respectively. Among men, the knowledge of PrEP and PEP is also higher among those in urban areas as compared to those in rural areas (40% vs 17% for PrEP and 38% vs 15% for PEP)

## 13.2 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV prevention and control.

### Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men were asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Eighteen percent of women and 20% of men reported discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (**Table 13.2**).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV decrease with increasing education. Thirty-one
  percent of women with no education and 31% of men with primary education reported
  discriminatory attitudes, as compared with only 6% of women and 7% of men with more than a
  secondary education.
- The percentage of women and men with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV is lowest in Bulawayo, 9% for women and 6% for men. Matabeleland North Province has the highest percentage for both women and men, 26% and 64% respectively.
- Discriminatory attitudes are most pronounced among those in rural areas as compared to those in urban areas, with 21% of women and 24% of men exhibiting such attitudes vs 14% for both women and men in urban areas.

## 13.3 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

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.

Two percent of women age 15–49 reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.3.1**), as compared with 17% of men (**Table 13.3.2**). Furthermore, 14% of women and 31% of men had intercourse with someone who neither was their spouse nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among respondents who had intercourse with someone who neither was their spouse nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey, 64% of women and 83% of men reported using a condom during their most recent intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.3**).Figure 13.3 Sex and condom use with noncohabiting partners

#### *Fi*gure 13.3 Sex and condom use with noncohabiting partners



## Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them is highest among those who were divorced or widowed at 76% and lowest among those who are married or living together at 17%.
- Among provinces, the percentage of men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them is highest in Bulawayo (40%) and lowest in Manicaland (21%)
- Among men, the average number of lifetime sexual partners increases with education from 7 among those with no education to 9 among those with more than secondary education.

## 13.4 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

HIV testing programs diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV negative individuals reduce their risk and remain negative.

## 13.4.1 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Early identification of HIV in pregnant women allows for timely interventions that reduce the risk of transmission during pregnancy, labour and breastfeeding. In Zimbabwe, pregnant women are tested for HIV in ANC, during labour and delivery and in PNC.

**Table 13.4** presents information on HIV testing during antenatal care (ANC) or facility-based deliveries among women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey. Overall testing coverage during antenatal care or delivery is high in Zimbabwe. Eighty-eight percent of pregnant women were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received their results, while 90% were tested during either ANC or labour and received their results. The percentage of pregnant women who were tested during antenatal care and received their results varies by province, ranging from 74% in Manicaland to 94% in Harare.

## 13.4.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

HIV testing programmes diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals reduce risk and

remain negative. Eighty-three percent of women (**Table 13.5.1**) and 71% of men (**Table 13.5.2**) age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV and received the results; 1% of women and men have been tested and did not receive the results. Forty-six percent of women and 33% of men were tested

for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test (**Figure 13.4**).



Twenty-seven percent of women and 18% of men have been tested five to nine times in their lifetimes. Overall, 16% of women and 28% of men have never been tested for HIV (**Table 13.6**).

**Trends:** The percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results increased from 22% in 2005-6 to 83% in 2023-24. Similarly, the percentage of men who have ever been tested for HIV and received

the results increased from 16% in 2005-6 to 71% in 2023–24 (**Figure 13.5**).



#### Patterns by background characteristics

• The percentage of women who have ever been tested for HIV and received their results ranges from 77% in Manicaland to 87% in Mashonaland East.

#### Figure 13.6 HIV testing among women by Province



#### **Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing**

Fifty-one percent of women and 49% of men age 15–49 have ever heard of HIV self-test kits. However, only 15% of women and 13% of men have ever used an HIV self-test kit (**Table 13.7**).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both women and men, self-test kits are more commonly known and used in urban areas than in rural areas. Sixty-four percent of women and 65% of men in urban areas have heard of HIV self-test kits, as compared with 41% of women and 35% of men in rural areas.
- The percentage of respondents who have used HIV self-test kits increases with increasing education, from 8% among women and 6% among men with primary education to 33% among women and 35% among men with more than a secondary education.

## 13.5 DISCLOSURE, SHAME, AND STIGMA AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Internalized and experienced stigma adversely impact the physical and mental health and well-being of people living with HIV and are structural drivers of the HIV epidemic. In the Zimbabwe DHS, respondents who had ever been tested for HIV were asked to report the result of their most recent test. Those who reported having a positive test result were asked a series of questions about their experience living with HIV,

including a question on internalized stigma and questions on experience of stigma in community and health care settings. An indicator reflecting experience of stigma in a community setting was calculated from the three questions included on this topic.

All of these indicators are based on the population of people who were aware that they had HIV and who chose to disclose their positive HIV status during the interview. It is important to keep in mind that this group may exclude some respondents who know they have HIV, and results should be interpreted with caution.

# Stigma and discrimination experienced in community settings in the last 12 months among people living with HIV

Women and men living with HIV who agreed that they experienced one or more of the following in the last 12 months because of their HIV status: (1) people talked badly about them, (2) someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission, or (3) they were verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status.

*Sample:* Women and men age 15–49 who reported being HIV positive

Eighty percent of women (**Table 13.8.1**) and 77% of men (**Table 13.8.2**) age 15–49 who reported being HIV positive have disclosed their HIV status to someone. Thirty-six percent of women and 31% of men feel ashamed of their HIV status.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of people who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both women and men (83% vs 79% for women and 82% vs 74% for men).
- There are some geographical variations in HIV disclosure among women from 75% in Mashonaland Central to 87% in Bulawayo.

## Figure 13.7 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV



### 13.6 MALE CIRCUMCISION

#### Traditional circumcision

A cut, partial removal, or complete removal of the foreskin by a traditional practitioner, family member, or friend for religious, health, or cultural reasons. Can be performed at any age. **Medical circumcision** 

Complete removal of the foreskin by a health care worker. Can be performed at any age. **Sample:** Men age 15–49

All men were asked whether they were circumcised. If they said they were circumcised, they were asked both whether they had been traditionally circumcised and whether they had been medically circumcised, as well as the age at which each procedure had occurred. In some settings, traditional circumcision may leave enough of the foreskin intact that it is possible to perform a medical circumcision afterward, making it possible for a man to have been circumcised both traditionally and medically. Overall, 29% of men age 15-49 are traditionally or medically circumcised in Zimbabwe (26% medically, 2% traditionally, and less than 1% circumcised without knowing type) (**Table 13.9**).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Medical male circumcision is highest in Bulawayo (51%) and lowest in Mashonaland Central (20%).
- By age, medical male circumcision is highest among men age 15-19, 41% of whom are circumcised. This percentage declines with increasing age, to 11% among men age 35 to 49.
- There is no major difference in the percentage of men circumcised by residence with 27% in urban areas versus 26% in rural areas.

#### Figure 13.8 Male circumcision by age and type



#### 13.7 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

#### Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a badsmelling, 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 who have ever had sex

In the 2023-24 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 of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey (3% and 4%,

respectively) (**Table 13.10**). Eleven percent of women and 5% of men who ever had sexual intercourse reported having an abnormal genital discharge, a genital sore, or ulcer. Divorced/separated/widowed women and men are more likely to report having an STI (3% and 9%, respectively) with the ages 20-24 reporting having a higher STI infection compared with other age groups.

## 13.8 KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge among young people age 15–24 and also assesses the extent to which young people engage in behaviors that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

## 13.8.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention

## **Knowledge about HIV prevention**

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 two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15–24

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviors.

The 2023–24 ZDHS collected information on HIV knowledge and attitudes from women and men age 15–24. Half of young women (50%) (**Figure 13.8** and **Table 13.11.1**) and men (49%) (**Figure 13.8** and **able 13.11.2**) have knowledge about HIV prevention.

## Figure 13.9 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people



## Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of HIV prevention is lowest among women in Matabeleland North (39%) and among men in Matabeleland South (25%). Levels of knowledge increase with increasing education and generally increase with increasing household wealth.
- Urban young people are more likely than rural young people to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS .

## 13.8.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

Five percent of women age 15-24 have had sex before age 15, and 43% of women age 18-24 have had sex before age 18. Among men, sexual initiation occurs later; 3% of men age 15-24 have had sex before age 15, and 30% of men age 18-24 have had sex before age 18 (**Table 13.12**).

**Trends:** The percentage of young women and men age 15-19 who had sex by age 15 has remained fairly stable especially for women across the past four ZDHS surveys, varying between 4% and 5% for women and 3% and 6% for men. The percentage of young women and men age 18-19 who had sex by age 18 has changed significantly for women, and very little for men over time. This varied between 37% and 43% for women and 28% and 30% 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.
- Age at first sexual intercourse varies considerably by educational level among young women, but less so among young men: 72% of women age 18-24 with primary education had sexual intercourse before the age of 18, compared with 6% of women with more than a secondary education. Among men, in contrast, the differences observed by education level are less pronounced.

## 13.8.3 Premarital Sex

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, 78% of young women and 57% of young men have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 13.13**). There is little variation by urban or rural residence.

## 13.8.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Two percent of young women and 12 percent of young men report having multiple sexual partners in the 12 months before the survey (**Tables 13.14.1 and 13.14.2**). Among respondents with multiple partners in the past 12 months, 59 percent of young women and 73 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, 13 percent of young women and 33 percent of young men had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner. Condom use with non-marital, non-cohabitating partners is higher among young men than young women—82 percent of young men used a condom at last sex with this type of partner, compared with 57 percent of young women.

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 (53 percent versus 82 percent). Condom use at last sexual intercourse is more common among young women and men in urban areas (62 percent and 88 percent, respectively) than among those in rural areas (52 percent and 79 percent, respectively). Condom use at last sexual intercourse generally increases with age and education.

## 13.8.5 Recent HIV Testing

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because 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,58 percent of young women and 37 percent of young men have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the test, (**Table 13.15**).

**Trends:** Coverage of HIV testing services among young people has not improved 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 decreased from 63 percent in the 2015 ZDHS to 58 percent in the 2023/24 ZDHS. Among men, this figure decreased from 39 percent to 37 percent.

## 13.9 HIV PREVENTION CASCADES

High levels of use of at least one effective method of primary HIV prevention by sexually-active individuals are needed to reduce new HIV infections in Zimbabwe. Information on levels of use of these methods - and on the barriers that people at risk of HIV infection most often encounter - is needed for programs to be implemented that have the greatest impact in reducing new infections.

The Harare HIV prevention cascade<sup>[1,2]</sup> is a concise way of providing this information. In the tables presented in this section, each row shows the cascade for the socio-demographic population group described in the background characteristics column on the left-hand side of the table (i.e. by age-group, marital status etc.). The right-hand column shows the number of individuals within this population group who are currently HIV negative, have been sexually-active in the last 12 months, and potentially are at risk of acquiring HIV infection (i.e. who could benefit from using a prevention method).

The HIV prevention cascade itself has three steps - shown in three columns in the tables here. The first column on the left shows the percentage of these individuals who are motivated (i.e. would like) to use the method. Therefore, for each population group (row), the difference between 100% and the per cent shown in this column is the per cent of this group who are not using the method because they are not motivated to use it (e.g. because they don't feel at risk or haven't heard about it)<sup>[1]</sup>. The second column shows the percentage of the population group who are motivated to use the method and also believe that they can access it. The difference between the percentages in the first two columns therefore indicates the per cent of the population group who are not using the method because they don't think they can access it (e.g. due to high cost, stigmatising staff attitudes or limited opening hours). The third and final step shows the percentage of the population group who are actually using the method. The difference between the percentages in these last two columns indicates the per cent of the group who would like to use the method and can access it but are not using it because they lack the ability to do so (e.g. due to partner opposition or lack of practical skills to use it).

Tables in this section present the HIV prevention cascades in turn for the three main HIV prevention methods available currently in Zimbabwe – male condoms, PrEP and VMMC (for men). Female condoms are also available but uptake is low. The final two tables in this section present the HIV combination prevention cascade which summarises the situation for use of at least one of these three HIV prevention methods in single tables for women and for men.

## 13.9.1 Male Condom HIV Prevention Cascade for Women

*Figure 13.10* and **Table 13.16** present the male condom HIV prevention cascade for HIV negative women with one or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. Overall, sexually-active women's use of male condoms is low, 12.8%, with 23.9% motivated to use condoms, and 20.6% motivated and having access to condoms but lacking ability to use the method. Current use of male condoms and all steps in the

cascade are much higher for never married and divorced/separated/widowed women than for married women, reflecting the low acceptability in Zimbabwe of condom use for HIV prevention within marital relationships. However, close to half of sexually-active never married and divorced/separated/widowed women are not using male condoms.





For both groups, the largest gap in the cascade is in motivation to use condoms. Barriers to motivation such as lack of HIV risk perception and unhelpful gender norms may need to be addressed to increase condom use in these groups<sup>[3]</sup>. Motivation levels are slightly higher in women engaging in transactional sex and in those with multiple partners but use is lower due to larger gaps in access and ability to use condoms. These gaps may reflect concerns about confidentiality breaches and stigmatisation (for access to condoms) and partner resistance and limited social skills (for ability to use condoms).

## 13.9.2 Male Condom HIV Prevention Cascade for Men

**Figure 13.10** and **Table 13.17** present the male condom HIV prevention cascade for HIV negative men who reported 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. For those aged 15-49 years, motivation to use condoms was high (88%) and 86% reported being motivated and able to access condoms. However, the gap between being motivated to use condoms and having access to them, on the one hand, and actually using condoms, on the other hand, was large (43.0%; 78.1% minus 35.1%). This gap is extremely large in married men (reflecting low condom use with wives) but is still the biggest gap in the condom cascade for never married men (15.4%) and divorced/separated/widowed men (28.4%). Therefore to increase men's use of condoms for HIV prevention in Zimbabwe, programs will need to increase men's ability to use condoms – e.g. by increasing their social and practical skills to use condoms<sup>[3]</sup>.

## 13.19.3 PrEP HIV Prevention Cascade for Women

**Figure 13.11** and **Table 13.18** present the PrEP HIV prevention cascade for HIV negative women with one or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. PrEP had only recently been introduced for use within the general population in Zimbabwe in 2023/24 and overall reported use is very low (1.0%). Use is somewhat higher in women engaging in transactional sex (8.7%) and in those with multiple sexual partners (6.9%); but, even in these groups, there are large gaps between all steps in the PrEP cascade.

Figure 13.11 PrEP HIV Prevention



## 13.19.4 PrEP HIV Prevention Cascade for Men

**Figure 13.11** and Table **13.19** present the PrEP HIV prevention cascade for HIV negative men with 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. As for sexually-active women, use of PrEP was very low (0.7%) for men in the population as a whole in Zimbabwe in 2023/24. For men, it was also low in the key populations identified in the survey. Reported PrEP use was slightly higher in men in Mashonaland Central (3.5%) and in divorced/separated/widowed men (2.5%).

## 13.19.5 VMMC HIV Prevention Cascade for Men

**Table 13.20** presents the VMMC HIV prevention cascade for HIV negative men with 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. Overall, 27% of these men aged 15-49 years in Zimbabwe had received VMMC with similar levels recorded for those with casual/non-regular partners (27.6%) and STIs (26.2%). The percentage with VMMC declines from 48% in 15-24 year-olds to 7% in 40-49 year-olds. The largest barrier to increasing VMMC coverage is lack of motivation to take it up (59.6%; 100% minus 40.4%). Motivation and uptake of VMMC are highest in Bulawayo and Matabeleland South and lowest in Mashonaland West. Factors that can contribute to lack of motivation to have VMMC include low personal HIV risk perception and fear of pain and loss of sexual pleasure.

### 13.19.6 HIV Combination Prevention Cascade for Women

Table 13.21 and Figure 13.13 present the HIV combination prevention cascade for male condom or PrEP use in HIV negative women in Zimbabwe with one or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. Overall, 13% of sexually-active women are using at least one of these methods of HIV prevention. Use of a method is higher in never married women and in key populations but more than half of those in key populations are not protected from HIV. The main barrier in the HIV combination prevention cascade for women in key populations is low capability to use a method when motivated and having access. Ongoing programs in Zimbabwe to expand and strengthen PrEP services could help to reduce this gap in the HIV combination prevention cascade which most likely currently reflects male partner resistance to using condoms.



## Figure 13.13 HIV combination Prevention cascade

### 13.19.7 HIV Combination Prevention Cascade for Men

**Table 13.22** and **Table 13.13** present the HIV combination prevention cascade for male condom, VMMC or PrEP use in HIV negative men in Zimbabwe with one or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. Close to half (49.8%) of these men, who are at higher risk of acquiring HIV infection, are using an HIV prevention method. The gaps in the HIV combination prevention cascade due to lack of motivation (6.6%; 100% minus 93.4%).

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#### Table 13.1 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV, percentage who know that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs, and percentage who have heard of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of PrEP, percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Pe	ercentage who know th	ld:				
Background haracteristic	Percentage who had heard of ARVs that treat HIV	Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Percentage who have heard of PrEP	Percentage who have heard of PEP	Number of respondents	Percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV	Number of respondents who have heard of PrEP
			WOMEN				
Age							
15-24	81.3	77.8	31.4	23.4	3,599	84.4	1,130
15-19	75.3	72.0	22.5	17.4	1,959	82.8	440
20-24	88.6	84.9	42.1	30.7	1,640	85.4	690
25-29	94.7	87.4	45.9	34.4	1,477	88.7	678
30-39	95.8	90.6	47.8	38.6	2,471	88.3	1,181
40-49	96.8	92.5	41.4	34.2	2,119	89.9	876
Marital status							
Never married	81.6	75.5	33.2	28.0	2,257	83.3	748
Ever had sex	87.7	81.7	54.0	41.0	639	84.0	345
Never had sex	79.1	73.0	24.9	22.8	1,618	82.7	403
Married/Living together	92.7	88.7	40.6	31.4	5,957	88.4	2,420
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	95.2	89.6	48.0	36.5	1,452	89.3	696
Residence							
Urban	94.6	88.7	48.3	40.5	4,391	87.5	2,122
Rural	87.1	83.4	33.0	23.8	5,275	87.7	1,743
Education							
No education	76.6	73.3	35.7	25.6	81	(93.4)	29
Primary	84.6	80.0	29.7	20.0	1,960	<b>`89.9</b>	582
Secondary	91.2	86.4	38.5	29.7	6,774	87.0	2,610
More than secondary	99.5	95.2	75.7	71.6	851	87.8	644
Total 15-49	90.5	85.8	40.0	31.4	9,666	87.6	3,865

			MEN				
Age							
15-24	76.5	62.3	17.9	16.0	1,646	71.8	295
15-19	68.3	54.4	12.9	10.5	975	75.9	126
20-24	88.4	73.8	25.2	23.9	671	68.7	169
25-29	95.4	80.6	33.8	30.4	558	82.8	189
30-39	97.1	85.1	33.3	29.8	875	85.7	291
40-49	97.2	90.1	34.2	32.7	829	85.8	283
Marital status							
Never married	78.7	62.7	20.6	19.5	1,754	75.4	362
Ever had sex	86.2	69.3	29.1	28.1	894	76.9	260
Never had sex	71.0	55.9	11.9	10.5	860	71.7	102
Married/Living together	96.2	87.4	31.9	28.5	1,882	84.8	601
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	93.6	81.6	34.9	31.3	271	82.0	95
Residence							
Urban	93.7	77.7	40.1	38.0	1,682	79.7	675
Rural	84.0	74.5	17.2	14.6	2,226	84.2	383
Education							
No education	*	*	*	*	23	*	1
Primary	79.3	63.4	9.8	7.5	769	91.3	75
Secondary	89.6	77.8	27.2	24.1	2,740	80.2	744
More than secondary	98.3	88.4	63.2	64.8	376	81.6	238
Total 15-49	88.2	75.9	27.1	24.7	3,907	81.3	1,058
50-54	97.5	86.8	29.8	28.7	278	86.7	83
Total 15-54	88.8	76.6	27.3	24.9	4,185	81.7	1,141

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 13.2 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 2023-24

		Wo	men		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 has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>1</sup>	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 has HIV	Percentage with discriminator y attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>1</sup>	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	negative				negative				
Age									
15-24	7.7	23.0	24.7	3,599	14.1	24.3	28.7	1,646	
15-19	10.6	28.2	30.3	1,959	17.9	29.3	34.0	975	
20-24	4.1	16.7	18.0	1,640	8.6	17.0	20.9	671	
25-29	3.7	15.7	17.2	1,477	7.3	14.8	18.6	558	
30-39	3.6	12.3	13.4	2,471	7.1	7.4	11.8	875	
40-49	4.0	11.4	12.6	2,119	5.4	8.4	12.3	829	
Marital status									
Never married	8.5	22.7	24.7	2,257	13.5	22.4	27.0	1,754	
Ever had sex	7.2	17.2	19.5	639	11.2	17.2	22.7	894	
Never had sex	9.1	24.8	26.7	1,618	15.9	27.9	31.5	860	
Married/Living together Divorced/Separated/Widow	4.2	14.9	16.2	5,957	6.1	9.8	13.5	1,882	
ed	4.2	14.1	15.2	1,452	10.1	14.1	19.3	271	
Residence									
Urban	3.8	13.0	14.2	4,391	5.0	12.3	14.4	1,682	

Rural	6.4	19.6	21.2	5,275	13.3	18.4	24.2	2,226
Province								
Bulawayo	1.4	8.5	8.9	498	2.4	5.2	5.8	179
Manicaland	4.5	19.2	20.1	1,237	11.3	19.4	21.1	460
Mashonaland Central	4.9	20.6	21.7	777	4.6	17.4	18.7	330
Mashonaland East	3.2	15.7	16.6	1,085	4.0	8.4	10.1	449
Mashonaland West	4.4	17.1	18.2	1,320	5.1	16.1	17.0	576
Matabeleland North	11.4	22.7	26.1	447	60.7	12.1	63.7	192
Matabeleland South	9.0	19.5	21.5	457	22.9	25.6	34.5	204
Midlands	5.2	17.1	18.5	1,159	12.8	20.9	23.6	476
Masvingo	8.7	17.6	20.4	945	2.6	8.0	9.1	347
Harare	4.4	12.3	13.7	1,742	4.2	18.4	19.0	694
Education								
No education	11.5	25.6	30.6	81	*	*	*	23
Primary	8.8	23.0	24.8	1,960	18.3	24.1	31.3	769
Secondary	4.6	16.1	17.5	6,774	8.2	14.8	18.4	2,740
More than secondary	1.4	4.7	5.5	851	2.3	5.0	7.1	376
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.6	24.1	26.0	1,659	14.5	22.1	28.0	629
Second	5.2	19.5	20.9	1,638	12.5	17.7	24.0	708
Middle	6.1	16.6	17.9	1,786	11.9	17.9	22.6	802
Fourth	4.3	14.7	15.8	2,208	6.8	14.7	17.5	915
Highest	3.1	11.1	12.6	2,375	5.0	8.7	10.9	853
Total 15-49	5.2	16.6	18.0	9,666	9.7	15.8	20.0	3,907
50-54	na	na	na	na	4.5	6.6	9.4	278
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	9.4	15.2	19.3	4,185

na = Not applicable

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

<sup>1</sup> Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

#### Table 13.3.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, 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 2023-24

		All women		Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women who h in the last 12 r person who wa husband nor liv	ad intercourse nonths with a is neither their ved with them	Women who ever had sexual intercourse <sup>1</sup>	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percent- age who reported using a condom during last sexual inter- course with such a partner	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
<b>A</b> <i>g</i> <sub>0</sub>									
15-24	1 0	12.2	3 500	58 7	70	56 7	171	1 0	2 0/17
15-24	0.8	83	1 959	*	16	47.9	163	1.5	629
20-24	3 3	18.9	1 640	(58.0)	54	61 3	311	2.4	1 419
25-29	4.5	18.0	1.477	60.8	66	70.2	265	2.8	1.418
30-39	2.7	13.5	2,471	57.0	67	63.0	333	2.5	2,446
40-49	1.6	11.1	2,119	(71.4)	33	72.2	234	2.3	2,111
Marital status									
Never married	1.9	20.5	2,257	(69.8)	43	57.7	462	2.7	637
Married or living together	0.9	1.2	5,957	22.2	57	71.4	72	1.8	5,945
Divorced/separated/widowed	9.4	53.3	1,452	73.7	136	66.7	773	4.4	1,441

Residence									
Urban	2.9	15.6	4,391	70.1	128	65.7	685	2.6	3,486
Rural	2.0	11.8	5,275	49.3	107	61.7	622	2.1	4,537
Province									
Bulawayo	1.8	25.6	498	*	9	56.1	128	2.9	381
Manicaland	2.0	9.6	1,237	*	24	66.8	119	2.0	1,022
Mashonaland Central	1.5	8.9	777	*	12	71.3	69	1.9	684
Mashonaland East	1.5	10.9	1,085	*	16	64.6	118	2.2	901
Mashonaland West	2.4	11.2	1,320	(54.7)	31	68.8	148	2.0	1,117
Matabeleland North	2.9	20.8	447	*	13	57.6	93	2.7	390
Matabeleland South	1.5	28.6	457	*	7	52.0	131	3.0	395
Midlands	4.8	13.4	1,159	62.4	56	71.4	155	3.3	977
Masvingo	1.7	10.8	945	*	16	68.9	102	1.8	772
Harare	3.0	14.1	1,742	(71.9)	52	62.7	245	2.3	1,385
Education									
No education	0.0	8.1	81	*	0	*	7	2.1	75
Primary	2.6	11.8	1,960	(59.4)	51	67.0	232	2.7	1,837
Secondary	2.5	13.5	6,774	61.5	168	63.3	916	2.2	5,376
More than secondary	1.9	17.8	851	*	16	61.5	152	2.1	735
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.7	9.0	1,659	(47.5)	28	61.1	150	2.0	1,468
Second	2.5	13.2	1,638	(51.8)	41	67.1	216	2.2	1,428
Middle	2.4	12.9	1,786	(55.4)	43	64.7	231	2.3	1,506
Fourth	3.0	15.6	2,208	71.5	65	63.7	343	2.8	1,845
Highest	2.4	15.4	2,375	64.7	58	62.5	366	2.4	1,776
Total 15-49	2.4	13.5	9,666	60.6	236	63.8	1,307	2.3	8,023

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. <sup>1</sup> Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

#### Table 13.3.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, 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 2023-24

		All men		Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse <sup>1</sup>	
Background characteristic	Percent- age who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percent- age who reported using a condom during last sexual inter- course	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15-24	12.0	33.1	1,646	72.5	198	82.4	545	5.0	813
15-19	4.7	20.6	975	73.7	46	76.8	201	3.4	259
20-24	22.6	51.4	671	72.1	151	85.8	345	5.7	554
25-29	23.3	44.1	558	42.5	130	81.2	246	8.4	521
30-39	22.9	30.0	875	32.7	201	82.2	262	8.3	840
40-49	17.0	20.2	829	22.5	141	87.4	167	9.1	799
Marital status									
Never married	13.1	39.9	1,754	81.5	231	82.6	700	5.3	882
Married or living together	18.9	16.8	1,882	12.9	355	85.9	316	8.0	1,828
Divorced/separated/widowed	30.8	75.5	271	74.2	83	78.7	204	12.9	262
Type of union									
In polygynous union	70.3	19.1	89	5.5	63	*	17	12.1	85
In non-polygynous union	16.3	16.7	1,793	14.5	292	86.7	299	7.8	1,743
Not currently in union	15.5	44.7	2,025	79.6	314	81.8	904	7.1	1,145
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Residence									
Urban	17.1	32.2	1,682	48.1	288	83.9	542	8.4	1,317
Rural	17.1	30.5	2,226	41.2	381	81.9	679	7.0	1,656
Province									
Bulawayo	23.4	40.3	179	53.9	42	77.8	72	9.8	138
Manicaland	11.9	20.5	460	(37.2)	55	86.1	94	5.8	317
Mashonaland Central	17.8	28.2	330	24.3	59	86.3	93	7.9	264
Mashonaland East	13.8	27.8	449	62.2	62	89.6	125	6.8	310
Mashonaland West	16.6	31.4	576	32.9	96	82.8	181	6.9	462
Matabeleland North	32.5	46.9	192	46.3	62	74.6	90	8.0	161
Matabeleland South	23.2	46.8	204	43.4	47	72.3	95	7.5	164
Midlands	25.7	37.9	476	48.9	122	84.3	181	9.3	353
Masvingo	11.5	26.9	347	(42.6)	40	84.0	93	5.8	251
Harare	12.2	28.2	694	(50.2)	85	84.2	196	8.7	554
Education									
No education	*	*	23	*	2	*	5	*	17
Primary	16.3	31.0	769	30.0	125	73.0	238	6.9	603
Secondary	17.3	31.3	2,740	46.8	474	84.6	857	7.6	2,008
More than secondary	18.1	32.0	376	51.8	68	88.8	120	9.0	345
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	14.4	25.6	629	29.7	90	80.4	161	7.0	488
Second	20.1	33.5	708	45.7	142	79.6	237	7.7	533
Middle	17.4	31.2	802	38.5	139	83.3	251	6.6	580
Fourth	15.9	32.3	915	50.8	145	84.3	295	7.3	728
Highest	17.8	32.4	853	50.3	152	85.0	277	9.4	645
Total 15-49	17.1	31.2	3,907	44.2	669	82.8	1,221	7.6	2,973
50-54	10.9	11.3	278	(30.5)	30	(76.4)	31	6.6	268
Total 15-54	16.7	29.9	4,185	43.6	699	82.7	1,252	7.5	3,240

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.

<sup>1</sup> Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

# Table 13.4 Pregnant women tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labor for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage wh for HIV during and v	o were tested antenatal care who:	Percentage w test during ANG wh	ho had an HIV C or labour and o: <sup>1</sup>		
Background characteristic	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	Number of women who gave birth in the last two years <sup>2</sup>	
A.c.						
15_2/	88.2	15	80.0	1 1	003	
15-10	00.2	1.5	92.5	1.1	265	
20-24	86.9	2. <del>4</del> 1 1	88.7	0.8	638	
25-29	90.3	0.2	91.4	0.0	510	
30-39	86.4	0.4	87.8	0.0	626	
40-49	84.6	1.3	89.7	0.0	119	
Marital status						
Never married	91.5	0.9	93.7	0.9	123	
Married or living together	87.4	0.8	89.1	0.4	1,835	
Divorced/separated/widowed	91.3	1.5	92.0	1.5	200	
Residence						
Urban	92.0	0.6	94.8	0.1	787	
Rural	85.7	1.1	86.6	0.8	1,371	
Province						
Bulawayo	90.2	0.0	97.2	0.0	75	
Manicaland	74.1	1.7	75.4	0.9	310	
Mashonaland Central	89.5	1.1	90.3	1.1	227	
Mashonaland East	87.6	0.5	89.9	0.0	250	
Mashonaland West	88.3	1.6	90.0	0.8	313	

Matabeleland North	88.8	1.2	90.2	1.2	96
Matabeleland South	89.8	0.0	90.6	0.0	105
Midlands	91.5	0.8	91.9	0.8	277
Masvingo	91.5	0.0	92.2	0.0	190
Harare	94.1	0.5	96.5	0.0	315
Education					
No education	*	*	*	*	18
Primary	77.9	1.5	79.2	1.0	505
Secondary	90.7	0.7	92.4	0.3	1,502
More than secondary	97.3	0.0	98.7	0.0	134
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	80.5	1.2	81.3	1.0	530
Second	85.9	1.1	86.3	0.8	411
Middle	90.5	0.7	92.8	0.4	417
Fourth	92.0	0.5	93.7	0.2	475
Highest	93.9	0.9	97.2	0.0	325
Total 15-49	88.0	0.9	89.6	0.5	2,158

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

<sup>1</sup> Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labor only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.

<sup>2</sup> Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the last two years.

#### Table 13.5.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

	Percent distributior whether they re	n of women by te ceived the results	sting status and by s of the last test				
Background characteristic	Ever tested and	Ever tested, did not receive	Never tested <sup>1</sup>	Total	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the Percentage ever results of the Num		
		results	Herei testeu	- Otal	tested		Wonnen
Age							
15-24	62.2	1.1	36.7	100.0	63.3	37.8	3,599
	41.3	1.4	57.2	100.0	42.8	24.0	1.959
20-24	87.1	0.8	12.1	100.0	87.9	54.3	1,640
25-29	95.5	0.4	4.1	100.0	95.9	55.7	1,477
30-39	96.3	0.4	3.2	100.0	96.8	55.1	2,471
40-49	95.3	0.3	4.4	100.0	95.6	44.2	2,119
Marital status							
Never married	44.6	1.2	54.2	100.0	45.8	24.5	2,257
Ever had sex	80.6	1.2	18.2	100.0	81.8	53.7	639
Never had sex	30.3	1.3	68.4	100.0	31.6	13.0	1,618
Married/Living together	94.7	0.5	4.8	100.0	95.2	52.7	5,957
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	96.3	0.6	3.1	100.0	96.9	54.6	1,452
Residence							
Urban	82.9	0.6	16.5	100.0	83.5	45.7	4,391
Rural	83.6	0.7	15.7	100.0	84.3	47.0	5,275
Province							
Bulawayo	81.5	0.1	18.4	100.0	81.6	46.8	498
Manicaland	76.8	0.8	22.4	100.0	77.6	44.3	1,237

Percent distribution of women by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Mashonaland Central	86.0	0.8	13.2	100.0	86.8	48.4	777
Mashonaland East	86.9	0.7	12.4	100.0	87.6	48.3	1,085
Mashonaland West	84.3	0.3	15.5	100.0	84.5	47.6	1,320
Matabeleland North	86.2	0.9	13.0	100.0	87.0	47.0	447
Matabeleland South	85.1	0.5	14.4	100.0	85.6	46.9	457
Midlands	85.5	0.7	13.9	100.0	86.1	46.5	1,159
Masvingo	81.8	0.7	17.5	100.0	82.5	45.6	945
Harare	82.2	0.9	16.9	100.0	83.1	44.9	1,742
Education							
No education	79.7	2.7	17.6	100.0	82.4	45.3	81
Primary	85.5	0.9	13.6	100.0	86.4	44.3	1,960
Secondary	81.6	0.6	17.8	100.0	82.2	46.2	6,774
More than secondary	91.6	0.4	7.9	100.0	92.1	53.1	851
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	81.2	0.7	18.1	100.0	81.9	43.7	1,659
Second	84.9	0.5	14.6	100.0	85.4	48.2	1,638
Middle	84.6	1.1	14.3	100.0	85.7	48.7	1,786
Fourth	85.9	0.4	13.7	100.0	86.3	48.2	2,208
Highest	80.1	0.7	19.2	100.0	80.8	43.6	2,375
Total 15-49	83.3	0.7	16.1	100.0	83.9	46.4	9,666

<sup>1</sup> Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

# Table 13.5.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

	Percent distributio whether they rea			Percentage who have been tested for HIV in			
Background characteristic	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested <sup>1</sup>	Total	Percentage ever tested	the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age							
15-24	45.7	1.4	52.9	100.0	47.1	19.6	1,646
15-19	27.7	1.3	71.0	100.0	29.0	9.9	975
20-24	71.9	1.5	26.6	100.0	73.4	33.8	671
25-29	88.2	0.8	11.0	100.0	89.0	45.4	558
30-39	90.2	0.6	9.2	100.0	90.8	42.7	875
40-49	91.3	0.5	8.2	100.0	91.8	39.2	829
Marital status							
Never married	47.4	1.3	51.4	100.0	48.6	19.7	1,754
Ever had sex	67.7	1.6	30.7	100.0	69.3	32.8	894
Never had sex	26.2	0.9	72.8	100.0	27.2	6.1	860
Married/Living together	91.5	0.7	7.9	100.0	92.1	43.9	1,882
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	87.7	0.6	11.8	100.0	88.2	37.9	271
Residence							
Urban	75.5	0.6	23.9	100.0	76.1	32.6	1,682
Rural	68.3	1.2	30.6	100.0	69.4	32.6	2,226
Province							
Bulawayo	75.8	0.6	23.6	100.0	76.4	27.7	179
Manicaland	63.6	0.5	35.9	100.0	64.1	29.3	460
Mashonaland Central	72.6	1.7	25.8	100.0	74.2	33.1	330
Mashonaland East	71.1	0.0	28.9	100.0	71.1	29.6	449
Mashonaland West	75.8	0.2	24.0	100.0	76.0	31.9	576
Matabeleland North	79.0	0.3	20.7	100.0	79.3	38.7	192

Percent distribution of men by HIV 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 last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Matabeleland South	60.4	4.1	35.5	100.0	64.5	32.3	204
Midlands	68.6	2.0	29.5	100.0	70.5	33.5	476
Masvingo	68.3	0.8	30.9	100.0	69.1	36.2	347
Harare	76.0	0.8	23.2	100.0	76.8	34.4	694
Education							
No education	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	23
Primary	64.4	2.1	33.5	100.0	66.5	29.7	769
Secondary	70.9	0.7	28.3	100.0	71.7	32.0	2,740
More than secondary	89.3	0.1	10.6	100.0	89.4	43.8	376
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	68.8	2.0	29.2	100.0	70.8	30.8	629
Second	68.8	0.7	30.5	100.0	69.5	32.1	708
Middle	67.9	1.6	30.5	100.0	69.5	31.1	802
Fourth	77.1	0.1	22.8	100.0	77.2	38.6	915
Highest	72.6	0.6	26.8	100.0	73.2	29.4	853
Total 15-49	71.4	0.9	27.7	100.0	72.3	32.6	3,907
50-54	86.6	2.4	11.0	100.0	89.0	38.1	278
Total 15-54	72.4	1.0	26.6	100.0	73.4	33.0	4,185

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. <sup>1</sup> Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

# Table 13.6 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime

	Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime												
Age	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-19	20+	Never tested	Total	Number of respondents			
	WOMEN												
15-24	12.9	10.8	11.3	7.5	14.2	5.5	1.2	36.7	100.0	3,599			
15-19	16.1	9.1	6.7	3.7	4.9	1.6	0.6	57.2	100.0	1,959			
20-24	9.1	12.8	16.8	12.1	25.3	10.1	1.8	12.1	100.0	1,640			
25-29	4.3	6.4	10.9	11.8	35.6	21.6	5.4	4.1	100.0	1,477			
30-39	2.6	4.0	9.6	10.2	35.9	27.7	6.9	3.2	100.0	2,471			
40-49	4.9	5.9	10.9	8.2	34.4	23.1	8.2	4.4	100.0	2,119			
Total 15-49	7.2	7.3	10.7	9.0	27.4	17.5	4.8	16.1	100.0	9,666			
				М	EN								
15-24	21.1	8.2	7.2	2.5	6.3	1.4	0.3	52.9	100.0	1,646			
15-19	19.4	5.0	1.9	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.0	71.0	100.0	975			
20-24	23.7	12.9	14.9	5.4	12.9	2.9	0.7	26.6	100.0	671			
25-29	11.4	16.6	18.2	9.0	21.0	11.5	1.2	11.0	100.0	558			
30-39	7.2	13.4	15.7	11.6	26.6	12.6	3.6	9.2	100.0	875			
40-49	8.4	10.8	14.8	8.9	27.7	14.7	6.5	8.2	100.0	829			
Total 15-49	14.0	11.1	12.3	6.9	17.5	8.2	2.5	27.7	100.0	3,907			
50-54	9.7	10.2	16.5	6.6	25.8	14.1	6.2	11.0	100.0	278			
Total 15-54	13.7	11.1	12.6	6.8	18.0	8.6	2.7	26.6	100.0	4,185			

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by number of times tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Zimbabwe 2023-24

# Table 13.7 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have ever heard of HIV self test kits, and percentage who have ever
used an HIV self test kit, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Ever heard of HIV self	Women Ever used an HIV self	Number of	Ever heard of HIV self	Men Ever used an HIV self	Number
Background characteristic	test kits	test kit	women	test kits	test kit	of men
15-19	32.6	4.2	1,959	20.6	3.4	975
20-24	55.2	18.2	1,640	53.0	12.9	671
25-29	63.3	23.8	1,477	57.5	21.5	558
30-34	60.3	20.8	1,159	59.3	20.2	438
35-39	56.5	17.3	1,312	58.5	17.2	437
40-44	50.9	13.7	1,220	60.6	16.3	462
45-49	45.1	9.9	899	53.3	13.0	367
Residence						
Urban	63.6	18.7	4,391	64.8	19.2	1,682
Rural	40.8	12.1	5,275	35.0	9.1	2,226
Education						
No education	28.6	13.4	81	*	*	23
Primary	31.6	8.0	1 960	23.9	63	769
Secondary	52.6	14.9	6.774	49.1	12.6	2,740
More than secondary	87.2	32.9	851	89.2	34.7	376
,						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	30.2	7.0	1,659	22.3	6.6	629
Second	40.4	12.1	1,638	35.9	9.3	708
Middle	46.2	14.1	1,786	39.4	9.3	802
Fourth	60.5	19.1	2,208	61.6	17.9	915
Highest	68.3	19.7	2,375	69.5	21.1	853
Total 15-49	51.2	15.1	9,666	47.8	13.4	3,907
50-54	na	na	na	53.4	13.1	278
Total 15-54	na	na	na	48.2	13.4	4,185

na = Not available

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

## Table 13.8.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Women

Among women age 15-49 who tested HIV positive in the survey and reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12     Experience of stigma in a healthcare       months among people living with HIV:     setting in the last 12 months among       people living with HIV:     people living with HIV:							
Background characteristic	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experienced stigma in a community setting	Healthcare workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self- reported HIV positive women
Age	64.0	26.0	20.2	24.4		20 7	4.5	4 5	70
15-24	64.8	36.8	28.3	31.1	9.1	38.7	1.5	1.5	76
15-19	(53.6)	(40.4)	(22.4)	(27.9)	(6.7)	(35.2)	(3.7)	(3.7)	31
20-24	(72.4)	(34.4)	(32.2)	(33.3)	(10.7)	(41.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45
25-29	79.4	49.7	30.0	40.9	24.2	47.2	5.1	1.2	80
40-49	81.6	29.4	29.1	20.5	18.2	41.8 34.6	2.3	1.0	400
Marital status									
Never married	72.3	33.6	21.4	28.4	16.2	35.1	0.0	1.5	55
Married or living together	78.9	34.8	27.9	23.9	13.6	35.9	2.9	2.0	507
Divorced/separated/widowed	85.0	38.9	31.6	29.8	20.3	44.3	2.9	1.5	273
Residence									
Urban	83.2	35.4	32.2	25.1	18.2	42.0	2.9	2.5	293
Rural	78.9	36.3	26.8	26.7	14.8	36.7	2.6	1.5	542
Province									
Bulawayo	87.1	45.3	25.7	20.5	15.9	34.2	1.0	1.0	48
Manicaland	75.4	49.8	34.5	26.6	21.7	49.0	4.1	0.0	78

Mashonaland Central	83.7	49.8	34.8	28.2	23.3	44.7	4.6	0.9	63
Mashonaland East	81.2	49.7	23.3	23.9	9.2	32.4	0.0	0.0	96
Mashonaland West	80.0	35.1	33.5	35.1	21.6	44.1	9.2	6.8	106
Matabeleland North	87.5	18.3	20.7	22.3	13.4	30.7	2.2	1.5	71
Matabeleland South	76.0	21.2	14.8	17.7	7.2	21.8	0.9	2.0	70
Midlands	81.7	35.6	23.0	23.0	9.7	33.5	2.3	1.0	119
Masvingo	77.9	23.9	27.7	25.5	14.1	33.2	1.3	2.0	106
Harare	(77.8)	(36.3)	(49.6)	(34.5)	(27.4)	(63.3)	(0.0)	(1.8)	78
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Primary	78.6	36.9	26.6	26.5	14.6	36.5	2.2	2.2	274
Secondary	81.1	36.0	29.7	25.8	16.2	39.7	3.2	1.8	527
More than secondary	(81.7)	(27.1)	(23.6)	(21.6)	(15.7)	(31.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	78.7	32.2	28.6	27.9	17.8	36.8	2.5	1.5	197
Second	78.8	39.0	29.0	27.6	12.9	39.0	2.6	0.0	183
Middle	77.7	38.5	29.9	27.3	18.6	41.9	3.4	3.7	168
Fourth	82.2	32.8	31.4	21.9	14.9	37.5	2.4	2.8	182
Highest	87.8	39.7	21.7	25.5	15.5	37.8	2.9	1.1	106
Total 15-49	80.4	36.0	28.7	26.1	16.0	38.6	2.7	1.8	836

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 13.8.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Men

Among men age 15-49 who tested HIV positive in the survey and reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			Experience o mc	f stigma in a co onths among pe	mmunity setting ople living with H	Experience of stigma in setting in the last 12 mc people living with	_		
Background characteristic	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experienced stigma in a community setting	Healthcare workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	- Number of self- reported HIV positive men
Age									
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
25-29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
30-39	76.3	37.6	31.2	17.1	16.2	32.3	5.1	1.8	55
40-49	80.9	26.9	18.8	17.6	6.2	22.4	5.0	2.7	98
Marital status									
Never married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Married or living together	76.3	27.9	21.2	14.6	7.5	23.8	4.6	2.5	133
Divorced/separated/widowe									
d	(80.2)	(35.4)	(34.9)	(23.9)	(21.2)	(34.9)	(5.9)	(1.3)	26
Residence									
Urban	82.0	26.3	32.9	24.2	18.9	34.3	2.6	2.6	72
Rural	73.7	33.8	16.6	11.0	4.2	19.5	5.3	2.1	109
Province									
Bulawayo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9

Manicaland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Mashonaland Central	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Mashonaland East	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Mashonaland West	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Matabeleland North	(100.0)	(50.8)	(24.4)	(17.3)	(10.5)	(26.9)	(14.8)	(8.1)	18
Matabeleland South	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Midlands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Masvingo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Harare	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Primary	69.4	39.2	21.0	20.2	6.3	24.7	1.3	1.2	45
Secondary	78.5	28.8	22.6	13.1	9.6	23.8	2.9	0.6	126
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	(78.0)	(31.2)	(9.1)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(14.0)	(3.8)	(2.0)	34
Second	(77.3)	(39.6)	(15.9)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(18.7)	(7.8)	(0.0)	37
Middle	(72.7)	(34.2)	(32.3)	(16.8)	(18.2)	(33.4)	(3.8)	(3.8)	43
Fourth	(70.8)	(27.2)	(29.5)	(22.6)	(15.7)	(29.5)	(0.9)	(2.4)	38
Highest	(90.0)	(18.7)	(26.9)	(25.5)	(15.1)	(30.3)	(5.3)	(3.5)	29
Total 15-49	77.0	30.8	23.1	16.3	10.0	25.4	4.3	2.3	181
50-54	(71.7)	(25.6)	(24.3)	(12.0)	(7.2)	(26.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	44
Total 15-54	76.0	29.8	23.4	15.4	9.5	25.7	3.4	1.9	225

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 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by circumcision status, and percentage traditionally or medically circumcised, and percentage medically circumcised, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			Circumcis	sion status				_		
Background characteristic	Traditionally circumcised only	Medically circumcised only	Both traditionally and medically circumcised	Circumcised, don't know type	Not circumcised	Don't know circumcision status	Total	Percentage traditionnally or medically circumcised <sup>1</sup>	Percentage medically circumcised 2	Number of men
15-19	1.5	41.4	0.0	0.1	56.7	0.3	100.0	43.0	41.5	975
20-24	1.3	38.0	0.1	0.0	60.6	0.0	100.0	39.4	38.1	671
25-29	1.7	25.7	0.0	0.0	72.2	0.4	100.0	27.4	25.7	558
30-34	2.2	18.9	0.0	0.1	78.8	0.0	100.0	21.2	18.9	438
35-39	3.5	11.2	0.0	0.2	85.1	0.0	100.0	14.9	11.2	437
40-44	2.9	10.4	0.0	0.2	86.2	0.3	100.0	13.5	10.6	462
45-49	4.8	10.8	0.0	0.7	83.3	0.4	100.0	16.3	10.8	367
Religion										
Traditional	2.7	14.7	0.0	0.0	82.6	0.0	100.0	17.4	14.7	92
Roman Catholic	0.0	23.7	0.0	0.0	76.3	0.0	100.0	23.7	23.7	207
Protestant	3.1	33.0	0.0	0.3	63.2	0.4	100.0	36.4	33.3	362
Pentecostal	1.6	30.1	0.1	0.0	68.2	0.0	100.0	31.8	30.2	650
Johane Marange	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	87.8	0.0	100.0	12.2	12.2	60
Johane Masowe	0.8	21.9	0.0	0.5	76.8	0.0	100.0	23.2	22.1	485
Other Apostolic sect	2.5	26.3	0.0	0.2	70.6	0.5	100.0	28.9	26.3	813
Other Christian	3.5	27.5	0.0	0.4	68.4	0.2	100.0	31.5	27.5	389
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
None	3.2	23.9	0.0	0.0	72.7	0.2	100.0	27.2	23.9	819
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Residence										
Urban	2.1	26.5	0.0	0.2	71.1	0.0	100.0	28.9	26.6	1,682
Rural	2.4	25.9	0.0	0.1	71.3	0.3	100.0	28.4	26.0	2,226

Province										
Bulawayo	1.5	50.9	0.0	0.3	47.3	0.0	100.0	52.7	50.9	179
Manicaland	1.4	22.3	0.0	0.2	75.2	0.9	100.0	23.9	22.3	460
Mashonaland Central	0.6	19.6	0.0	0.0	79.8	0.0	100.0	20.2	19.6	330
Mashonaland East	1.0	22.9	0.0	0.3	75.3	0.5	100.0	24.3	23.2	449
Mashonaland West	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.2	78.1	0.0	100.0	21.9	21.9	576
Matabeleland North	0.3	32.0	0.0	0.0	67.7	0.0	100.0	32.3	32.0	192
Matabeleland South	5.5	49.9	0.0	0.0	44.6	0.0	100.0	55.4	49.9	204
Midlands	4.9	22.2	0.0	0.0	72.7	0.2	100.0	27.1	22.2	476
Masvingo	4.9	29.1	0.2	0.2	65.5	0.0	100.0	34.5	29.3	347
Harare	3.0	23.8	0.0	0.2	73.0	0.0	100.0	27.0	23.8	694
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Primary	3.2	22.9	0.0	0.1	72.8	1.0	100.0	26.2	22.9	769
Secondary	2.0	27.3	0.0	0.1	70.4	0.0	100.0	29.6	27.5	2,740
More than secondary	1.4	25.1	0.0	0.4	73.0	0.0	100.0	27.0	25.1	376
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.9	21.7	0.0	0.0	75.8	0.6	100.0	23.6	21.7	629
Second	2.4	22.5	0.0	0.2	74.5	0.4	100.0	25.1	22.7	708
Middle	3.1	30.0	0.0	0.1	66.7	0.1	100.0	33.2	30.0	802
Fourth	2.5	25.8	0.0	0.2	71.5	0.0	100.0	28.5	25.8	915
Highest	1.3	29.2	0.1	0.3	69.1	0.0	100.0	30.9	29.4	853
Total 15-49	2.3	26.1	0.0	0.2	71.2	0.2	100.0	28.6	26.2	3,907
50-54	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.4	91.5	0.0	100.0	8.5	4.1	278
Total 15-54	2.4	24.7	0.0	0.2	72.6	0.2	100.0	27.3	24.7	4,185

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes all men who report they are circumcised

<sup>2</sup> Includes all men who report that they are medically circumcised: those who are also traditionally circumcised, those who are not traditionally circumcised, and those who don't know whether or not they are traditionally circumcised

# Table 13.10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			Wom	en		Men				
		Bad smelling/		STI/ genital			Bad smelling/		STI/ abnormal discharge	Number of men who
		abnormal	Genital	discharge/	Number of women		abnormal	Genital	from	ever had
		genital	sore or	sore or	who ever had sexual		discharge	sore or	penis/ sore	sexual
Background characteristic	STI	discharge	ulcer	ulcer	intercourse	STI	from penis	ulcer	or ulcer	intercourse
Age										
15-24	3.4	7.4	6.4	12.2	2,053	4.9	4.0	2.9	6.9	818
15-19	2.3	6.2	4.5	9.3	630	1.8	1.8	1.3	3.4	260
20-24	3.9	8.0	7.2	13.5	1,423	6.3	5.0	3.7	8.5	558
25-29	3.6	8.5	6.9	13.4	1,421	4.0	3.1	2.3	5.9	535
30-39	3.1	6.0	3.8	9.6	2,456	3.5	3.5	1.9	4.9	865
40-49	2.6	4.9	4.1	8.5	2,118	2.8	2.5	1.3	4.0	828
Marital status										
Never married	2.3	5.8	5.5	9.9	639	4.1	3.3	2.4	6.0	894
Married or living together Divorced/separated/widow	3.2	6.7	5.0	10.8	5,956	2.9	2.5	1.6	4.3	1,882
ed	3.4	6.2	5.1	10.3	1,452	8.6	9.1	4.2	10.9	271
Circumcision status										
Traditionally or medically										
circumcised <sup>1</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	3.4	1.9	5.4	776
Traditionally circumcised										
only	na	na	na	na	na	6.0	6.1	1.5	8.3	79
Medically circumcised										
only	na	na	na	na	na	3.6	3.1	1.9	5.1	692
Other <sup>2</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	*	*	*	*	5
Not circumcised or don't										
know	na	na	na	na	na	3.7	3.3	2.1	5.4	2,271

Residence										
Urban	3.1	6.6	4.7	10.4	3,502	5.1	4.0	1.9	6.4	1,344
Rural	3.2	6.5	5.4	10.9	4,544	2.7	2.8	2.2	4.6	1,703
Province										
Bulawayo	2.0	4.3	2.5	6.4	383	4.3	3.6	4.4	7.0	140
Manicaland	4.9	7.8	5.6	13.1	1,024	4.7	3.1	1.2	5.4	320
Mashonaland Central	2.0	4.1	4.6	8.0	684	2.2	0.6	1.8	2.8	264
Mashonaland East	4.5	5.8	5.7	10.7	905	2.1	3.3	1.7	4.1	341
Mashonaland West	2.8	5.5	4.8	10.2	1,122	2.0	3.0	3.5	5.0	476
Matabeleland North	1.1	6.2	4.9	9.7	390	6.6	4.1	2.5	8.8	165
Matabeleland South	1.0	7.5	6.8	12.3	395	2.7	3.0	0.9	4.5	166
Midlands	4.9	9.7	6.5	13.5	977	5.1	4.7	3.5	8.0	363
Masvingo	1.9	4.5	4.2	7.8	774	2.6	2.6	0.8	3.3	251
Harare	2.9	7.5	4.6	11.1	1,393	5.5	4.1	0.9	5.8	562
Education										
No education	3.4	3.5	10.0	10.0	76	*	*	*	*	17
Primary	3.4	8.1	6.3	12.4	1,839	4.0	3.6	2.3	5.8	618
Secondary	3.2	6.2	4.7	10.3	5,392	3.8	3.2	2.2	5.5	2,062
More than secondary	2.3	5.1	4.6	8.9	740	2.6	2.7	0.8	3.5	349
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.9	7.5	5.6	11.6	1,470	1.8	2.2	2.6	4.4	503
Second	3.4	6.7	6.9	12.2	1,429	3.7	3.2	2.8	5.2	549
Middle	3.8	6.4	5.1	11.0	1,513	3.5	4.2	1.5	5.4	595
Fourth	3.5	7.0	5.1	10.7	1,853	5.3	3.2	1.7	6.0	741
Highest	2.2	5.3	3.1	8.3	1,782	3.8	3.6	1.9	5.5	658
Total 15-49	3.2	6.5	5.1	10.7	8,047	3.8	3.3	2.1	5.4	3,047
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.5	276
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	3.5	3.1	2.0	5.1	3,323

na = Not applicable

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes all men who report they are circumcised

<sup>2</sup> Includes men who report they are 1) medically circumcised, but don't know whether they are traditionally circumcised, 2) traditionally circumcised, but don't know whether they are medically circumcised, or 3) circumcised, but don't know the type of circumcision.

#### Table 13.11.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women

Percentages of young women age 15-24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their 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, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		F	Percentage who know	:			
		Having sex with			A person cannot		
		only one			get HIV by sharing		
	Using a condom	uninfected	A healthy-looking	HIV cannot be	food with a	Percentage with	
	every time they	partner who has	person can have	transmitted by	person who has	knowledge about	Number of
Background characteristic	have sex	no other partners	HIV	mosquito bites	HIV	HIV prevention <sup>1</sup>	women
Age							
15-19	77.1	83.9	73.1	84.2	88.9	44.0	1,959
15-17	74.1	81.1	70.3	84.0	88.5	41.0	1,192
18-19	81.8	88.3	77.5	84.5	89.4	48.5	768
20-24	87.1	91.8	80.9	86.3	92.4	56.7	1,640
20-22	85.7	90.9	78.6	86.0	91.7	55.2	963
23-24	88.9	93.0	84.1	86.6	93.2	58.9	677
Marital status							
Never married	78.4	85.3	76.0	86.2	90.7	48.1	1,974
Ever had sex	82.6	88.1	80.6	84.8	92.6	54.4	429
Never had sex	77.2	84.5	74.7	86.6	90.2	46.4	1,545
Ever married	85.7	90.2	77.5	83.8	90.1	51.7	1,624
Residence							
Urban	85.3	89.6	81.0	85.8	91.6	54.5	1,673
Rural	78.5	85.7	72.9	84.5	89.5	45.6	1,925
Province							
Bulawayo	89.3	91.9	91.1	83.4	93.3	64.6	202
Manicaland	75.4	89.0	69.5	86.3	89.8	46.9	443
Mashonaland Central	82.9	91.9	77.8	87.0	90.7	52.0	276
Mashonaland East	81.0	85.5	66.8	86.4	91.0	42.7	389
Mashonaland West	84.6	83.3	74.4	85.0	93.0	48.3	509

Matabeleland North	69.8	73.9	73.4	85.9	92.7	39.1	164
Matabeleland South	74.9	88.6	75.2	82.7	89.3	43.8	183
Midlands	87.3	92.6	79.2	85.0	90.4	56.0	425
Masvingo	79.2	84.8	81.6	82.2	87.0	47.2	350
Harare	83.6	89.0	81.1	85.5	89.3	53.1	656
Education							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Primary	69.6	77.0	65.2	74.8	81.7	30.5	485
Secondary	83.2	88.8	77.7	86.7	91.8	52.0	2,932
More than secondary	91.8	97.1	92.6	88.0	92.4	68.4	166
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	74.6	81.8	71.0	81.4	86.8	39.5	605
Second	78.6	86.2	71.8	84.2	89.5	43.5	597
Middle	80.8	88.4	75.5	86.7	90.7	50.0	674
Fourth	85.6	87.3	77.5	86.2	91.7	52.7	816
Highest	85.4	91.7	83.7	86.1	92.3	57.9	906
Total 15-24	81.7	87.5	76.7	85.1	90.5	49.8	3,599

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

<sup>1</sup> Knowledge about HIV prevention 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 two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

#### Table 13.11.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men

Percentages of young men age 15-24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their 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, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		F	Percentage who know	:		_	
		Having sex with			A person cannot		
		only one			get HIV by sharing		
	Using a condom	uninfected	A healthy-looking	HIV cannot be	food with a	Percentage with	
	every time they	partner who has	person can have	transmitted by	person who has	knowledge about	
Background characteristic	have sex	no other partners	HIV	mosquito bites	HIV	HIV prevention <sup>1</sup>	Number of men
Age							
15-19	83.7	87.0	75.6	74.1	82.8	43.9	975
15-17	82.5	85.2	73.7	73.0	80.1	42.3	617
18-19	85.8	90.0	79.0	76.1	87.4	46.8	358
20-24	93.0	94.0	86.1	75.8	88.1	57.3	671
20-22	94.9	94.5	83.9	76.3	89.7	58.5	417
23-24	89.7	93.1	89.6	75.1	85.5	55.3	254
Marital status							
Never married	86.7	89.1	78.6	74.6	84.5	48.1	1,463
Ever had sex	90.0	91.8	83.3	73.7	86.4	50.4	635
Never had sex	84.2	87.1	75.1	75.3	83.0	46.4	828
Ever married	93.6	95.4	89.8	76.8	89.0	59.2	183
Residence							
Urban	91.9	93.8	83.0	77.2	87.6	55.0	651
Rural	84.6	87.2	77.8	73.3	83.2	45.7	995
Province							
Bulawayo	92.5	92.9	65.7	60.9	81.2	36.8	78
Manicaland	79.1	83.8	69.5	80.0	83.1	40.6	213
Mashonaland Central	98.9	95.5	82.0	71.9	86.6	56.2	123
Mashonaland East	84.5	90.0	84.6	82.3	91.5	58.8	200
Mashonaland West	84.4	88.6	82.8	73.4	81.7	45.2	224
Matabeleland North	76.6	80.1	82.3	81.2	85.1	39.1	76
Matabeleland South	72.8	74.6	70.0	49.7	73.8	24.5	101

Midlands	94.4	90.6	80.3	64.4	79.4	43.4	203
Masvingo	89.7	96.1	91.2	86.6	95.1	69.4	171
Harare	94.4	96.2	80.8	80.0	86.6	57.7	258
Education							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Primary	79.9	79.5	67.9	57.1	71.5	30.3	304
Secondary	89.0	92.1	82.5	78.9	88.0	53.4	1,263
More than secondary	95.7	100.0	88.7	80.0	90.7	63.0	71
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	82.6	79.5	74.0	65.1	74.5	34.9	238
Second	85.6	88.9	77.6	72.1	82.9	45.0	321
Middle	86.9	89.0	80.3	77.1	87.2	51.4	385
Fourth	88.0	94.1	82.8	81.1	88.5	55.7	355
Highest	92.7	94.3	82.6	75.1	88.0	54.5	347
Total 15-24	87.5	89.8	79.9	74.8	85.0	49.4	1,646

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

<sup>1</sup> Knowledge about HIV prevention 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 two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

## Table 13.12 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 2023-24

	Women a	ge 15-24	Women a	ge 18-24	Men a	ge 15-24	Men a	ge 18-24
	Percentage who had sexual		Percentage who had sexual		Percentage who had sexual		Percentage who had sexual	
Background	intercourse	Number of	intercourse	Number of	intercourse		intercourse	
characteristic	before age 15	women	before age 18	women	before age 15	Number of men	before age 18	Number of men
Δσρ								
15-19	4 5	1 959	na	na	3.4	975	na	na
	4.0	1,192	na	na	3.9	617	na	na
	5.2	768	43.9	768	2.5	358	33.9	358
20-24	5.1	1,640	41.8	1,640	3.4	671	28.3	671
20-22	5.5	963	42.9	963	3.2	417	29.0	417
23-24	4.6	677	40.3	677	3.6	254	27.2	254
Residence								
Urban	2.4	1,673	28.0	1,190	2.5	651	23.5	447
Rural	6.8	1,925	56.7	1,218	3.9	995	35.5	582
Education								
No education	*	15	*	13	*	9	*	6
Primary	17.5	485	76.1	327	5.5	304	39.0	160
Secondary	2.9	2,932	39.6	1,902	2.9	1,263	29.3	794
More than secondary	0.0	166	6.1	166	2.4	71	19.7	70
Total	4.8	3,599	42.5	2,407	3.4	1,646	30.3	1,029

na = Not available Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

# Table 13.13 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Women a	age 15-24	Men age 15-24		
	Percentage who have never had	Number of	Percentage who have never had		
	sexual	never married	sexual	Number of never	
Background characteristic	intercourse	women	intercourse	married men	
Ago.					
15 10	96 9	1 520	74.2	964	
15-15	80.8	1,330	74.Z 0E C	504 617	
15-17	91.0	1,077	65.0	247	
18-19	/5.4	453	53.9 22 F	347	
20-24	48.8	445	22.5	499	
20-22	50.2	304	24.6	340	
23-24	45.6	140	18.2	159	
Residence					
Urban	78.4	1,059	54.8	586	
Rural	78.0	915	57.8	877	
Education					
No education	*	6	*	8	
Primary	67.2	173	54.4	263	
Secondary	80.8	1.672	58.7	1.128	
More than secondary	59.7	124	28.2	64	
Total	78.3	1,974	56.6	1,463	

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

#### Table 13.14.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 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 last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Women age 15-24		Women age 15- partners in the l		24 who had 2+ ast 12 months	Women age 15-24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women
Age							
15-19	0.8	8.3	1,959	*	16	47.9	163
15-17	0.2	5.7	1,192	*	2	44.8	68
18-19	1.9	12.4	768	*	14	50.1	96
20-24	3.3	18.9	1,640	(58.0)	54	61.3	311
20-22	2.8	19.7	963	(49.5)	27	58.8	189
23-24	4.0	17.9	677	*	27	65.3	121
Marital status							
Never married	1.1	15.5	1,974	(71.2)	22	52.8	306
Ever married	2.9	10.4	1,624	(52.9)	48	63.7	168
Residence							
Urban	2.2	14.0	1,673	(64.2)	36	61.7	234
Rural	1.8	12.5	1,925	(52.9)	34	51.8	240
Education							
No education	*	*	15	*	0	*	3
Primary	2.4	12.6	485	*	12	53.2	61
Secondary	1.8	12.6	2,932	61.2	54	57.3	370
More than secondary	3.0	24.1	166	*	5	(54.9)	40
Total 15-24	1.9	13.2	3,599	58.7	70	56.7	474

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 13.14.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 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 last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Men age 15-24		Men age 15-24 who the last 17		o had 2+ partners in 2 months	Men age 15-24 who had intercourse in t last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age							
15-19	4.7	20.6	975	73.7	46	76.8	201
15-17	1.5	10.9	617	*	9	68.4	67
18-19	10.3	37.2	358	71.8	37	81.0	133
20-24	22.6	51.4	671	72.1	151	85.8	345
20-22	19.7	51.6	417	79.1	82	89.2	215
23-24	27.2	50.9	254	63.9	69	80.1	129
Marital status							
Never married	10.8	33.8	1,463	81.4	157	82.0	495
Ever married	22.0	27.2	183	(37.8)	40	86.5	50
Residence							
Urban	12.1	32.0	651	81.1	79	87.8	208
Rural	11.9	33.9	995	66.8	119	79.1	337
Education							
No education	*	*	9	*	0	*	1
Primary	10.6	35.3	304	(49.6)	32	71.0	107
Secondary	11.8	31.9	1,263	74.9	149	84.7	403
More than secondary	23.3	47.7	71	*	17	(91.6)	34
Total 15-24	12.0	33.1	1,646	72.5	198	82.4	545

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 13.15 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:		
	Percentage who have been tested		Percentage who have been tested		
	for HIV in the past		for HIV in the past		
	12 months and		12 months and		
Background characteristic	of the last test	Number of women	of the last test	Number of men	
Age					
15-19	55.0	554	25.5	210	
15-17	55.1	173	18.5	67	
18-19	55.0	381	28.8	143	
20-24	59.6	1,297	41.5	466	
20-22	57.9	739	35.1	272	
23-24	61.8	558	50.3	195	
Marital status					
Never married	54.8	307	31.1	497	
Ever married	58.9	1,544	51.3	180	
Total 15-24	58.2	1,851	36.5	677	

#### Table 13.16 Male Condom HIV Prevention Cascade: Women

Number of HIV negative women Percentage age 15-49 who motivated & able Percentage Percentage reported having motivated to use currently using sex in the last 12 to access Background characteristic condoms<sup>2</sup> condom<sup>3</sup> months condoms Age 15-24 26.0 22.4 15.0 1,573 ..15-19 24.4 20.3 13.6 412 ..20-24 26.6 23.2 15.5 1,161 25-29 24.9 1,221 21.7 13.5 30-39 23.7 197 11.8 1,941 40-49 20.8 18.7 11.0 1,398 Marital status 69.8 55.6 Never married 63.5 342 5,059 Married or living together 14.0 11.3 4.2 Divorced/separated/widowed 70.6 64.5 52.3 732 Province 42.5 286 Bulawayo 36.5 21.8 Manicaland 16.0 14.9 11.6 729 Mashonaland Central 24.1 23.2 9.9 547 Mashonaland East 20.8 17.4 11.7 706 Mashonaland West 18.6 15.6 11.0 880 Matabeleland North 38.5 27.8 16.9 276 Matabeleland South 55.5 46.5 18.8 278 Midlands 25.1 20.0 10.5 751 Masvingo 24.6 21.3 12.5 562 Harare 17.6 16.6 13.8 1,119 Education No education (22.2)(17.5)(10.4)50 Primary 24.8 21.4 12.4 1,253 12.5 20.2 Secondary 23.5 4,208 More than secondary 24.6 21.3 15.3 622 Wealth quintile 20.2 16.1 8.2 1,026 Lowest Second 26.2 22.8 12.6 1,057 Middle 24.6 20.9 12.5 1,151 20.6 14.5 Fourth 23.3 1,469 Highest 24.8 21.8 14.7 1,429 **Key populations** Transactional sex 75.7 63.1 44.4 117 Casual/non-regular partner 75.6 66.9 44.5 108 Multiple partners 78.2 68.3 46.7 178 STI 31.1 24.9 17.8 198 Sexually active unmarried AGYW 64.8 58.4 49.4 215 Women 15-49 20.6 23.9 12.8 6,133

Percentages of HIV negative women<sup>1</sup> age 15-49 who reported having sex in the last 12 months, who also report each consecutive step in the male condom HIV prevention cascade, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

AGYW = adolescent girls and young women

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes respondents who self-report that they are HIV positive

<sup>2</sup> Respondent answered No or Don't Know to the following barriers: high costs, lack of confidentiality, embarrassed to go or ask, staff has stigmatising attitudes, limited opening hours, and distance or travel difficulties

<sup>3</sup> Respondent used condoms with all listed sexual partners in last 12 months

#### Table 13.17. Male Condom HIV Prevention Cascade: Men

Percentages of HIV negative men<sup>1</sup> age 15-49 who reported having sex in the last 12 months with 2+ partners, who also report each consecutive step in the male condom HIV prevention cascade, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Percentage		Number of HIV negative men age 15-49 who reported having
	Percentage	motivated & able	Percentage	sex in the last 12
	motivated to use	to access	currently using	months with 2+
Background characteristic	condoms	condoms <sup>2</sup>	condoms <sup>3</sup>	partners
Age	<u></u>		<b>00</b> 4	
15-24	95.5	91.8	82.1	146
15-19	(90.5)	(84.2)	(/1.8)	27
20-24	96.7	93.5	84.5	119
25-29	89.1	85.0	76.0	119
30-39	88.2	87.6	77.2	169
40-49	77.5	75.4	71.8	102
Marital status				
Never married	98.0	93.5	81.8	174
Married or living together	81.1	80.0	74.9	296
Divorced/separated/widowed	95.7	91.6	75.6	65
Province				
Bulawayo	90.6	77.9	71.2	33
Manicaland	(73.1)	(73.1)	(67.7)	45
Mashonaland Central	84.7	80.5	76.3	49
Mashonaland East	(90.1)	(90.1)	(83.1)	50
Mashonaland West	91.2	89.2	76.4	72
Matabeleland North	86.9	85.7	73.0	49
Matabeleland South	90.7	90.7	69.6	31
Midlands	95.9	93.5	86.4	103
Masvingo	(77.6)	(77.6)	(69.0)	32
Harare	(89.3)	(85.5)	(80.3)	70
Education				
No education	*	*	*	2
Primary	84.4	80.7	66.8	91
Secondary	89.2	87.1	79.0	379
More than secondary	88.8	85.2	81.3	63
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	86.6	83.3	71.6	70
Second	86.2	83.7	74.8	111
Middle	86.6	85.5	77.0	117
Fourth	90.8	89.0	82.7	119
Highest	90.7	86.5	77.7	118
Key Populations				
Casual/non-regular partner	96.4	93.3	86.2	224
STI	89.8	84.5	73.5	75
Total 15-49	88.4	85.8	77.2	535
50-54	*	*	*	17
Total 15-54	87.2	84.8	76.1	552

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.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes respondents who self-report that they are HIV positive

<sup>2</sup> Respondent answered No or Don't Know to the following barriers: high costs, lack of confidentiality, embarrassed to go or ask, staff has stigmatising attitudes, limited opening hours, and distance or travel difficulties

<sup>3</sup> Respondent used condoms with all non-regular sexual partners in last 12 months

# Table 13.18: PrEP HIV Prevention Cascade: Women

Percentages of HIV negative women age 15-49 who reported having sex in the last 12 months, who also report each consecutive step in the PrEP HIV prevention cascade, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage	Percentage motivated & able		Number of HIV negative women who reported sex
Background characteristic	motivated to use	to access PrEP or	Percentage using PrEP <sup>3</sup>	in the last 12
			FILF	months
Age				
15-24	52.6	35.6	0.9	1,573
15-19	48.9	32.9	1.0	412
20-24	53.9	36.6	0.9	1,161
25-29	55.1	39.0	0.5	1,221
30-39	55.5	40.1	1.1	1,941
40-49	53.5	39.9	1.3	1,398
Marital status				
Never married	49.8	34.2	1.5	342
Married or living together	53.2	37.9	0.8	5,059
Divorced/separated/widowed	63.4	46.4	1.9	732
Province				
Bulawayo	57.1	42.4	2.0	286
Manicaland	38.3	24.9	2.3	729
Mashonaland Central	67.2	58.8	1.1	547
Mashonaland East	67.7	48.0	0.1	706
Mashonaland West	57.5	31.5	0.4	880
Matabeleland North	56.2	40.1	1.7	276
Matabeleland South	51.1	34.7	2.3	278
Midlands	62.9	45.5	0.6	751
Masvingo	57.2	38.1	0.9	562
Harare	39.4	33.2	0.6	1,119
Education				
No education	(61.3)	(33.0)	(4.9)	50
Primary	59.9	41.6	0.9	1,253
Secondary	53.9	38.5	1.1	4,208
More than secondary	44.5	35.2	0.5	622
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	60.7	42.0	0.6	1,026
Second	57.3	36.6	1.2	1,057
Middle	58.1	38.9	1.2	1,151
Fourth	52.6	41.3	1.2	1,469
Highest	45.8	35.2	0.7	1,429
Key populations				
Transactional sex	72.6	55.9	8.7	117
Casual/non-regular partner	81.0	60.9	10.9	108
Multiple partners	70.0	51.2	6.9	178
STI	62.3	42.6	4.8	198
Sexually active unmarried AGYW	49.5	32.3	1.2	215
Number of women	54.2	38.7	1.0	6,133

AGYW = adolescent girls and young women

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes respondents who self-report that they are HIV positive

<sup>2</sup> Respondent answered No or Don't Know to the following barriers: high costs, lack of confidentiality, embarrassed to go or ask, staff has stigmatising attitudes, limited opening hours, and distance or travel difficulties <sup>3</sup> respondent took PrEP every day in the last month

# Table 13.19: PrEP HIV Prevention Cascade: Men

Percentages of HIV negative men age 15-49 who reported having sex in the last 12 months with 2+ partners, who also report each consecutive step in the PrEP HIV prevention cascade, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Percentage motivated to use PrEP or using PrEP	Percentage motivated & able to access PrEP or using PrEP <sup>2</sup>	Percentage using PrEP <sup>3</sup>	Number of HIV negative men who reported sex in the last 12 months with 2+ partners
Age				
15-24	41.5	25.9	0.6	146
15-19	(38.7)	(36.6)	(0.0)	27
20-24	42.2	23.5	0.7	119
25-29	49.9	30.3	0.6	119
30-39	53.4	43.8	0.3	169
40-49	55.9	38.1	1.7	102
Marital status				
Never married	46.4	30.9	0.4	174
Married or living together	49.9	35.6	0.5	296
Divorced/separated/widowed	59.2	41.9	2.5	65
Province				
Bulawayo	36.1	16.8	0.0	33
Manicaland	(13.5)	(6.3)	(0.0)	45
Mashonaland Central	38.4	33.5	3.5	49
Mashonaland East	(56.8)	(22.8)	(0.0)	50
Mashonaland West	60.9	40.2	0.0	72
Matabeleland North	32.7	23.3	1.0	49
Matabeleland South	49.1	46.0	0.0	31
Midlands	64.5	50.9	0.9	103
Masvingo	(54.0)	(45.2)	(2.0)	32
Harare	(60.4)	(40.6)	(0.0)	70
Education		( )	()	-
No education	*	*	*	2
Primary	44.0	32.6	0.6	91
Secondary	50.8	35.0	0.7	379
More than secondary	52.1	38.2	1.0	63
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	49.9	36.9	0.0	70
Second	44.3	28.4	2.0	111
Middle	55.0	44.9	0.0	117
Fourth	54.6	35.5	1.3	119
Highest	45.2	28.9	0.0	118
Key populations				
Transactional sex	*	*	*	16
Casual/non-regular partner	50.7	34.5	0.3	224
Multiple partners	49.9	34.8	0.7	535
STI	49.1	31.8	1.2	75
Total 15-49	49.9	34.8	0.7	535
50-54	*	*	*	17
Total 15-54	49.1	34.5	0.7	552

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.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes respondents who self-report that they are HIV positive

<sup>2</sup> Respondent answered No or Don't Know to the following barriers: high costs, lack of confidentiality, embarrassed to go or ask, staff has stigmatising attitudes, limited opening hours, and distance or travel difficulties

<sup>3</sup> respondent took PrEP every day in the last month

#### Table 13.20: VMMC HIV Prevention Cascade

Percentages of HIV negative men1 age 15-49 who reported having sex in the last 12 months with 2+ partners who also report each consecutive step in the VMMC HIV prevention cascade, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Percentage motivated to take	Percentage motivated & able to access VMMC <sup>2</sup>	Percentage taken up	Number of HIV negative men age 15-49 who reported having sex in the last 12 months with 2+ nartners
Age				
15-24	59.5	52.8	47.6	146
15-19	(62.6)	(54.9)	(48.2)	27
20-24	58.7	52.3	47.5	119
25-29	45.9	40.3	33.9	119
30-39	32.0	26.7	17.1	169
40-49	20.5	15.9	7.2	102
Marital status				
Never married	57.0	50.6	46.1	174
Married or living together	29.9	26.0	16.8	296
Divorced/separated/widowed	43.8	32.9	25.0	65
Province				
Bulawayo	61.0	61.0	59.4	33
Manicaland	(43.2)	(41.2)	(27.1)	45
Mashonaland Central	36.9	33.7	20.0	49
Mashonaland East	(24.2)	(21.0)	(19.7)	50
Mashonaland West	33.5	24.6	17.0	72
Matabeleland North	40.0	36.4	35.3	49
Matabeleland South	63.8	62.1	52.9	31
Midlands	36.5	25.2	21.2	103
Masvingo	(51.0)	(51.0)	(34.8)	32
Harare	(41.0)	(32.9)	(22.0)	70
Education				
No education	*	*	*	2
Primary	38.6	30.2	22.3	91
Secondary	41.1	36.2	28.3	379
More than secondary	39.5	33.5	29.2	63
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	37.3	29.1	24.4	70
Second	40.4	31.7	22.2	111
Middle	43.7	40.4	29.0	117
Fourth	39.4	33.9	25.6	119
Highest	39.9	36.5	33.8	118
Key populations				
Transactional sex	*	*	*	16
Casual/non-regular partner	39.1	33.7	28.7	224
Multiple partners	40.4	34.8	27.3	535
STI	37.0	32.9	26.2	75
Total 15-49	40.4	34.8	27.3	535
50-54	*	*	*	17
Total 15-54	39.4	34.0	26.4	552

VMMC = voluntary medical male circumcision

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.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes respondents who self-report that they are HIV positive

<sup>2</sup> Respondent answered No or Don't Know to the following barriers: high costs, lack of confidentiality, embarrassed to go or ask, staff has stigmatising attitudes, limited opening hours, and distance or travel difficulties

# Table 13.20: HIV Combination Prevention Cascade: Women

Percentages of HIV negative women age 15-49 who reported having sex in the last 12 months, who also report each consecutive step in the HIV combination prevention cascade for male condom or PrEP, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Percentage motivated to use a method <sup>2</sup> Percentage using who reported sex at lease reported					Number of HIV
Percentage motivated to use a method <sup>2</sup> motivated & able a cccss a t least one method <sup>4</sup> Percentage using who reported sex in the last 12 method <sup>4</sup> Age			Percentage		negative women
motivated to use a method <sup>2</sup> to access a method <sup>3</sup> at least one method <sup>4</sup> in the last 12 months         Age 15-24       61.9       47.9       15.8       1,573        15-19       58.5       45.0       14.6       412        20-24       63.1       48.9       16.2       1,61         25-29       63.7       50.2       13.8       1,221         30-39       63.0       49.7       12.5       1,941         40-49       59.7       47.4       11.6       1,398         Marital status       Never married       81.9       74.0       56.3       342         Married or living together       57.4       42.9       4.8       5,059       Divorced/separated/widowed       85.4       77.9       52.9       732         Province          11.2.8       729       Mashonaland East       72.3       54.8       11.8       706         Mashonaland East       72.3       54.8       11.8       706       Mashonaland East       73.2       72.9         Mashonaland South       76.1       60.2       20.1       278		Percentage	motivated & able	Percentage using	who reported sex
Background characteristic       a method <sup>2</sup> method <sup>3</sup> method <sup>4</sup> months         Age       15-24       61.9       47.9       15.8       1,573        15-19       58.5       45.0       14.6       412        20-24       63.1       48.9       16.2       1,161         25-29       63.7       50.2       13.8       1,221         30-39       63.0       49.7       12.5       1,941         40-49       59.7       47.4       11.6       1,398         Marital status       Never married       81.9       74.0       56.3       342         Married or living together       57.4       42.9       4.8       5,059         Divorced/separated/widowed       85.4       77.9       52.9       732         Province       Bulawayo       70.5       61.4       23.3       286         Marinaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547         Mashonaland Central       72.3       54.8       11.8       706         Mashonaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547		motivated to use	to access a	at least one	in the last 12
Age       15-24       61.9       47.9       15.8       1,573        15-19       58.5       45.0       14.6       412        20-24       63.1       48.9       15.2       1,161         25-29       63.7       50.2       13.8       1,221         30-39       63.0       49.7       12.5       1,941         40-49       59.7       47.4       11.6       1,398         Marital status       Never married       81.9       74.0       56.3       342         Married or living together       57.4       42.9       4.8       5,059         Divorced/separated/widowed       85.4       77.9       52.9       732         Province       Bulawayo       70.5       61.4       23.3       286         Maisonaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547         Mashonaland West       62.3       40.0       11.0       880         Matabeleland North       69.8       52.9       18.4       276         Matabeleland South       76.1       60.2       20.1       278         Masonaland Central<	Background characteristic	a method <sup>2</sup>	method <sup>3</sup>	method <sup>4</sup>	months
Age       15-24       61.9       47.9       15.8       1,573        15-19       58.5       45.0       14.6       412        20-24       63.1       48.9       16.2       1,61         25-29       63.7       50.2       13.8       1,221         30-39       63.0       49.7       12.5       1,941         40-49       59.7       47.4       11.6       1,398         Marrial status       Never married       81.9       74.0       56.3       342         Married or living together       57.4       42.9       4.8       5059         Divorced/separated/widowed       85.4       77.9       52.9       732         Province       Bulawayo       70.5       61.4       23.3       286         Maincialand       46.1       34.1       12.8       729         Mashonaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547         Mashonaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547         Mashonaland South       76.1       60.2       20.1       278         Midlands					
15-24       61.9       47.9       15.8       1,573        15-19       58.5       45.0       14.6       412         .20-24       63.1       48.9       16.2       1,161         25-29       63.7       50.2       13.8       1,221         30-39       63.0       49.7       12.5       1,941         40-49       59.7       47.4       11.6       1,398         Marital status       Never married       81.9       74.0       56.3       342         Married or living together       57.4       42.9       4.8       5,059       Divorced/separated/widowed       85.4       77.9       52.9       732         Province       Bulawayo       70.5       61.4       23.3       286       Manicaland       46.1       34.1       12.8       729         Mashonaland East       72.3       54.8       11.8       706       Mashoraland West       62.3       40.0       11.0       880         Matabeleland South       76.1       60.2       20.1       278       Midlands       69.0       54.9       11.0       751	Δσe				
15-19       58.5       45.0       14.6       412        20-24       63.1       48.9       16.2       1,161         25-29       63.7       50.2       13.8       1,221         30-39       63.0       49.7       12.5       1,941         40-49       59.7       47.4       11.6       1,398         Marital status       Never married       81.9       74.0       56.3       342         Married or living together       57.4       42.9       4.8       5,059         Divorced/separated/widowed       85.4       77.9       52.9       732         Province       Bulawayo       70.5       61.4       23.3       286         Maincialand Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547         Mashonaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.5       562         Matabeleland North	15-24	61.9	47.9	15.8	1.573
Line       Data       Has       Line         22-24       63.1       48.9       16.2       1,161         25-29       63.7       50.2       13.8       1,221         30-39       63.0       49.7       12.5       1,941         40-49       59.7       47.4       11.6       1,398         Marital status       Never married       81.9       74.0       56.3       342         Divorced/separated/widowed       85.4       77.9       52.9       732         Province       E       Bulawayo       70.5       61.4       23.3       286         Manicaland       46.1       34.1       12.8       729         Mashonaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547         Mashonaland East       72.3       54.8       11.8       706         Mashonaland East       72.3       54.8       11.0       880         Matabeleland North       69.8       52.9       18.4       276         Mastopieland South       76.1       60.2       20.1       278         Midlands       69.0       54.9 <td>15-19</td> <td>58 5</td> <td>45.0</td> <td>14.6</td> <td>412</td>	15-19	58 5	45.0	14.6	412
Constraint       Constraint <thconstraint< th="">       Constraint       Constrai</thconstraint<>	20-24	63.1	48.9	16.2	1 161
B1 B1     B1 B1 <td< td=""><td>25-29</td><td>63.7</td><td>50.2</td><td>13.8</td><td>1 221</td></td<>	25-29	63.7	50.2	13.8	1 221
30-30     59.7     47.4     11.6     1,398       Marital status     Never married     81.9     74.0     56.3     342       Married or living together     57.4     42.9     4.8     5,059       Divorced/separated/widowed     85.4     77.9     52.9     732       Province       8     8     77.9     52.9     732       Manicaland     46.1     34.1     12.8     729     Mashonaland Central     71.0     64.6     10.8     547       Mashonaland Central     71.0     64.6     10.8     547     Mashonaland West     62.3     40.0     11.0     880       Matabeleland North     69.8     52.9     18.4     276       Matabeleland South     76.1     60.2     20.1     278       Midlands     69.0     54.9     11.0     751       Masvingo     64.8     47.8     13.5     562       Harare     48.1     43.2     14.1     1,119       Education     (69.0)     (40.7)     (15.3)     50       Primary     66.7     51.0<	30-39	63.0	49 7	12.5	1 941
Maried   51.1   11.0   10.0     Married vilving together   57.4   42.9   4.8   5,059     Divorced/separated/widowed   85.4   77.9   52.9   732     Province   E     Bulawayo   70.5   61.4   23.3   286     Maried or living together   71.0   64.6   10.8   547     Mashonaland Central   71.0   64.6   10.8   547     Mashonaland East   72.3   54.8   11.8   706     Matabeleland North   69.8   52.9   18.4   276     Matabeleland North   69.8   52.9   18.4   276     Matabeleland South   76.1   60.2   20.1   278     Midlands   69.0   54.9   11.0   751     Maree   48.1   43.2   14.1   1,119     Education   C   No education   (69.0)   (40.7)   (15.3)   50     Primary   66.7   51.0   12.9   1,253   562     Harare   48.1   43.2   14.1   1,119     Education   (69.0)   (40.7)   (15.3)   50     Primary   66.7   51.0   12.9   1,253  <	40-49	59.7	43.7 47 4	11.6	1 398
Marital status         Never married       81.9       74.0       56.3       342         Married or living together       57.4       42.9       4.8       5,059         Divorced/separated/widowed       85.4       77.9       52.9       732         Province             Bulawayo       70.5       61.4       23.3       286         Mashonaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547         Mashonaland East       72.3       54.8       11.8       706         Mashonaland East       72.3       54.8       11.8       706         Mashonaland East       72.3       54.8       11.8       706         Mashonaland East       72.3       54.8       11.0       880         Matabeleland North       69.8       52.9       18.4       276         Matabeleland South       76.1       60.2       20.1       278         Midlands       69.0       54.9       11.0       751         Masvingo       64.8       47.8       13.5       562         Harare       48.1		55.7	-77	11.0	1,550
Never married       81.9       74.0       56.3       342         Married or living together       57.4       42.9       4.8       5,059         Divorced/separated/widowed       85.4       77.9       52.9       732         Province	Marital status				
Married or living together       57.4       42.9       4.8       5,059         Divorced/separated/widowed       85.4       77.9       52.9       732         Province       E       E       E       State       77.9       52.9       732         Province       85.4       77.5       61.4       23.3       286         Manicaland       46.1       34.1       12.8       729         Mashonaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547         Mashonaland Central       72.3       54.8       11.8       706         Mashonaland West       62.3       40.0       11.0       880         Matabeleland North       69.8       52.9       18.4       276         Matabeleland South       76.1       60.2       20.1       278         Midlands       69.0       54.9       11.0       751         Masvingo       64.8       47.8       13.5       562         Harare       48.1       43.2       14.1       1,119         Education       (69.0)       (40.7)       (15.3)       50	Never married	81.9	74.0	56.3	342
Divorced/separated/widowed       85.4       77.9       52.9       732         Province	Married or living together	57.4	42.9	4.8	5,059
Province       Bulawayo       70.5       61.4       23.3       286         Manicaland       46.1       34.1       12.8       729         Mashonaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547         Mashonaland Central       72.3       54.8       11.8       706         Mashonaland West       62.3       40.0       11.0       880         Matabeleland North       69.8       52.9       18.4       276         Matabeleland South       76.1       60.2       20.1       278         Midlands       69.0       54.9       11.0       751         Masvingo       64.8       47.8       13.5       562         Harare       48.1       43.2       14.1       1,119         Education         No education       (69.0)       (40.7)       (15.3)       50         Primary       66.7       51.0       12.9       1,253         Secondary       54.7       48.6       13.2       4,208         More than secondary       54.7       48.4       15.5       622         Con	Divorced/separated/widowed	85.4	77.9	52.9	732
Bulawayo       70.5       61.4       23.3       286         Manicaland       46.1       34.1       12.8       729         Mashonaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547         Mashonaland East       72.3       54.8       11.8       706         Mashonaland West       62.3       40.0       11.0       880         Matabeleland North       69.8       52.9       18.4       276         Matabeleland South       76.1       60.2       20.1       278         Midlands       69.0       54.9       11.0       751         Masvingo       64.8       47.8       13.5       562         Harare       48.1       43.2       14.1       1,119         Education       (69.0)       (40.7)       (15.3)       50         Primary       66.7       51.0       12.9       1,253         Secondary       61.7       48.6       13.2       4,208         More than secondary       54.7       46.4       15.5       622         Wealth quintile       65.7       48.2       13.5       1,057<	Province				
Manicaland     46.1     34.1     12.8     729       Mashonaland Central     71.0     64.6     10.8     547       Mashonaland East     72.3     54.8     11.8     706       Mashonaland West     62.3     40.0     11.0     880       Matabeleland North     69.8     52.9     18.4     276       Matabeleland South     76.1     60.2     20.1     278       Midlands     69.0     54.9     11.0     751       Masvingo     64.8     47.8     13.5     562       Harare     48.1     43.2     14.1     1,119       Education       No education     (69.0)     (40.7)     (15.3)     50       Primary     66.7     51.0     12.9     1,253       Secondary     61.7     48.6     13.2     4,208       More than secondary     64.7     48.7     13.4     1,151       Fourth than secondary     65.9     49.1     8.7     1,026       Second     65.7     48.2     13.5     1,057       Middle     64.7 <t< td=""><td>Bulawayo</td><td>70.5</td><td>61.4</td><td>23.3</td><td>286</td></t<>	Bulawayo	70.5	61.4	23.3	286
Mashonaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547         Mashonaland Central       71.0       64.6       10.8       547         Mashonaland East       72.3       54.8       11.8       706         Mashonaland West       62.3       40.0       11.0       880         Matabeleland North       69.8       52.9       18.4       276         Matabeleland South       76.1       60.2       20.1       278         Midlands       69.0       54.9       11.0       751         Masvingo       64.8       47.8       13.5       562         Harare       48.1       43.2       14.1       1,119         Education       (69.0)       (40.7)       (15.3)       50         Primary       66.7       51.0       12.9       1,253         Secondary       61.7       48.6       13.2       4,208         More than secondary       54.7       46.4       15.5       622         Wealth quintile       64.7       48.7       13.4       1,151         Lowest       55.9       49.1       8.7 <t< td=""><td>Manicaland</td><td>46 1</td><td>34.1</td><td>12.8</td><td>729</td></t<>	Manicaland	46 1	34.1	12.8	729
Mashonaland East       7.2.3       54.8       11.8       706         Mashonaland East       7.2.3       54.8       11.8       706         Mashonaland West       62.3       40.0       11.0       880         Matabeleland North       69.8       52.9       18.4       276         Matabeleland South       76.1       60.2       20.1       278         Midlands       69.0       54.9       11.0       751         Masyingo       64.8       47.8       13.5       562         Harare       48.1       43.2       14.1       1,119         Education       (69.0)       (40.7)       (15.3)       50         Primary       66.7       51.0       12.9       1,253         Secondary       61.7       48.6       13.2       4,208         More than secondary       54.7       46.4       15.5       622         Wealth quintile       1.7       48.6       13.2       4,208         Lowest       55.9       49.1       8.7       1,026         Second       65.7       48.2       13.5       1,057	Mashonaland Central	71.0	64.6	10.8	547
Mashonaland West     62.3     40.0     11.0     880       Matabeleland North     69.8     52.9     18.4     276       Matabeleland South     76.1     60.2     20.1     278       Midlands     69.0     54.9     11.0     751       Masvingo     64.8     47.8     13.5     562       Harare     48.1     43.2     14.1     1,119       Education     (69.0)     (40.7)     (15.3)     50       Primary     66.7     51.0     12.9     1,253       Secondary     61.7     48.6     13.2     4,208       More than secondary     54.7     46.4     15.5     622       Wealth quintile     10.0     50     49.1     8.7     1,026       Second     65.7     48.2     13.5     1,057     10.469       Highest     66.0     47.7     48.7     13.4     1,151       Fourth     60.8     50.4     15.1     1,469       Highest     56.0     47.6     15.1     1,429       Key populations     T     11.0 <t< td=""><td>Mashonaland East</td><td>72.3</td><td>54.8</td><td>11.8</td><td>706</td></t<>	Mashonaland East	72.3	54.8	11.8	706
Matabeleland North       60.5       11.0       11.0       000         Matabeleland North       69.8       52.9       18.4       276         Matabeleland North       69.0       54.9       11.0       751         Masvingo       64.8       47.8       13.5       562         Harare       48.1       43.2       14.1       1,119         Education       (69.0)       (40.7)       (15.3)       50         Primary       66.7       51.0       12.9       1,253         Secondary       61.7       48.6       13.2       4,208         More than secondary       54.7       46.4       15.5       622         Wealth quintile       E       E       E       E         Lowest       65.9       49.1       8.7       1,026         Second       65.7       48.2       13.5       1,057         Middle       64.7       48.7       13.4       1,151         Fourth       60.8       50.4       15.1       1,469         Highest       56.0       47.6       15.1       1,429	Mashonaland West	62.3	40.0	11.0	880
Matabeleland North       05.0       05.0       05.0       10.4       17.6         Matabeleland South       76.1       60.2       20.1       278         Midlands       69.0       54.9       11.0       751         Masvingo       64.8       47.8       13.5       562         Harare       48.1       43.2       14.1       1,119         Education       (69.0)       (40.7)       (15.3)       50         Primary       66.7       51.0       12.9       1,253         Secondary       61.7       48.6       13.2       4,208         More than secondary       54.7       46.4       15.5       622         Wealth quintile       Uses       65.9       49.1       8.7       1,026         Lowest       65.7       48.2       13.5       1,057         Middle       64.7       48.7       13.4       1,151         Fourth       60.8       50.4       15.1       1,469         Highest       56.0       47.6       15.1       1,429         Key populations       Transactional sex       92.1	Matabeleland North	69.8	52.9	18.4	276
Midlands     69.0     54.9     11.0     751       Midlands     69.0     54.9     11.0     751       Masvingo     64.8     47.8     13.5     562       Harare     48.1     43.2     14.1     1,119       Education     (69.0)     (40.7)     (15.3)     50       Primary     66.7     51.0     12.9     1,253       Secondary     61.7     48.6     13.2     4,208       More than secondary     54.7     46.4     15.5     622       Wealth quintile     E     E     E     E     E     E     E       Lowest     65.9     49.1     8.7     1,026     622       Wealth quintile     E     E     E     E     E       Lowest     65.9     49.1     8.7     1,026     5     622       Wealth quintile     E	Matabeleland South	76.1	60.2	20.4	278
Maskingo     64.8     47.8     13.5     552       Harare     48.1     43.2     14.1     1,119       Education     (69.0)     (40.7)     (15.3)     50       Primary     66.7     51.0     12.9     1,253       Secondary     61.7     48.6     13.2     4,208       More than secondary     54.7     46.4     15.5     622       Wealth quintile     Euwest     65.7     48.2     13.5     1,026       Second     65.7     48.2     13.5     1,057       Middle     64.7     48.7     13.4     1,151       Fourth     60.8     50.4     15.1     1,469       Highest     56.0     47.6     15.1     1,429       Key populations     Transactional sex     92.1     80.6     46.7     117       Casual/non-regular partner     91.4     81.3     46.1     108       Multiple partners     90.8     80.5     48.1     178       STI     70.5     52.9     20.1     198       Sexually active unmarried AGYW     78.5     69.5	Midlands	69.0	54.9	11 0	751
Harare     04.0     47.0     15.3     502       Harare     48.1     43.2     14.1     1,119       Education     (69.0)     (40.7)     (15.3)     50       Primary     66.7     51.0     12.9     1,253       Secondary     61.7     48.6     13.2     4,208       More than secondary     54.7     46.4     15.5     622       Wealth quintile             Lowest     65.9     49.1     8.7     1,026	Masvingo	64.8	17 8	13.5	562
Hundre     40.1     40.1     40.1     40.1     14.1     14.1     14.1       Education     (69.0)     (40.7)     (15.3)     50       Primary     66.7     51.0     12.9     1,253       Secondary     61.7     48.6     13.2     4,208       More than secondary     54.7     46.4     15.5     622       Wealth quintile     Understand     8.7     1,026       Lowest     65.9     49.1     8.7     1,026       Second     65.7     48.2     13.5     1,057       Middle     64.7     48.7     13.4     1,151       Fourth     60.8     50.4     15.1     1,469       Highest     56.0     47.6     15.1     1,429       Key populations     Transactional sex     92.1     80.6     46.7     117       Casual/non-regular partner     91.4     81.3     46.1     108       Multiple partners     90.8     80.5     48.1     178       STI     70.5     52.9     20.1     198       Sexual/norregular partner     62.1 <td>Harare</td> <td>/18 1</td> <td>47.0</td> <td>13.5</td> <td>1 119</td>	Harare	/18 1	47.0	13.5	1 119
Education       (69.0)       (40.7)       (15.3)       50         Primary       66.7       51.0       12.9       1,253         Secondary       61.7       48.6       13.2       4,208         More than secondary       54.7       46.4       15.5       622         Wealth quintile       Event       10.26       10.26         Lowest       65.7       48.2       13.5       1,057         Middle       64.7       48.7       13.4       1,151         Fourth       60.8       50.4       15.1       1,469         Highest       56.0       47.6       15.1       1,429         Key populations       Transactional sex       92.1       80.6       46.7       117         Casual/non-regular partner       91.4       81.3       46.1       108         Multiple partners       90.8       80.5       48.1       178         STI       70.5       52.9       20.1       198         Sexually active unmarried AGYW       78.5       69.5       49.9       215         Number of women       62.1       48.8       1	Hardre	40.1	43.2	14.1	1,110
No education       (69.0)       (40.7)       (15.3)       50         Primary       66.7       51.0       12.9       1,253         Secondary       61.7       48.6       13.2       4,208         More than secondary       54.7       46.4       15.5       622         Wealth quintile              Lowest       65.9       49.1       8.7       1,026       Second       65.7       48.2       13.5       1,057         Middle       64.7       48.7       13.4       1,151       Fourth       60.8       50.4       15.1       1,469         Highest       56.0       47.6       15.1       1,429       Key populations       Transactional sex       92.1       80.6       46.7       117         Casual/non-regular partner       91.4       81.3       46.1       108         Multiple partners       90.8       80.5       48.1       178         STI       70.5       52.9       20.1       198         Sexually active unmarried AGYW       78.5       69.5       49.9       215	Education				
Primary     66.7     51.0     12.9     1,253       Secondary     61.7     48.6     13.2     4,208       More than secondary     54.7     46.4     15.5     622       Wealth quintile            Lowest     65.9     49.1     8.7     1,026       Second     65.7     48.2     13.5     1,057       Middle     64.7     48.7     13.4     1,151       Fourth     60.8     50.4     15.1     1,469       Highest     56.0     47.6     15.1     1,429       Key populations     Transactional sex     92.1     80.6     46.7     117       Casual/non-regular partner     91.4     81.3     46.1     108       Multiple partners     90.8     80.5     48.1     178       STI     70.5     52.9     20.1     198       Sexually active unmarried AGYW     78.5     69.5     49.9     215       Number of women     62.1     48.8     13.4     6,133	No education	(69.0)	(40.7)	(15.3)	50
Secondary     61.7     48.6     13.2     4,208       More than secondary     54.7     46.4     15.5     622       Wealth quintile       Lowest     65.9     49.1     8.7     1,026       Second     65.7     48.2     13.5     1,057       Middle     64.7     48.7     13.4     1,151       Fourth     60.8     50.4     15.1     1,469       Highest     56.0     47.6     15.1     1,429       Key populations     Transactional sex     92.1     80.6     46.7     117       Casual/non-regular partner     91.4     81.3     46.1     108       Multiple partners     90.8     80.5     48.1     178       STI     70.5     52.9     20.1     198       Sexually active unmarried AGYW     78.5     69.5     49.9     215       Number of women     62.1     48.8     13.4     6,133	Primary	66.7	51.0	12.9	1,253
More than secondary       54.7       46.4       15.5       622         Wealth quintile	Secondary	61.7	48.6	13.2	4,208
Wealth quintile         Lowest       65.9       49.1       8.7       1,026         Second       65.7       48.2       13.5       1,057         Middle       64.7       48.7       13.4       1,151         Fourth       60.8       50.4       15.1       1,469         Highest       56.0       47.6       15.1       1,429         Key populations       Transactional sex       92.1       80.6       46.7       117         Casual/non-regular partner       91.4       81.3       46.1       108         Multiple partners       90.8       80.5       48.1       178         STI       70.5       52.9       20.1       198         Sexually active unmarried AGYW       78.5       69.5       49.9       215         Number of women       62.1       48.8       13.4       6,133	More than secondary	54.7	46.4	15.5	622
Lowest65.949.18.71,026Second65.748.213.51,057Middle64.748.713.41,151Fourth60.850.415.11,469Highest56.047.615.11,429Key populationsTransactional sex92.180.646.7117Casual/non-regular partner91.481.346.1108Multiple partners90.880.548.1178STI70.552.920.1198Sexually active unmarried AGYW78.569.549.9215Number of women62.148.813.46,133	Wealth guintile				
Second65.748.213.51,057Middle64.748.713.41,151Fourth60.850.415.11,469Highest56.047.615.11,429Key populationsTransactional sex92.180.646.7117Casual/non-regular partner91.481.346.1108Multiple partners90.880.548.1178STI70.552.920.1198Sexually active unmarried AGYW78.569.549.9215Number of women62.148.813.46,133	Lowest	65.9	49.1	8.7	1,026
Middle64.748.713.41,151Fourth60.850.415.11,469Highest56.047.615.11,429Key populationsTransactional sex92.180.646.7117Casual/non-regular partner91.481.346.1108Multiple partners90.880.548.1178STI70.552.920.1198Sexually active unmarried AGYW78.569.549.9215Number of women62.148.813.46,133	Second	65.7	48.2	13.5	1,057
Fourth Highest60.850.415.11,469Highest56.047.615.11,429Key populationsTransactional sex92.180.646.7117Casual/non-regular partner91.481.346.1108Multiple partners90.880.548.1178STI70.552.920.1198Sexually active unmarried AGYW78.569.549.9215Number of women62.148.813.46,133	Middle	64.7	48.7	13.4	1,151
Highest56.047.615.11,429Key populationsTransactional sex92.180.646.7117Casual/non-regular partner91.481.346.1108Multiple partners90.880.548.1178STI70.552.920.1198Sexually active unmarried AGYW78.569.549.9215Number of women62.148.813.46,133	Fourth	60.8	50.4	15.1	1,469
Key populations       92.1       80.6       46.7       117         Transactional sex       92.1       80.6       46.7       117         Casual/non-regular partner       91.4       81.3       46.1       108         Multiple partners       90.8       80.5       48.1       178         STI       70.5       52.9       20.1       198         Sexually active unmarried AGYW       78.5       69.5       49.9       215         Number of women       62.1       48.8       13.4       6,133	Highest	56.0	47.6	15.1	1,429
Transactional sex92.180.646.7117Casual/non-regular partner91.481.346.1108Multiple partners90.880.548.1178STI70.552.920.1198Sexually active unmarried AGYW78.569.549.9215Number of women62.148.813.46,133	Key populations				,
Casual/non-regular partner91.481.346.1108Multiple partners90.880.548.1178STI70.552.920.1198Sexually active unmarried AGYW78.569.549.9215Number of women62.148.813.46,133	Transactional sex	92.1	80.6	46.7	117
Multiple partners       90.8       80.5       48.1       178         STI       70.5       52.9       20.1       198         Sexually active unmarried AGYW       78.5       69.5       49.9       215         Number of women       62.1       48.8       13.4       6,133	Casual/non-regular partner	91.4	81.3	46.1	108
STI   70.5   52.9   20.1   198     Sexually active unmarried AGYW   78.5   69.5   49.9   215     Number of women   62.1   48.8   13.4   6,133	Multiple partners	90.8	80.5	48.1	178
Sexually active unmarried AGYW       78.5       69.5       49.9       215         Number of women       62.1       48.8       13.4       6,133	STI	70.5	52.9	20.1	198
Number of women 62.1 48.8 13.4 6,133	Sexually active unmarried AGYW	78.5	69.5	49.9	215
-,	Number of women	62.1	48.8	13.4	6,133

AGYW = adolescent girls and young women

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes respondents who self-report that they are HIV positive

 $^{\rm 2}$  Female respondents motivated to use male condoms or PrEP

<sup>3</sup> Respondent answered No or Don't Know to all listed barriers for at least one method

<sup>4</sup> Respondent currently using at least one method

#### Table 13.20: HIV Combination Prevention Cascade: Men

Percentages of HIV negative men1 age 15-49 who reported having sex in the last 12 months with 2+ partners who also report each consecutive step in the HIV combination prevention cascade for male condoms, PrEP, or VMMC, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage motivated to use	Percentage motivated & able to access a	Percentage using at least one	Number of HIV negative men who reported sex in the last 12 months
Background characteristic	a method <sup>2</sup>	method <sup>3</sup>	method <sup>4</sup>	with 2+ partners
Age				
15-24	97.5	95.9	78.5	146
15-19	(94.1)	(94.1)	(81.9)	27
20-24	98.3	96.3	77.7	119
25-29	93.4	89.6	54.8	119
30-39	95.3	94.6	36.1	169
40-49	88.2	83.7	25.4	102
Marital status				
Never married	98.5	96.9	87.4	174
Married or living together	90.6	87.9	21.9	296
Divorced/separated/widowed	98.4	95.9	76.2	65
Province				
Bulawayo	95.3	92.0	77.0	33
Manicaland	(81.2)	(81.2)	(44.2)	45
Mashonaland Central	95.3	90.0	32.3	49
Mashonaland East	(92.3)	(90.1)	(59.7)	50
Mashonaland West	96.8	94.8	33.1	72
Matabeleland North	90.9	89.7	52.9	49
Matabeleland South	96.0	96.0	66.2	31
Midlands	96.9	94.7	53.0	103
Masvingo	(87.8)	(87.8)	(56.1)	32
Harare	(100.0)	(94.8)	(45.9)	70
Education				
No education	*	*	*	2
Primary	91.9	86.7	33.4	91
Secondary	94.8	93.2	51.9	379
More than secondary	93.1	89.9	61.8	63
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	93 3	87 3	34 1	70
Second	90.3	88.7	51.1	111
Middle	94.0	94.0	45.0	117
Fourth	96.6	94.9	58.1	119
Highest	96.0	92.0	54.2	118
Key populations	5010	02.0	0.112	
Transactional sex	*	*	*	16
Casual/non-regular partner	98.6	97.8	57.1	224
Multiple partners	94.1	91.8	49.8	535
STI	95.9	92.2	54.8	75
Total 15-49	94.1	91.8	49.8	535
50-54	*	*	*	17
Total 15-54	93.4	91.1	48.7	552

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.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes respondents who self-report that they are HIV positive

<sup>2</sup> Male respondents motivated to use male condoms, PrEP, or VMMC

<sup>3</sup> Respondent answered No or Don't Know to all listed barriers for at least one method

<sup>4</sup> Respondent currently using at least one method

# 14 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

# **Key Findings**

- Employment: Over half of currently married women (55%) and 92% of currently married men age 15-49 were employed at some point in the 12 months prior to the survey. Of these individuals, 68% of women and 80% of men earn cash only. Sixteen percent of the women earn cash and in-kind compared to 12% of men. In-kind only remains lower with women at 1% and men at 0,1%.
- Control over earnings: 51% of currently married women and 71% of currently married men with cash earnings reported making joint decisions with their spouse on the use of their earnings.
- Ownership of assets: 32% of women and 24% of men own a house, while 24% of women and 23% of men own land. Sixteen percent of women and 24% of men reported having and using a bank account.
- Participation in decision making: 75% of currently married women and 76% of currently married men participate in major household decisions.
- Attitudes towards wife beating: 40% of women and 27% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of five specified reasons. Among both women and men, the most accepted reason for wife beating is if the wife commits infidelity (36% and 21%, respectively).
- Negotiating sexual relations: 76% of women reported that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 65% reported that they can ask their husband to use a condom.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women's and men's ownership of assets including houses, land, and mobile phones as well as their use of bank accounts and mobile-money-service providers. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define three different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making, women's attitudes towards wife beating, and women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

# 14.1 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 labor 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

In the 12 months prior to the survey, 55% of currently married women and 92% of currently married men age 15-49 were employed. Among those who were employed, more married men than married women received cash payments (either cash only or cash and in-kind payments) for their work (92% versus 84%). Fifteen percent of women and 8% of men are not paid for their work (**Table 14.1**).

**Trends:** Having increased between 2010-2011 and 2015 (44%-55%), employment among currently married women age 15-49 remained steady at 55% in 2023-24. In contrast, employment among currently married men slightly increased from 61% in 2010-2011 to 65% in 2015 but then significantly increased to 92% in 2023-24.

# 14.2 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 spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

*Sample:* Currently married women and men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Half (51%) of currently married women who received cash earnings during the 12 months before the survey reported that decisions about how their cash earnings are used are usually made jointly with their husband. Forty-four percent said that they mainly make decisions alone, while 5% reported that their husband is the main decision maker (**Table 14.2.1**). Sixtyeight percent of currently married women earn less than their husband, 12% earn more, and 15% earn about the same amount.

#### Figure 14.1 Control over women's earnings



**Trends:** After remaining steady between 2010-2011 and 2015 (31% - 32%), the percentage of currently married women who received cash earnings during the 12 months prior to the survey and make the decisions alone on how the cash is used increased to 44% in 2023-24.

# Patterns by background characteristics

• By province, the percentage of women who decide alone how earnings are used ranges from 36% in Bulawayo to 55% in Matabeleland North.

• Women with higher levels of education report higher levels of participation in joint decision making regarding their earnings. Specifically, 51% of women with a primary education make decisions jointly with their husband, compared with 62% of women with more than a secondary education.

# 14.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Seventy-one percent of currently married men with cash earnings reported making joint decisions with their wives regarding the use of their own earnings. Sixty-six percent of married women also reported that decisions about their husband's cash earnings are made jointly (**Table 14.2.2**)

# 14.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

# 14.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

Ownership of a house or land Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else. Documentation of ownership of a house or land

Respondents whose name is on the title/deed or other government-recognized document.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Thirty-two percent of women age 15-49 own a house, either alone or jointly with someone else, while 24% report owning land (2%

independently and 22% jointly) (Figure 14.2 and Table 14.3.1). Among men age 15-49, 24% own a house and 23% own land, either alone or jointly (Figure 14.2 and Table 14.3.2). Among respondents age 15-49 who own a house, 70% of Among those who do possess a title/deed, more men than women have their names listed on the deed (25% versus 18%) (Tables 14.4.1 and 14.4.2). A similar trend is observed in land ownership, with 24% of men and 12% of women having their names on the title/deed (Tables 14.5.1 and 14.5.2). women and 72% of men report not having a title/deed.



### Figure 14.2 Ownership of assets

# Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas have higher rates of house and land ownership than those in urban areas.
   Specifically, 45% of rural women own a house (either alone or jointly), as compared with 17% of urban women. Furthermore, 38% of rural women own land (either alone or jointly), compared with 8% of urban women. This pattern also applies to men, who have higher rate of house and land ownership in rural areas than in urban areas.
- By province, the percentage of women who do not own a house ranges from 53% in Mashonaland Central to 92% in Bulawayo. The pattern is similar among men, ranging from 62% in Mashonaland Central to 90% in Bulawayo.
- The percentage of women who do not own land ranges from 64% in Mashonaland Central to 97% in Bulawayo. Among men, the percentage ranges from 69% in Mashonaland Central to 86% in Harare.
- 14.4.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey. Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In Zimbabwe, 79% of women and 80% of men age 15-49 own a mobile phone. In addition, 58% of women and men own a smartphone. In the 12 months prior to the survey, 46% of women and men used a mobile phone for financial transactions. Also, 16% of women and 24% of men age 15-49 reported having and using a bank account, while 13% of women and 21% of men made deposits or withdrawals in the 12 months prior to the survey. (**Table 14.6.1 and Table 14.6.2**)

# Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to have and use bank accounts (23% versus 10%). Similarly, 40% of men in urban areas have and use bank accounts, as compared with 13% of those in rural areas.
- Mobile phone ownership rises with increasing education and wealth among both women and men.

# 14.5 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) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) their own health care and (2) major household purchases.

Sample: Currently married men age 15-49

Among currently married women age 15-49, 88% make decisions either alone or jointly about their own health care, 86% make decisions either alone or jointly regarding major household purchases, and 89% make decisions either alone or jointly about visits to family or relatives. Among currently married men, 83% make decisions either alone or jointly about their own health care, while 86% are involved in decisions regarding major household purchases. (Figure 14.3 and Table 14.7)



# Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty percent of women in urban areas participate in all three major household decisions, as compared with 72% of women in rural areas (**Table 14.8.1**). Men's participation in household decisions about their own health and major household purchases is greater among those living in rural areas (79% versus 72%) (**Table 14.8.2**).
- Women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in all three major household decisions (79%) than women who are not employed (72%) and those who are employed but do not earn cash (72%). In contrast, men who are employed but do not earn cash are most likely to participate in major household decisions about their own health and major household purchases (82%).
- Participation in decision making increases with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 70% of women with no education and 67% in the lowest wealth quintile participate in all three major household decisions, compared with 88% of women with more than a secondary education and 82% in the highest wealth quintile.

## 14.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD 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 six circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, she commits infidelity, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer "yes" in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

The 2023-24 ZDHS collected information on women's and men's attitude towards wife beating using six specified circumstances to gain insight into the extent to which domestic violence is accepted. Forty percent of women and 27% of men age 15-49 agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons (Figure 14.4, Table 14.9.1 and Table 14.9.2) Among women and men, the most accepted reason for wife beating is if the wife commits infidelity (36% and 21%, respectively).

# Figure 14.4: Women's Participation in Decision Making



**Trends:** The percentage of women who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specific reason has declined over time, from 51% in 1999 to 39% in 2015. The proportion slightly increased to 40% in 2023-24. **Patterns by background characteristics** 

- Women's attitudes toward wife beating vary based on their employment status. Among women who are not employed, 43% believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the specified circumstances. Thirty-six percent of women who are employed for cash and 50% of those who are employed but do not earn cash share this belief.
- Women's belief that wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons is more common in rural areas than in urban areas (52% versus 26%).

# 14.7 **NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS**

To assess attitudes toward 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 sex with other women and asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Overall, 65% of women age 15-49 believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband if he has sex with other women, and 81% believe that she is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if he has an STI (**Table 14.10**). The percentage is similar among men age 15-49, with 65% agreeing that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if he has other partners, and 80% agreeing she is justified to ask her husband to use a condom if he has an STI.

Sixty four percent of women age 15-49, believe that individuals who experience sexual violence must file a police report before seeking medical attention whilst 71% of men share the same belief (**Table 14.11**). The percentage is higher amongst divorced/separated/widowed women and men at 67% and 74% respectively. This suggests differing perceptions around help-seeking behavior based on gender. Both genders show increasing agreement with age, particularly in the 30-49 age group. This may reflect greater awareness or societal conditioning regarding processes following sexual violence. Seventy-three percent of men in rural areas are more likely to agree that a police report is necessary compared to 69% of their urban counterparts. Women show a smaller difference between urban 65% and rural 64%. There are significant provincial variations for men, with Masvingo and Midlands both at 80% showing the highest agreement rates, indicating potential local cultural influences on attitudes toward reporting sexual violence whilst for women Mashonaland Central has the highest agreement rate at 75%.

Women were also asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they could ask their husband to use a condom. Seventy-six percent of women reported that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 65% reported that they can ask their husband to use a condom [Table 14.12]

# 14.8 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING REGARDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

# Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

In Zimbabwe, 61% of currently married women age 15-49 make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care **[Table 14.13]** 

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#### Table 14.1 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 last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Among married r	currently espondents:	Perc married last 12					
Age	Percentage employed in last 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash Cash and In-kind only in-kind only		In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
			WO	MEN				
15-19	27.6	367	66.6	8.3	0.0	25.2	100.0	101
20-24	41.0	961	69.0	13.0	0.7	17.4	100.0	394
25-29	53.5	1,076	71.7	14.6	0.6	13.1	100.0	576
30-34	59.5	914	70.0	18.4	1.8	9.8	100.0	543
35-39	63.5	1,040	64.0	18.3	0.9	16.9	100.0	660
40-44	61.8	950	70.1	15.0	1.3	13.6	100.0	587
45-49	66.4	649	63.1	20.2	1.5	15.2	100.0	431
Total 15-49	55.3	5,957	68.0	16.4	1.1	14.6	100.0	3,293
			Μ	EN				
15-19	*	10	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
20-24	87.6	140	76.2	14.3	0.0	9.5	100.0	123
25-29	95.0	312	76.5	13.1	0.0	10.4	100.0	296
30-34	91.2	332	80.2	11.3	0.7	7.8	100.0	302
35-39	93.6	356	82.8	10.8	0.0	6.5	100.0	333
40-44	90.9	403	81.6	11.9	0.0	6.5	100.0	366
45-49	94.4	330	77.1	12.9	0.0	10.0	100.0	311
Total 15-49	92.3	1,882	79.5	12.2	0.1	8.2	100.0	1,738
50-54	89.6	250	77.4	15.2	0.4	7.0	100.0	224
Total 15-54	92.0	2,132	79.3	12.5	0.2	8.1	100.0	1,962

#### Table 14.2.1 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 2023-24

Person who decides how the wife's						Wife's cash earnings compared with						
	Ci	ash earning	gs are used	l:			husbar	nd's cash	earnings:		_	
		Wife and						About	Husband		_	Number
Background	Mainly	husband	Mainly					the	has no	Don't		of
characteristic	wife	jointly	husband	Other	Total	More	Less	same	earnings	know	Total	women
Age												
15-19	55.1	35.0	8.5	1.4	100.0	9.9	75.6	7.5	4.3	2.8	100.0	76
20-24	45.4	46.9	7.7	0.0	100.0	9.3	76.2	11.2	3.0	0.3	100.0	323
25-29	43.9	50.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	10.7	75.2	11.1	2.7	0.3	100.0	497
30-34	44.5	50.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	10.3	68.0	18.0	3.4	0.3	100.0	480
35-39	43.5	52.2	4.3	0.0	100.0	12.3	65.8	17.9	3.2	0.8	100.0	543
40-44	44.1	52.1	3.6	0.1	100.0	14.8	60.6	16.4	6.7	1.6	100.0	500
45-49	42.8	53.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	13.1	63.1	15.2	7.3	1.3	100.0	359
Number of living												
children												
0	39.7	55.2	5.1	0.0	100.0	11.3	69.6	11.1	6.5	1.5	100.0	142
1-2	44.0	50.5	5.5	0.1	100.0	11.7	73.2	12.4	2.4	0.2	100.0	1,111
3-4	44.2	51.6	4.1	0.0	100.0	11.6	64.8	17.0	5.4	1.2	100.0	1,187
5+	47.5	46.1	6.2	0.2	100.0	13.0	61.7	18.4	5.7	1.2	100.0	338
Residence												
Urban	45.2	51.3	3.4	0.1	100.0	10.8	72.5	12.5	3.4	0.9	100.0	1,399
Rural	43.4	50.0	6.6	0.1	100.0	12.8	63.6	17.6	5.2	0.7	100.0	1,379
Province												
Bulawayo	36.3	62.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	9.6	69.3	14.1	5.8	1.3	100.0	113
Manicaland	47.1	45.0	7.9	0.0	100.0	13.1	65.2	18.0	2.9	0.8	100.0	330
Mashonaland Central	40.9	53.5	5.4	0.3	100.0	12.3	58.8	22.9	4.9	1.1	100.0	295
Mashonaland East	38.7	56.3	4.7	0.3	100.0	10.3	67.7	19.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	356
Mashonaland West	45.2	49.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	12.8	67.4	14.4	4.5	0.9	100.0	408
Matabeleland North	54.6	41.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	14.1	59.8	15.6	9.4	1.1	100.0	114
Matabeleland South	38.3	60.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	9.4	61.6	16.8	10.1	2.1	100.0	83
Midlands	51.2	42.8	5.9	0.0	100.0	13.0	70.6	11.2	4.7	0.4	100.0	266
Masvingo	46.6	48.4	4.9	0.0	100.0	13.7	69.0	11.7	4.4	1.2	100.0	235
Harare	43.6	52.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	10.0	75.9	9.9	3.4	0.8	100.0	578
Education												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
Primary	43.5	50.5	5.9	0.1	100.0	15.3	63.0	14.4	6.3	0.9	100.0	552
Secondary	46.4	48.4	5.1	0.1	100.0	10.4	71.2	13.4	4.0	0.9	100.0	1.788
More than secondary	35.3	61.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	13.6	61.4	22.3	2.6	0.1	100.0	412
Wealth guintile												
Lowest	51.0	42.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	12.9	60.6	16.5	8.6	1.4	100.0	365
Second	45.1	47.2	7.7	0.0	100.0	12.8	65.4	15.3	5.3	1.2	100.0	383
Middle	41.9	51.2	6.7	0.1	100.0	10.5	67.9	17.8	3.4	0.5	100.0	544
Fourth	44.9	51.2	3.7	0.1	100.0	11.8	68.9	15.4	3.2	0.7	100.0	718
Highest	41.8	55.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	11.8	72.3	11.9	3.4	0.6	100.0	768
0												
Total	44.3	50.7	5.0	0.1	100.0	11.8	68.1	15.0	4.3	0.8	100.0	2,778
Note: The term hu	isband incl	ludes a partr	ner with wh	om a w	oman is liv	ing as if m	arried.					

#### Table 14.2.2 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 2023-24

	Men							Women					
		Wife						Wife					
		and						and				Number	
Background	Mainly	husband	Mainly			Number	Mainly	husband	Mainly			of	
characteristic	wife	jointly	husband	Other	<sup>.</sup> Total	of men	wife	jointly	husband	Other	• Total	women	
Age													
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	6	19.1	63.0	17.1	0.8	100.0	356	
20-24	16.7	66.3	17.0	0.0	100.0	111	20.7	63.2	15.8	0.3	100.0	947	
25-29	14.2	68.3	17.5	0.0	100.0	266	16.1	67.2	16.5	0.2	100.0	1,057	
30-34	11.8	74.4	13.9	0.0	100.0	277	15.1	65.6	19.2	0.1	100.0	896	
35-39	17.3	72.2	10.5	0.0	100.0	312	17.4	68.7	13.9	0.1	100.0	1,013	
40-44	14.8	72.0	13.2	0.0	100.0	342	16.9	62.6	20.4	0.1	100.0	908	
45-49	13.6	70.8	15.4	0.3	100.0	280	16.3	67.2	16.4	0.0	100.0	616	
Number of living													
children													
0	12.0	72.8	15.2	0.0	100.0	115	18.6	69.3	12.1	0.0	100.0	361	
1-2	15.1	70.4	14.5	0.0	100.0	627	17.7	66.5	15.6	0.3	100.0	2,359	
3-4	15.7	71.7	12.6	0.0	100.0	599	17.1	66.0	16.7	0.1	100.0	2,254	
5+	11.6	71.5	16.5	0.3	100.0	252	15.8	60.1	24.0	0.1	100.0	819	
Residence													
Urban	15.6	74.2	10.1	0.0	100.0	779	16.1	70.0	13.8	0.2	100.0	2,404	
Rural	13.6	68.4	18.0	0.1	100.0	815	18.1	62.4	19.3	0.2	100.0	3,390	
Province													
Bulawayo	13.4	77.0	9.6	0.0	100.0	72	9.8	79.7	10.5	0.0	100.0	200	
Manicaland	6.6	82.5	10.9	0.0	100.0	158	20.6	56.1	23.3	0.0	100.0	784	
Mashonaland Central	14.9	77.3	7.1	0.6	100.0	113	14.3	68.6	16.9	0.1	100.0	545	
Mashonaland East	13.0	73.9	13.2	0.0	100.0	192	15.7	71.0	12.7	0.6	100.0	678	
Mashonaland West	13.0	54.9	32.1	0.0	100.0	302	18.9	63.6	17.5	0.0	100.0	836	
Matabeleland North	14.8	73.2	12.0	0.0	100.0	78	30.3	52.0	17.5	0.2	100.0	250	
Matabeleland South	9.1	85.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	64	15.5	74.4	10.1	0.0	100.0	235	
Midlands	13.3	80.6	6.1	0.0	100.0	177	15.6	65.5	18.6	0.2	100.0	714	
Masvingo	23.8	60.2	16.0	0.0	100.0	126	19.2	64.4	16.2	0.3	100.0	581	
Harare	19.3	71.9	8.7	0.0	100.0	312	14.5	68.6	16.8	0.2	100.0	970	
Education													
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	4	23.1	51.8	25.0	0.0	100.0	58	
Primary	18.0	64.5	17.2	0.2	100.0	311	20.5	56.8	22.2	0.5	100.0	1,359	
Secondary	14.4	71.4	14.3	0.0	100.0	1,069	16.2	67.8	16.0	0.1	100.0	3,874	
More than secondary	10.7	80.1	9.2	0.0	100.0	210	16.2	73.8	10.0	0.0	100.0	503	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	16.1	67.6	16.3	0.0	100.0	237	19.0	57.6	23.3	0.1	100.0	1,129	
Second	10.7	67.4	21.7	0.3	100.0	254	19.4	59.1	21.1	0.4	100.0	1,048	
Middle	15.3	71.2	13.5	0.0	100.0	318	16.4	67.3	16.0	0.2	100.0	1,121	
Fourth	15.2	72.1	12.8	0.0	100.0	421	15.9	70.8	13.2	0.1	100.0	1,310	
Highest	15.0	75.4	9.7	0.0	100.0	363	15.9	71.4	12.6	0.2	100.0	1,185	
Total 15-49	14.6	71.2	14.2	0.0	100.0	1,594	17.3	65.6	17.0	0.2	100.0	5,794	
50-54	14.6	74.2	11.1	0.0	100.0	207	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Total 15-54	14.6	71.6	13.8	0.0	100.0	1,801	na	na	na	na	na	na	

na = Not Applicable

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

# Table 14.3.1 House and land ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Married/			
	Never	Living	Divorced/se		
Ownership status	married	together	parated	Widowed	Total
	HOUS	E OWNERSHIP	)		
Alone	0.7	1.2	9.1	45.5	3.5
Jointly with husband only	na	43.3	0.0	0.0	26.7
Jointly with someone else only	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.3
Jointly with husband and					
someone else	na	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Both alone and jointly	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Does not own	99.2	52.8	89.7	53.9	68.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,257	5,957	1,134	318	9,666
	LAND	OWNERSHIP			
Alone	0.4	1.0	5.2	30.7	2.3
Jointly with husband only	na	32.6	0.0	0.0	20.1
Jointly with someone else only	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.3
Jointly with husband and					
someone else	na	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
Both alone and jointly	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Does not own	99.5	63.9	94.3	67.7	75.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,257	5,957	1,134	318	9,666

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. na= Not applicable

# Table 14.3.2 House and land ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Married/			
	Never	Living	Divorced/se		
Ownership status	married	together	parated	Widowed	Total
	HOUS	E OWNERSHIP	)		
Alone	1.7	12.0	19.2	*	8.0
Jointly with wife only	na	28.8	0.0	*	13.9
Jointly with someone else only	0.3	0.6	0.0	*	0.5
Jointly with wife and someone					
else	na	3.4	0.0	*	1.7
Both alone and jointly	0.0	0.2	0.4	*	0.1
Does not own	98.0	54.9	80.4	*	75.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,754	1,882	252	19	3,907
	LAND	OWNERSHIP			
Alone	2.1	13.2	20.1	*	8.8
Jointly with wife only	na	25.0	0.0	*	12.1
Jointly with someone else only	0.3	0.8	0.4	*	0.6
Jointly with wife and someone					
else	na	3.0	0.0	*	1.4
Both alone and jointly	0.1	0.1	0.6	*	0.1
Does not own	97.5	57.9	79.0	*	77.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,754	1,882	252	19	3,907

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. na= Not applicable

#### Table 14.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of a house; and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percer	ntage who	own a				House h	as a title				
		house:					dee	d1:				-
				Percent				Woman's				Number
			Both	age who			Woman's	name is	Does not			of
			alone	do not		Number	name is	not on	have a			women
Background			and	own a		of	on title	title	title	Don't		who own
characteristic	Alone	Jointly <sup>2</sup>	jointly	house	Total	women	deed	deed	deed	know <sup>3</sup>	lotal	a house <sup>4</sup>
Age							(0.1)	(	(00.0)	(2.4)		
15-19	0.0	2.4	0.0	97.5	100.0	1,959	(9.4)	(4.9)	(83.6)	(2.1)	100.0	48
20-24	0.5	14.7	0.0	84.7	100.0	1,640	7.1	13.0	77.7	2.3	100.0	250
25-29	1.3	28.0	0.0	70.8	100.0	1,477	12.4	9.7	75.5	2.4	100.0	432
30-34	2.6	37.5	0.0	59.9	100.0	1,159	15.4	13.3	70.3	1.0	100.0	464
35-39	5.1	44.9	0.0	50.0	100.0	1,312	17.1	12.9	69.4	0.6	100.0	656
40-44	7.9	48.5	0.1	43.6	100.0	1,220	19.9	10.1	69.1	0.9	100.0	689
45-49	12.7	49.1	0.0	38.1	100.0	899	26.3	10.2	63.1	0.4	100.0	556
Residence												
Urban	2.1	14.9	0.0	83.0	100.0	4,391	35.0	18.4	45.6	1.0	100.0	747
Rural	4.6	39.9	0.0	55.5	100.0	5,275	12.0	9.0	77.9	1.1	100.0	2,349
Province												
Bulawayo	0.8	7.0	0.0	92.2	100.0	498	30.4	46.9	20.4	2.3	100.0	39
Manicaland	5.1	39.0	0.1	55.8	100.0	1,237	9.7	7.0	81.8	1.5	100.0	547
Mashonaland Central	4.5	42.6	0.1	52.8	100.0	777	13.7	9.7	76.1	0.6	100.0	367
Mashonaland East	3.6	33.1	0.0	63.2	100.0	1,085	22.5	14.1	61.9	1.5	100.0	399
Mashonaland West	4.3	28.4	0.0	67.3	100.0	1,320	19.3	7.9	71.4	1.4	100.0	431
Matabeleland North	3.5	29.7	0.0	66.8	100.0	447	45.4	25.0	29.2	0.4	100.0	149
Matabeleland South	4.4	23.7	0.0	71.9	100.0	457	16.1	23.8	57.2	2.9	100.0	128
Midlands	3.1	32.1	0.0	64.9	100.0	1,159	9.6	4.2	86.2	0.0	100.0	407
Masvingo	3.8	32.5	0.0	63.7	100.0	945	12.8	8.9	77.0	1.3	100.0	343
Harare	1.7	14.7	0.0	83.6	100.0	1,742	29.4	18.0	52.0	0.6	100.0	286
Education												
No education	9.6	38.8	0.0	51.6	100.0	81	(6.3)	(9.1)	(82.0)	(2.7)	100.0	39
Primary	6.1	41.2	0.0	52.7	100.0	1,960	10.4	8.5	79.8	1.2	100.0	927
Secondary	2.7	25.5	0.0	71.8	100.0	6,774	17.4	12.1	69.4	1.1	100.0	1,910
More than secondary	3.0	22.8	0.0	74.2	100.0	851	50.8	16.2	32.4	0.6	100.0	219
Wealth quintile												
	61	/17 1	0 1	46.8	100.0	1 659	83	61	85.0	0.6	100.0	883
Second	12	-11.I	0.1	-+0.0 55 Q	100.0	1 632	0.5 7 Q	0.1	23.0 21.2	1.0	100.0	72/
Middle	4.3 2 2	21 Q	0.1	55.0 65.0	100.0	1 786	1/1 Q	5.7 17 1	01.2 71 Ω	1.2	100.0	625
Fourth	2.2	20.0	0.0	05.0 1 77	100.0	2 200	20.5	1/ /	( 1.0	1.Z	100.0	505
Highest	2.9 1 0	20.0 12.2	0.0	2/ Q	100.0	2,200	30.5 AG A	⊥4.4 21 ⊑	30 5	1.4 1 ⊑	100.0	350
inglicol	1.0	13.3	0.0	04.9	100.0	2,313	40.4	21.5	30.5	1.3	100.0	229
Total	3.5	28.5	0.0	68.0	100.0	9,666	17.5	11.3	70.1	1.1	100.0	3,096

<sup>1</sup> Title deed or other government recognized document

<sup>2</sup> Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

<sup>3</sup> Includes women who have a house with a title deed or other government recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognized document for the house

<sup>4</sup> Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

#### Table 14.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of a house; and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage who own a house:						House has a title deed <sup>1</sup> :					
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly <sup>2</sup>	Both alone and jointly	Percentag e who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title deed <sup>1</sup>	Man's name is not on title deed <sup>1</sup>	Does not have a title deed <sup>1</sup>	Don't know <sup>3</sup>	Total	Number of men who own a house <sup>4</sup>
0												
Age	07	0.2	0.0	00.0	100.0	075	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
15-19	0.7	0.3	0.0	99.0	100.0	975	(16.0)	(20)	(00 4)	(0,0)	100.0	9 72
20-24	5.1 7.2	2.5	0.0	94.4	100.0	559	(10.0)	(2.0)	(00.4) 70 5	(0.0)	100.0	10/
20-34	0.0	21.1	0.5	60.1	100.0	138	16.2	2.5	20.J 20.J	12	100.0	125
30-34	9.0 16.6	21.0	0.2	5/1	100.0	438	24 0	1.0	70 5	1.5	100.0	201
10-11 10-11	16.0	29.5	0.0	J4.1 15 7	100.0	457	24.9	1.0	66.2	0.0	100.0	201
45-49	15.3	40.7	0.0	44.0	100.0	367	29.5	2.3	67.5	0.5	100.0	206
Residence												
Urban	3.4	8.9	0.0	87.7	100.0	1,682	53.9	1.8	40.2	4.1	100.0	208
Rural	11.5	21.4	0.2	67.0	100.0	2,226	16.5	1.9	80.7	0.9	100.0	735
Province												
Bulawayo	0.9	8.9	0.4	89.9	100.0	179	(77.8)	(0.0)	(19.5)	(2.7)	100.0	18
Manicaland	7.2	25.8	0.0	67.0	100.0	460	16.2	1.7	82.0	0.0	100.0	152
Mashonaland Central	25.4	12.6	0.5	61.5	100.0	330	7.4	3.3	89.2	0.0	100.0	127
Mashonaland East	9.7	13.6	0.0	76.8	100.0	449	40.6	0.0	59.4	0.0	100.0	104
Mashonaland West	13.9	12.4	0.3	73.4	100.0	576	46.2	1.9	51.2	0.7	100.0	153
Matabeleland North	4.8	23.0	0.0	72.2	100.0	192	14.1	0.0	83.6	2.3	100.0	53
Matabeleland South	8.1	17.8	0.0	74.1	100.0	204	32.0	3.9	58.6	5.6	100.0	53
Midlands	4.0	26.0	0.0	70.0	100.0	476	10.5	1.5	81.5	6.6	100.0	143
Masvingo	3.7	20.9	0.0	75.4	100.0	347	6.2	2.1	91.6	0.0	100.0	85
Harare	2.1	5.8	0.0	92.2	100.0	694	(50.4)	(3.3)	(46.4)	(0.0)	100.0	54
Education												
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	23	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Primary	12.0	21.1	0.2	66.7	100.0	769	11.4	0.7	87.4	0.5	100.0	256
Secondary	7.0	14.4	0.1	78.5	100.0	2,740	23.7	2.4	71.8	2.1	100.0	589
More than secondary	7.1	17.3	0.0	75.7	100.0	376	69.2	1.8	26.9	2.1	100.0	92
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	16.7	31.1	0.3	52.0	100.0	629	9.2	0.9	88.6	1.2	100.0	302
Second	10.4	17.8	0.3	71.6	100.0	708	17.3	1.3	80.4	1.0	100.0	201
Middle	8.0	17.1	0.0	74.9	100.0	802	22.5	2.9	/3.6	0.9	100.0	202
Fourth Highest	4.0 4.0	10.5 8.2	0.0 0.1	85.5 87.7	100.0 100.0	915 853	36.9 72.4	3.2 1.8	58.0 21.0	1.9 4.8	100.0 100.0	133 105
Iotal 15-49	8.0	16.0	0.1	75.9	100.0	3,907	24.7	1.9	71.8	1.6	100.0	943
50-54	19.5	48.7	0.0	31.9	100.0	278	36.2	0.9	62.8	0.0	100.0	189
Total 15-54	8.8	18.2	0.1	72.9	100.0	4,185	26.6	1.7	70.3	1.3	100.0	1,132

<sup>1</sup> Title deed or other government recognized document

<sup>2</sup> Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

<sup>3</sup> Includes men who have a house with a title deed or other government recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who

do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognized document for the house

<sup>4</sup> Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

#### Table 14.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of land; and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percent	tage who	own land:				Land has a title deed <sup>1</sup> :					
Background			Both alone and	Percentage who do not		Number of	Woman's name is on title	Woman's name is not on title	Does not have a title	Don't		Number of women who own I land <sup>4</sup>
characteristic	Alone	Jointly <sup>2</sup>	jointly	own land	Total	women	deed <sup>1</sup>	deed <sup>1</sup>	deed <sup>1</sup>	know <sup>3</sup>	Total	land <sup>4</sup>
0												
Age	0.0	2 5	0.1	07.4	100.0	1 050	(2,6)	(0 7)	(01.2)	(6.4)	100.0	FO
20-24	0.0	2.5	0.1	97.4 87.6	100.0	1,959	(5.0)	(0.7)	(01.5) 80.7	(0.4)	100.0	204
20-24	1 /	21.0	0.1	77 5	100.0	1 / 77	5.7 8.4	10.4	78.2	3.2	100.0	204
30-34	1.4	21.1	0.0	70.6	100.0	1 159	9.4	10.0	70.2	1 3	100.0	3/1
35-39	29	27.0	0.1	61.8	100.0	1 312	9.2	11.5	76.7	2.6	100.0	501
40-44	43	34.0	0.0	61.6	100.0	1 220	17.7	8.6	72.8	0.8	100.0	468
45-49	9.7	38.4	0.0	52.0	100.0	899	17.9	9.3	71.6	1.3	100.0	432
Residence												
Urban	0.8	7.0	0.0	92.2	100.0	4,391	19.9	13.5	61.2	5.5	100.0	342
Rural	3.6	34.0	0.1	62.3	100.0	5,275	10.6	9.7	78.3	1.5	100.0	1,987
Province												
Bulawayo	0.4	2.3	0.0	97.3	100.0	498	(35.3)	(27.6)	(37.1)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Manicaland	4.1	30.7	0.1	65.1	100.0	1,237	3.4	8.7	86.8	1.1	100.0	432
Mashonaland Central	1.9	34.0	0.0	64.0	100.0	777	10.2	11.2	77.5	1.1	100.0	279
Mashonaland East	2.2	23.5	0.0	74.3	100.0	1,085	13.6	16.1	67.1	3.2	100.0	279
Mashonaland West	2.6	20.9	0.3	76.2	100.0	1,320	17.8	7.4	72.6	2.3	100.0	314
Matabeleland North	3.4	27.3	0.0	69.3	100.0	447	33.0	21.3	45.3	0.4	100.0	137
Matabeleland South	3.8	17.9	0.0	78.3	100.0	457	12.2	7.2	78.2	2.4	100.0	99
Midlands	2.6	27.9	0.0	69.5	100.0	1,159	4.5	2.0	93.2	0.3	100.0	353
Masvingo	3.1	29.6	0.0	67.3	100.0	945	13.5	12.8	71.0	2.6	100.0	309
Harare	0.4	6.1	0.0	93.5	100.0	1,742	19.6	12.4	56.7	11.2	100.0	113
Education												
No education	5.5	28.7	0.0	65.8	100.0	81	(3.5)	(2.4)	(90.4)	(3.8)	100.0	28
Primary	4.8	33.6	0.0	61.5	100.0	1,960	11.3	8.2	78.8	1.8	100.0	754
Secondary	1.7	19.6	0.1	78.6	100.0	6,774	11.5	10.8	75.8	1.9	100.0	1,448
More than secondary	1.3	10.4	0.0	88.3	100.0	851	26.1	20.0	48.2	5.7	100.0	99
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.8	39.5	0.1	55.6	100.0	1,659	8.0	7.2	84.2	0.6	100.0	736
Second	4.4	34.8	0.1	60.7	100.0	1,638	8.3	9.8	80.0	1.9	100.0	644
Middle	1.5	26.1	0.1	72.2	100.0	1,786	14.3	10.9	73.1	1.7	100.0	496
Fourth	1.1	11.2	0.0	87.7	100.0	2,208	18.3	13.1	64.0	4.6	100.0	271
Highest	0.9	6.8	0.0	92.3	100.0	2,375	25.0	17.7	51.3	6.0	100.0	183
Total	2.3	21.7	0.0	75.9	100.0	9,666	12.0	10.2	75.7	2.1	100.0	2,329

 $^{\rm 1}$  Title deed or other government recognized document

<sup>2</sup> Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

<sup>3</sup> Includes women who have land with a title deed or other government recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognized document for the land

<sup>4</sup> Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

#### Table 14.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of land; and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			Percer	itage who own l	and:		Land has a title deed <sup>1</sup> :					
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly <sup>2</sup>	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title deed <sup>1</sup>	Man's name is not on title deed <sup>1</sup>	Does not have a title deed <sup>1</sup>	Don't know³	Total	Number of men who own land <sup>4</sup>
Δσe												
15-10	0.6	0 1	0.0	00 /	100.0	975	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
20-24	3.1	2.7	0.0	99.4	100.0	671	(19.7)	(5.4)	(7/ 9)	(0 0)	100.0	30
25-29	95	93	0.6	80.6	100.0	558	22.1	5.0	72 9	0.0	100.0	108
30-34	9.5	18.4	0.0	71.6	100.0	438	14 7	1.4	83.9	0.0	100.0	124
35-39	14.0	27.2	0.2	58.7	100.0	438	25.1	25	70.7	0.0	100.0	181
10-11 10-11	19.5	32.0	0.1	18 5	100.0	457	25.1	15	70.7	0.0	100.0	238
45-49	19.3	35.9	0.0	44.8	100.0	367	26.3	4.2	69.5	0.0	100.0	203
Residence												
Urban	5 9	65	0 1	87.6	100.0	1 692	18.6	27	10 2	05	100.0	208
Rural	5.8 11.1	19.8	0.1	69.0	100.0	2,226	16.3	3.2	80.4	0.2	100.0	690
Province												
Bulawayo	69	11 1	03	81 7	100.0	170	45.0	35	18.2	33	100.0	33
Manicaland	7.2	20.3	0.0	72.4	100.0	460	72	3.0	40.2 89.8	0.0	100.0	127
Mashonaland Central	21.2	94	0.5	68.8	100.0	330	79	6.6	85.5	0.0	100.0	103
Mashonaland East	9.6	9.9	0.0	80.5	100.0	449	34.3	0.0	64.8	0.0	100.0	87
Mashonaland West	12.9	10.2	0.0	76.8	100.0	576	51.2	4 1	44.8	0.0	100.0	134
Matabeleland North	55	20.9	0.0	73.6	100.0	192	10.1	0.0	89.9	0.0	100.0	51
Matabeleland South	47	17.7	0.0	73.0	100.0	204	22.0	5.9	72 1	0.0	100.0	46
Midlands	3.8	24.1	0.0	72.1	100.0	476	89	3.4	86.9	0.0	100.0	133
Masvingo	3.0	21.5	0.0	75 5	100.0	347	5.5	2.8	92.1	0.0	100.0	85
Harare	9.0	5.2	0.2	85.6	100.0	694	51.6	0.0	48.4	0.0	100.0	100
Education												
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	23	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Primary	11.2	18.9	0.2	69.8	100.0	769	12.7	1.9	84.9	0.5	100.0	232
Secondary	8.1	12.8	0.1	79.0	100.0	2,740	24.6	3.6	71.6	0.2	100.0	575
More than secondary	8.5	13.7	0.4	77.3	100.0	376	49.7	3.0	47.4	0.0	100.0	85
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	15.8	28.1	0.0	56.1	100.0	629	10.3	1.6	87.7	0.4	100.0	276
Second	9.5	16.7	0.3	73.6	100.0	708	17.4	3.1	79.5	0.0	100.0	187
Middle	8.4	15.3	0.1	76.2	100.0	802	22.5	5.5	72.0	0.0	100.0	191
Fourth	6.8	8.1	0.0	85.2	100.0	915	33.2	4.7	61.8	0.4	100.0	136
Highest	5.7	6.8	0.2	87.3	100.0	853	59.5	0.6	39.4	0.5	100.0	108
Total 15-49	8.8	14.1	0.1	77.0	100.0	3,907	23.8	3.1	72.9	0.2	100.0	898
50-54	15.8	39.8	0.0	44.3	100.0	278	24.9	1.7	73.3	0.0	100.0	155
Total 15-54	9.3	15.8	0.1	74.8	100.0	4,185	23.9	2.9	73.0	0.2	100.0	1,053

<sup>1</sup> Title deed or other government recognized document

<sup>2</sup> Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

<sup>3</sup> Includes men who have land with a title deed or other government recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognized document for the land

<sup>4</sup> Includes men who own land alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

#### Table 14.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Mol	bile phone	ownership:	Bank account ownership and use:						
Background characteristic	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percenta ge who own a smartph one	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months	Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of women			
Age										
15-19	58.7	49.6	18.2	1.8	0.9	19.1	1,959			
20-24	80.3	64.3	40.9	11.0	9.3	42.5	1,640			
25-29	85.4	65.1	53.4	18.8	14.7	55.9	1,477			
30-34	86.4	61.5	57.3	21.3	16.5	60.2	1,159			
35-39	85.4	59.8	52.8	23.8	19.4	55.9	1,312			
40-44	85.2	56.2	56.8	23.5	20.0	60.2	1,220			
45-49	86.9	52.7	59.3	24.5	19.4	62.0	899			
Residence										
Urban	89.1	76.6	58.8	23.4	19.2	61.1	4,391			
Rural	71.2	43.2	34.4	10.1	7.7	36.7	5,275			
Province										
Bulawayo	88.6	80.5	45.7	20.9	17.3	48.6	498			
Manicaland	76.2	48.9	40.9	15.4	13.5	42.6	1,237			
Mashonaland Central	68.8	43.0	37.0	14.2	8.2	40.5	777			
Mashonaland East	80.1	60.2	48.3	12.6	8.8	50.4	1,085			
Mashonaland West	75.1	50.6	32.2	13.4	8.8	35.3	1,320			
Matabeleland North	75.5	53.6	40.0	14.0	12.3	41.4	447			
Matabeleland South	81.4	62.6	19.2	10.1	8.3	21.4	457			
Midlands	76.5	51.1	55.8	10.5	8.6	57.5	1.159			
Masvingo	76.7	50.5	41.2	18.9	16.0	43.9	945			
Harare	90.3	79.6	64.6	24.8	21.8	66.5	1,742			
Education										
No education	43.7	16.5	22.7	6.0	3.0	24.0	81			
Primary	65.4	32.2	28.1	5.9	3.6	30.1	1 960			
Secondary	81.3	61.6	45.2	12.1	9.1	47.5	6,774			
More than secondary	99.1	97.5	90.3	72.6	66.3	93.3	851			
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	55.9	24.4	20.9	2.8	1.6	22.0	1,659			
Second	72.4	39.9	34.2	8.0	5.8	36.7	1,638			
Middle	80.7	55.8	41.4	12.2	9.3	44.1	1,786			
Fourth	86.9	70.9	53.1	18.4	14.6	55.5	2,208			
Highest	92.5	85.2	66.6	31.9	27.0	68.9	2,375			
Total	79.4	58.4	45.5	16.1	12.9	47.8	9,666			

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

#### Table 14.6.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Mob	oile phone own	ership:	Bank account ownership and use:					
			Percentage who		Percentage	Percentage who			
			used a mobile		who deposited	have and use a			
			phone for		or withdrew	bank account or			
			financial	Percentage	money from	used a mobile			
	Percentage	Percentage	transactions in	who have and	their own	phone for financial			
Background	who own any	who own a	the last 12	use a bank	account in the	transactions in the	Number of		
characteristic	mobile phone	smartphone	months1	account	last 12 months	last 12 months	men		
Age									
15-19	58.6	49.0	14.5	1.6	1.0	15.0	975		
20-24	82.7	68.6	45.7	19.1	14.7	48.8	671		
25-29	86.2	61.5	54.2	31.0	25.7	57.8	558		
30-34	89.1	60.7	59.6	33.8	28.2	64.5	438		
35-39	88.0	56.0	58.3	35.4	31.2	62.3	437		
40-44	88.3	57.9	61.2	39.0	33.3	64.7	462		
45-49	88.1	56.5	65.6	41.9	36.8	69.9	367		
Residence									
Urban	89.4	75.8	65.9	39.7	33.0	69.3	1.682		
Rural	72.3	44.5	30.6	12.8	11.0	33.2	2,226		
Provinco									
Pulawayo	84.0	75 9	60.2	26.0	22.0	70.2	170		
Dulawayu	04.9 74.0	15.0	09.5	50.0	52.0	70.5	179		
Washanaland Control	74.9	47.0	25.8	18.1	10.0	29.3	460		
Mashanaland Central	/5.8	48.5	39.7	19.7	17.3	43.3	330		
Mash analand East	83.1	58.0	48.9	20.0	16.0	50.4	449		
Matabaland West	76.7	53.3	39.1	21.5	17.1	42.7	576		
Matabeleland North	74.3	51.0	34.6	22.8	20.8	37.0	192		
Matabeleland South	73.1	55.8	31.9	17.9	16.1	34.7	204		
Midlands	77.0	51.3	50.8	14.0	13.2	51.5	476		
Masvingo	/5.8	53.8	38.7	15.7	13.8	39.7	347		
Harare	90.6	78.0	66.7	46.8	36.7	72.8	694		
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	23		
Primary	62.4	29.9	22.2	8.5	6.2	25.2	769		
Secondary	82.1	61.2	46.9	21.8	17.9	49.5	2,740		
More than secondary	99.3	94.4	87.8	76.6	69.5	93.2	376		
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	62.0	27.2	22.7	5.4	3.8	24.7	629		
Second	70.1	42.5	28.5	9.7	8.2	31.2	708		
Middle	77.8	51.3	35.4	13.8	12.4	37.7	802		
Fourth	88.8	70.9	59.1	34.7	27.2	63.9	915		
Highest	92.5	85.9	72.6	49.4	43.4	75.4	853		
ingliest	52.5	00.0	, 2.0	1311	13.1	,	000		
Total 15-49	79.7	58.0	45.8	24.4	20.5	48.8	3,907		
50-54	92.0	56.3	63.6	47.5	40.2	69.1	278		
Total 15-54	80.5	57.9	47.0	25.9	21.8	50.1	4,185		
<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked a	bout use of a mob	ile phone for fin	ancial transactions wh	nether or not they o	wned a mobile pho	one.			

# Table 14.7 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 2023-24

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly WON	Mainly husband /IEN	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
Own health care	47.2	40.9	11.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	5,957
Major household purchases	32.1	54.1	13.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	5,957
Visits to her family or relatives	28.8	60.4	10.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	5,957
		ME	N				
Own health care	12.8	70.3	16.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,882
Major household purchases	20.3	65.9	13.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,882
Note: The term husband includes a part whom a man is living as if married.	ner with wh	om a woman	is living as if	married, and	the term wif	e includes a	partner with

# Table 14.8.1 Women's participation in decision-making according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Specific decisions					
Woman'					
s own	Making major	Visits to her		None of the	
health	household	family or	All three	three	Number of
care	purchases	relatives	decisions	decisions	women
81.9	78.4	84.2	64.0	5.1	367
82.7	83.6	85.6	68.3	4.6	961
89.1	86.8	88.7	75.7	3.6	1,076
88.4	84.5	89.5	75.5	3.7	914
89.7	87.5	89.6	76.4	2.2	1,040
91.3	88.8	92.4	80.0	2.2	950
90.3	90.3	91.9	80.1	1.9	649
86.7	83.6	87.0	72.0	4.2	2,664
90.0	89.0	91.5	78.6	2.1	2,778
85.1	85.2	87.6	71.7	4.3	515
83.9	84.9	87.8	72.0	3.5	375
87.1	86.6	88.8	73.9	3.3	2.401
90.0	86.9	90.6	77.2	2.7	2.334
87.5	83.8	86.7	73.5	4.3	848
89.1	90.6	93.0	79.7	1.5	2.459
87.4	83.2	86.5	71.7	4.4	3,498
95.1	95.1	95.3	89.2	0.7	210
82.2	78.0	81.8	67.7	9.4	798
90.8	87.1	91.9	78.9	2.8	561
94.8	90.1	91.6	82.5	1.6	689
86.0	84.8	89.0	75.0	4.9	865
78.5	84.9	85.4	64.3	3.3	270
96.2	91.1	88.8	82.4	1.5	245
85.9	84.3	87.0	66.5	1.8	732
93.4	88.5	90.5	78.6	1.0	594
86.1	88.4	92.5	75.7	1.4	993
81.2	90.4	84.4	70.0	5.4	61
84.4	80.7	84.3	67.5	5.1	1,412
88.7	87.0	90.0	76.1	2.9	3,972
94.5	94.8	96.8	88.3	0.4	513
83.9	80.1	85.0	66.6	5.2	1,182
88.6	83.0	85.9	72.3	4.4	1,078
89.8	84.8	87.9	74.8	3.5	1,145
88.4	90.4	92.1	78.1	1.7	1,337
89.9	91.9	94.0	82.4	1.7	1,216
88.1	86.2	89.2	75.0	3.2	5,957
	Woman' s own health care 81.9 82.7 89.1 88.4 89.7 91.3 90.3 86.7 90.0 85.1 83.9 87.1 90.0 87.5 89.1 87.4 95.1 87.4 95.1 82.2 90.8 94.8 86.0 78.5 96.2 85.9 93.4 86.1 81.2 85.9 93.4 86.1 81.2 81.2 81.2 83.9 83.9 83.4 86.1	Woman' s own health careMaking major household purchases81.978.4 82.782.783.6 89.186.783.6 89.787.591.391.388.8 90.390.390.390.486.7 85.183.984.9 87.186.783.6 90.080.085.183.984.9 87.187.186.6 90.090.086.9 87.587.583.889.190.6 87.487.483.295.195.1 87.595.195.1 87.596.291.1 86.081.290.4 84.3 93.481.290.4 84.4 80.7 88.783.980.1 88.6 83.0 89.883.980.1 88.6 83.0 89.883.980.1 88.483.991.9 91.988.186.2	Sown       Making major household       Visits to her family or relatives         81.9       78.4       84.2         82.7       83.6       85.6         89.1       86.8       88.7         88.4       84.5       89.5         89.7       87.5       89.6         91.3       88.8       92.4         90.3       90.3       91.5         85.1       85.2       87.6         83.9       84.9       87.8         87.1       86.6       88.8         90.0       89.0       91.5         85.1       85.2       87.6         83.9       84.9       87.8         87.1       86.6       88.8         90.0       89.0       91.5         85.1       85.2       87.6         82.1       90.6       93.0         87.5       83.8       86.7         89.1       90.6       93.0         87.4       83.2       86.5         95.1       95.3       82.4         96.2       91.1       88.8         85.9 <td< td=""><td>Woman' s own health care       Making major purchases       Visits to her family or relatives       All three decisions         81.9       78.4       84.2       64.0         82.7       83.6       85.6       68.3         89.1       86.8       88.7       75.7         84.4       84.5       89.5       75.5         89.7       87.5       89.6       76.4         91.3       88.8       92.4       80.0         90.3       90.3       91.9       80.1         86.7       83.6       87.0       72.0         90.0       89.0       91.5       78.6         85.1       85.2       87.6       71.7         83.9       84.9       87.8       72.0         90.0       86.9       90.6       77.2         87.1       86.6       88.8       73.9         90.0       86.9       90.6       77.2         87.5       83.8       86.7       73.5         89.1       90.6       93.0       79.7         87.4       83.2       85.5       71.7         95.1</td><td>Specific decisions         Woman' sown health purchases       Visits to her family or relatives       All three decisions       None of the three decisions         81.9       78.4       84.2       64.0       5.1         82.7       83.6       85.6       68.3       4.6         89.1       86.8       88.7       75.7       3.6         88.4       84.5       89.5       75.5       3.7         89.7       87.5       89.6       76.4       2.2         91.3       88.8       92.4       80.0       2.2         90.3       90.3       91.9       80.1       1.9         86.7       83.6       87.0       72.0       4.2         90.0       89.0       91.5       78.6       2.1         85.1       85.2       87.6       71.7       4.3         83.9       84.9       87.8       72.0       3.5         87.1       86.6       88.8       73.9       3.3         90.0       86.9       90.6       77.2       2.7         87.5       83.8       86.7       73.5       4.3</td></td<>	Woman' s own health care       Making major purchases       Visits to her family or relatives       All three decisions         81.9       78.4       84.2       64.0         82.7       83.6       85.6       68.3         89.1       86.8       88.7       75.7         84.4       84.5       89.5       75.5         89.7       87.5       89.6       76.4         91.3       88.8       92.4       80.0         90.3       90.3       91.9       80.1         86.7       83.6       87.0       72.0         90.0       89.0       91.5       78.6         85.1       85.2       87.6       71.7         83.9       84.9       87.8       72.0         90.0       86.9       90.6       77.2         87.1       86.6       88.8       73.9         90.0       86.9       90.6       77.2         87.5       83.8       86.7       73.5         89.1       90.6       93.0       79.7         87.4       83.2       85.5       71.7         95.1	Specific decisions         Woman' sown health purchases       Visits to her family or relatives       All three decisions       None of the three decisions         81.9       78.4       84.2       64.0       5.1         82.7       83.6       85.6       68.3       4.6         89.1       86.8       88.7       75.7       3.6         88.4       84.5       89.5       75.5       3.7         89.7       87.5       89.6       76.4       2.2         91.3       88.8       92.4       80.0       2.2         90.3       90.3       91.9       80.1       1.9         86.7       83.6       87.0       72.0       4.2         90.0       89.0       91.5       78.6       2.1         85.1       85.2       87.6       71.7       4.3         83.9       84.9       87.8       72.0       3.5         87.1       86.6       88.8       73.9       3.3         90.0       86.9       90.6       77.2       2.7         87.5       83.8       86.7       73.5       4.3

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

# Table 14.8.2 Men's participation in decision-making according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Specific decisions					
		Making major				
	Man's own	household		Neither of the two		
Background characteristic	health	purchases	Both decisions	decisions	Number of men	
Age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	10	
20-24	87.7	80.4	74.7	6.6	140	
25-29	85.8	78.0	72.4	8.7	312	
30-34	89.3	83.5	80.8	7.9	332	
35-39	85.0	77.3	73.6	11.3	356	
40-44	88.0	81.6	78.3	8.7	403	
45-49	86.1	76.8	74.2	11.3	330	
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	87.5	84.4	80.8	8.9	144	
Employed for cash	86.6	78.5	74.7	9.6	1,594	
Employed not for cash	88.3	86.2	81.5	7.0	145	
Number of living children						
0	88.7	84.1	81.1	8.2	141	
1-2	87.1	79.4	74.2	7.7	722	
3-4	86.3	78.9	76.0	10.8	693	
5+	86.4	79.1	75.9	10.4	326	
Residence						
Urban	86.4	75.8	71.6	9.4	816	
Rural	87.1	82.4	78.8	9.3	1,066	
Province						
Bulawayo	94.7	81.2	80.6	4.6	73	
Manicaland	94.5	96.5	92.8	1.8	208	
Mashonaland Central	86.3	87.7	81.9	7.9	185	
Mashonaland East	87.8	57.1	56.1	11.2	201	
Mashonaland West	84.4	83.5	81.5	13.6	329	
Matabeleland North	90.9	85.8	84.3	7.5	89	
Matabeleland South	94.6	86.0	82.8	2.3	77	
Midlands	87.7	84.2	79.1	7.2	221	
Masvingo	81.7	68.4	63.2	13.1	165	
Harare	81.3	72.9	66.5	12.3	333	
Education						
No education	*	*	*	*	7	
Primary	83.4	79.3	75.2	12.5	401	
Secondary	87.1	79.3	75.3	9.0	1,253	
More than secondary	91.6	81.2	78.9	6.1	221	
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	86.2	83.6	78.3	8.5	353	
Second	89.1	85.5	82.4	7.9	328	
Middle	83.4	74.9	71.9	13.6	375	
Fourth	86.8	73.6	69.9	9.5	448	
Highest	88.6	82.4	78.0	6.9	378	
Total 15-49	86.8	79.5	75.7	9.3	1,882	
50-54	87.5	79.0	78.2	11.7	250	
Total 15-54	86.9	79.5	76.0	9.6	2,132	

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living with as if married.

# Table 14.9.1 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, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:							
	Refuses to have					Percentage who		
				sexual	Burns		agree with at	
	Goes out without	Neglects	Argues	intercourse with	the	Commits	least one	Number of
Background characteristic	telling him	the children	with him	him	food	infidelity	specified reason	women
						initiating	specifica reason	
۸ge								
15-10	15 2	15.9	12.0	7.0	Q /	20.0	117	1 050
13-19	15.2	13.8	11.0	7.0	0.4 C 0	39.9	44.7	1,959
20-24	15.5	13.1	11.8	10.8	0.0	39.2	42.7	1,640
25-29	13.5	13.0	9.9	8.1	4.4	36.3	39.7	1,477
30-34	12.0	11.4	9.9	9.4	3.8	34.4	38.2	1,159
35-39	12.8	11.1	8.7	8.5	4.2	33.0	36.8	1,312
40-44	10.0	7.7	8.5	9.8	3.8	31.8	36.2	1,220
45-49	10.0	8.8	8.2	9.3	2.7	32.4	36.6	899
Employment (last 12 months)								
Not employed	1/1 3	13.6	11.8	97	63	38 /	12 5	1 103
Employed for cash	14.5	10.4	07	5.7 7 E	4.0	22.4	42.5	4,400
Employed for cash	11.2	10.4	0.7	7.5	4.0	52.2	55.9	4,511
Employed not for cash	18.2	13.3	11.1	12.3	5.3	44.6	50.4	662
Number of living children								
0	11.8	12.3	9.3	5.2	5.9	32.3	36.5	2,469
1-2	13.5	11.5	10.8	9.5	5.2	36.0	39.6	3,404
3-4	12.6	12.1	9.6	9.4	4.2	35.9	40.1	2,813
5+	16.8	13.4	13.2	14.4	5.9	44.9	49.5	980
Marital status	44.2	42.2	0.0	4.2	6.4	24.4	25.6	2 257
Never married	11.2	12.3	9.3	4.3	6.1	31.4	35.6	2,257
Married or living together	13.8	12.3	11.1	10.3	5.0	38.3	42.2	5,957
Divorced/separated/widowed	13.1	11.0	8.9	10.1	4.4	33.3	37.4	1,452
Residence								
Urban	6.2	6.6	4.9	4.3	2.1	22.7	25.6	4.391
Rural	18.9	16.7	14.8	12.7	7.7	46.9	51.8	5,275
Province								
Bulawayo	2.2	3.8	2.0	1.3	0.9	10.1	11.9	498
Manicaland	18.4	13.6	11.0	11.5	7.6	48.8	53.7	1,237
Mashonaland Central	17.2	13.1	9.7	9.7	4.3	38.3	43.1	777
Mashonaland East	14.4	13.4	7.8	8.0	6.0	37.6	41.7	1,085
Mashonaland West	17.7	18.1	17.1	13.8	8.9	43.3	46.7	1,320
Matabeleland North	15.1	19.4	21.1	9.1	5.7	41.4	46.0	447
Matabeleland South	7.3	9.2	9.3	1.9	2.0	19.8	26.6	457
Midlands	16.6	15.1	12.6	11.9	6.6	47.6	52.1	1,159
Masvingo	12.1	10.1	11.8	10.5	4.8	38.6	42.6	945
Harare	5.6	5.4	4.1	4.4	1.7	20.0	22.8	1,742
Ed								
Education								
No education	24.7	22.3	20.3	15.1	8.6	51.2	60.6	81
Primary	22.6	18.9	17.9	17.1	8.8	49.1	53.8	1,960
Secondary	11.8	11.3	9.2	7.4	4.7	35.5	39.6	6,774
More than secondary	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.4	7.2	8.8	851
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	23.5	20.0	19.3	17.1	10.3	53.2	58.6	1.659
Second	20.1	17.1	14.8	13.3	8.5	48.6	54.3	1,638
Middle	14 5	13 /	11 5	20.0	5.5	Δ1 <b>2</b>	45 1	1 726
Fourth	24.5 2 Q	4 2	7 /	5 0	2.5 2.9	71.2 20 7	33 C	2 200
Highest	3.9	4.8	2.8	2.9	1.2	16.9	18.9	2,200
	5.5		2.0	2.5		20.0	20.0	2,3,5
Total	13.1	12.1	10.3	8.9	5.2	35.9	39.9	9,666
Note: 1	The term husband inc	ludes a partne	er with who	om a woman is livir	ng with a	is if married		· -

#### Table 14.9.2 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, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					e:		
	Goes out		Argu	Refuses to		,	Percentage who	
	without		es	have sexual			agree with at least	
	telling	Neglects the	with	intercourse	Burns	Commits	one specified	Number
Background characteristic	him	children	him	with him	the food	infidelity	reason	of men
Age								
15-19	12.3	12.9	10.8	5.6	4.4	28.5	35.6	975
20-24	10.9	11.0	8.2	4.4	1.6	22.1	29.5	671
25-29	7.1	6.1	6.7	2.9	1.3	17.3	22.3	558
30-34	10.3	7.2	7.5	3.3	1.5	16.5	22.0	438
35-39	9.1	6.0	7.7	3.0	1.3	20.1	25.3	437
40-44	6.9	6.7	6.1	2.4	0.6	16.4	22.9	462
45-49	8.0	6.3	6.7	1.6	1.7	15.7	21.4	367
Employment (last 12 months)								
Not employed	11.4	11.2	6.9	5.3	3.4	24.1	30.1	1,005
Employed for cash	9.2	8.2	8.1	3.2	1.6	20.0	26.0	2,675
Employed not for cash	8.6	6.3	13.5	2.0	1.6	16.5	27.9	227
Number of living children								
0	11.4	11.2	9.4	4.8	2.8	24.1	30.6	1.889
1-2	8.3	7.3	5.9	2.3	1.2	17.1	22.5	922
3-4	8.1	5.2	7.3	3.2	1.4	19.4	25.6	754
5+	7.9	8.1	9.1	2.8	1.7	16.4	24.4	342
Marital status								
Never married	11.1	11.0	9.2	4.6	3.1	24.4	30.8	1,754
Married or living together	8.2	6.6	7.2	2.7	1.4	17.9	23.9	1,882
Divorced/separated/widowed	11.4	9.9	7.7	5.1	0.2	18.9	26.3	271
Residence								
Urban	6.7	6.2	4.5	2.1	1.0	15.3	19.3	1,682
Rural	12.0	10.8	10.8	4.9	2.9	25.1	33.1	2,226
Province								
Bulawavo	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	8.1	8.5	179
Manicaland	10.1	12.7	4.8	7.4	2.2	30.1	34.6	460
Mashonaland Central	8.8	6.9	10.9	3.3	2.7	18.2	27.0	330
Mashonaland East	9.4	5.4	4.0	2.6	1.0	14.6	20.8	449
Mashonaland West	14.3	10.7	10.4	6.4	4.9	33.9	40.0	576
Matabeleland North	16.6	20.4	26.3	3.5	1.4	35.2	44.8	192
Matabeleland South	10.4	11.9	11.1	1.4	1.7	17.8	29.4	204
Midlands	9,9	5.2	9.6	3.4	1.1	17.8	24.7	476
Masvingo	7.9	10.4	9.0	3.0	3.7	20.6	28.5	347
Harare	7.5	7.6	4.1	1.9	0.8	11.9	16.2	694
Filmenter.								
Education	*	*		*	*	*	*	22
No education	*		- - -	*	- 	25.6	22.6	23
Primary	11.9	11.1	12.8	4.8	3.2	25.6	33.6	769
Secondary	10.1	9.1	7.6	3.9	1.9	21.1	27.5	2,740
More than secondary	2.0	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	8.6	11.1	376
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	12.7	10.4	13.3	5.3	4.5	25.0	33.6	629
Second	13.4	13.2	10.8	6.6	2.6	29.0	37.0	708
Middle	11.8	10.5	10.2	4.1	1.9	24.1	32.1	802
Fourth	7.7	6.9	5.7	2.1	1.5	17.2	22.6	915
Highest	4.7	4.4	2.7	1.4	0.6	12.1	14.6	853
Total 15-49	9.7	8.8	8.1	3.7	2.1	20.9	27.2	3,907
50-54	5.9	5.5	3.7	1.6	0.5	15.2	19.5	278
Total 15-54	9.5	8.6	7.8	3.6	2.0	20.5	26.7	4,185
Alata Thataa								

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

#### Table 14.10 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 2023-24

	Women			Men		
	Refusing to have	Asking that		Refusing to have		
	sexual intercourse	they use a		sexual intercourse	Asking that they	
	with her husband if	condom if she		with her husband if	use a condom if	
	she knows he has	knows that		she knows he has	she knows that	
	sex with other	her husband	Number of	sex with other	her husband has	Number
Background characteristic	women	has an STI	women	women	an STI	of men
Age						
15-24	63.9	73.5	3,599	61.9	71.0	1,646
15-19	61.0	67.9	1,959	57.5	65.9	975
20-24	67.3	80.2	1,640	68.3	78.3	671
25-29	69.4	83.9	1,477	62.8	82.5	558
30-39	66.1	85.9	2,471	67.9	85.6	875
40-49	64.5	85.7	2,119	69.3	88.5	829
Marital status						
Never married	66.5	71.3	2,257	62.6	72.2	1,754
Ever had sex	75.0	81.5	639	67.5	78.8	894
Never had sex	63.2	67.3	1,618	57.5	65.5	860
Married/Living together	65.4	83.7	5,957	66.8	86.2	1,882
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	63.8	84.3	1,452	67.1	81.5	271
Residence						
Urban	72.3	82.7	4,391	69.4	84.0	1,682
Rural	59.7	79.5	5,275	61.6	76.3	2,226
Province						
Bulawayo	87.1	86.8	498	64.5	78.7	179
Manicaland	59.8	69.7	1,237	59.5	71.2	460
Mashonaland Central	56.1	81.4	777	50.6	79.5	330
Mashonaland East	68.5	89.9	1,085	67.9	83.0	449
Mashonaland West	58.1	84.1	1,320	75.4	74.0	576
Matabeleland North	63.1	80.4	447	74.3	80.6	192
Matabeleland South	75.3	77.2	457	66.1	69.1	204
Midlands	61.2	84.6	1,159	53.7	84.3	476
Masvingo	65.3	77.7	945	67.2	83.3	347
Harare	71.9	79.4	1,742	68.5	85.6	694
Education						
No education	42.2	68.8	81	*	*	23
Primary	55.0	75.2	1,960	54.8	70.9	769
Secondary	66.2	81.4	6,774	66.1	80.2	2,740
More than secondary	85.9	91.6	851	/8./	93.9	376
wealth quintile	50.0	76.4	4 650		70.0	620
Lowest	53.2	76.1	1,659	55.2	/3.3	629
Second	59.5	79.6	1,638	61.7	74.9	708
Middle	63.5	80.3	1,786	63.3	/8.2	802
Fourth	67.5	82.7	2,208	69.5	83.0	915
Highest	//.5	84.1	2,375	/1.5	85.7	853
Total 15-49	65.4	80.9	9,666	64.9	79.6	3,907
50-54	na	na	na	71.2	88.0	278
Total 15-54	na	na	na	65.3	80.2	4,185
na = Not appl	icable					

# Table 14.11 Beliefs about help-seeking for sexual violence

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that someone who experiences sexual violence must file a police report before seeking medical attention, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

-	Women		Men		
	Percentage who agree that		Percentage who agree that		
	someone who experiences		someone who experiences		
	sexual violence must file a		sexual violence must file a	Numbo	
	sexual violence must me a	Number of	nolice report hefere	rof	
De al anno 1 al anno 1 aite	police report before seeking	Number of		101	
Background characteristic	medical attention	women	seeking medical attention	men	
Age					
15-24	59.6	3,599	67.8	1,646	
15-19	57.1	1,959	68.1	975	
20-24	62.6	1,640	67.4	671	
25-29	67.1	1,477	68.3	558	
30-39	67.2	2,471	75.6	875	
40-49	67.4	2,119	75.7	829	
Marital status					
Never married	56.8	2,257	67.8	1,754	
Ever had sex	58.9	639	66.6	894	
Never had sex	56.0	1.618	69.2	860	
Married/Living together	66.6	5 957	74.2	1 882	
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	67.0	1 /57	72.2	2,002	
Divorceu, Separateu, Widowed	07.2	1,432	13.0	271	
Residence		4 204	<b>CO 7</b>	4 600	
Urban	65.3	4,391	68./	1,682	
Rural	63.7	5,275	73.3	2,226	
Province					
Bulawayo	58.1	498	79.7	179	
Manicaland	66.1	1,237	74.1	460	
Mashonaland Central	75.2	777	62.1	330	
Mashonaland East	70.0	1,085	79.5	449	
Mashonaland West	70.1	1,320	74.4	576	
Matabeleland North	50.8	447	68.6	192	
Matabeleland South	56.1	457	56.7	204	
Midlands	58.7	1 159	82.4	476	
Masvingo	56.5	9/5	82.3	3/17	
Harare	66.1	1,742	55.8	694	
Education					
No education	70.0	<b>Q1</b>	*	22	
Drimon	70.0	1 0 0 0	31 5	23	
riiildiy Secondon <i>i</i>	09.3 62.0	1,900	/ 1.5	769	
Secondary More than secondary	56.9	6,774 851	68.8	2,740	
				0.0	
Wealth quintile		1 650	72.0	620	
		1,009	/3.8	629	
Second	65.U	1,638	/3.1	/08	
Middle	62.7	1,/86	/3./	802	
Fourth	65.1	2,208	70.0	915	
Highest	63.2	2,375	67.2	853	
Total 15-49	64.4	9,666	71.3	3,907	
50-54	na	na	78.7	278	
Total 15-54	na	na	71.8	4,185	
na = Not app	blicable			·	

# Table 14.12 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom if they wanted to, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

who can say no       Percentage who can ask husband if they       who can ask their husband to use a have sexual       Number of women         Background characteristic       intercourse       wanted to       Number of         Age       intercourse       wanted to       women         Age       75.0       59.4       1,328         .15-19       68.9       54.1       367         .20-24       77.3       61.9       1,076         30-39       75.9       66.6       1,954         40-49       77.2       68.7       1,599         Residence       Urban       79.0       67.8       2,459         Rural       74.4       62.5       3,498         Province       9       72.2       561         Bulawayo       88.4       83.7       210         Mashonaland Central       80.4       72.2       561         Mastoneleland North       81.0       70.9 <th></th> <th>Percentage</th> <th></th> <th></th>		Percentage		
to their husband if they have sexual have sexual to use a have sexual intercourse       Number of women         Age		who can say no	Percentage	
husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse       their husband to use a condom if they wanted to       Number of women         Background characteristic       intercourse       condom if they wanted to       Number of wanted to         Age       5       59.4       1,328         15-24       75.0       59.4.1       367         .20-24       77.3       61.5       961         25-29       77.3       61.9       1,076         30-39       75.9       66.6       1,954         40-49       77.2       68.7       1,599         Residence       Urban       79.0       67.8       2,459         Rural       74.4       62.5       3,498         Province       Bulawayo       88.4       83.7       210         Mashonaland Central       80.4       72.2       561         Mashonaland East       77.8       66.9       689         Mashonaland West       70.5       55.6       865         Matabeleland North       81.0       70.9       270         Matabeleland South       83.3       73.5       245         Masionalard East       77.0		to their	who can ask	
do not want to have sexual       to use a condom if they wanted to       Number of women         Age		husband if they	their husband	
have sexual intercoursecondom if they wanted toNumber of womenAge15-2475.059.41,328.15-1968.954.1367.20-2477.361.596125-2977.361.91,07630-3975.966.61,95440-4977.268.71,599ResidenceUrban79.067.82,459Rural74.462.53,498ProvinceBulawayo88.483.7210Manicaland71.453.3798Mashonaland Central80.472.2561Mashonaland West70.556.6885Matabeleland North81.070.9270Matabeleland South83.373.5245Midlands73.654.3732Masvingo78.774.0594Harare77.069.4993EducationNo education64.548.061Primary70.559.31,412Secondary75.563.61,182Secondary75.563.61,145Fourth76.064.61,337Highest75.563.61,145Fourth76.064.61,337Highest76.364.75,957		do not want to	to use a	
Background characteristic       intercourse       wanted to       women         Age       75.0       59.4       1,328         15-24       75.0       59.4       1,328         .15-19       68.9       54.1       367         .20-24       77.3       61.9       1,076         30-39       75.9       66.6       1,954         40-49       77.2       68.7       1,599         Residence       Urban       79.0       67.8       2,459         Rural       74.4       62.5       3,498         Province             Bulawayo       88.4       83.7       210         Manicaland       71.4       53.3       798         Mashonaland Central       80.4       72.2       561         Mashonaland West       70.5       56.6       865         Matabeleland North       81.0       70.9       270         Matabeleland South       83.3       73.5       245         Midlands       73.6       54.3       732         Masvingo       78.7       74.0		have sexual	condom if they	Number of
Age       15-24       75.0       59.4       1,328        15-19       68.9       54.1       367        20-24       77.3       61.5       961         25-29       77.3       61.9       1,076         30-39       75.9       66.6       1,954         40-49       77.2       68.7       1,599         Residence       Urban       79.0       67.8       2,459         Wral       74.4       62.5       3,498         Province       U       Bulawayo       88.4       83.7       210         Manicaland       71.4       53.3       798       Mashonaland Central       80.4       72.2       561         Mashonaland Central       80.4       72.2       561       Mashonaland West       70.5       56.6       865         Matabeleland North       81.0       70.9       270       Matabeleland South       83.3       73.5       245         Midlands       73.6       54.3       732       Masvingo       78.7       74.0       594         Harare       77.0       64.8       3,972       Mo	Background characteristic	intercourse	wanted to	women
Age       15-24       75.0       59.4       1,328        15-19       68.9       54.1       367        20-24       77.3       61.5       961         25-29       77.3       61.9       1,076         30-39       75.9       66.6       1,954         40-49       77.2       68.7       1,599         Residence       Urban       79.0       67.8       2,459         Mural       74.4       62.5       3,498         Province       Urban       79.0       67.8       2,459         Bulawayo       88.4       83.7       210         Manicaland       71.4       53.3       798         Mashonaland Central       80.4       72.2       561         Mashonaland West       70.5       56.6       865         Matabeleland North       81.0       70.9       270         Matabeleland South       83.3       73.5       245         Midlands       73.6       54.3       732         Masvingo       78.7       74.0       594         Harare       77.0       6				
15-24     75.0     59.4     1,328      15-19     68.9     54.1     367      20-24     77.3     61.5     961       25-29     77.3     61.9     1,076       30-33     75.9     66.6     1,954       40-49     77.2     68.7     1,599       Residence       Urban     79.0     67.8     2,459       Rural     74.4     62.5     3,498       Province       Bulawayo     88.4     83.7     210       Manicaland     71.4     53.3     798       Mashonaland Central     80.4     72.2     561       Mashonaland West     70.5     56.6     865       Matabeleland North     81.0     70.9     270       Matabeleland South     83.3     73.5     245       Midlands     73.6     54.3     732       Masvingo     78.7     74.0     594       Harare     77.0     69.4     993       Education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5	Age			
15-19     68.9     54.1     367      20-24     77.3     61.5     961       25-29     77.3     61.9     1,076       30-39     75.9     66.6     1,954       40-49     77.2     68.7     1,599       Residence       Urban     79.0     67.8     2,459       Rural     74.4     62.5     3,498       Province       Bulawayo     88.4     83.7     210       Manicaland     71.4     53.3     798       Mashonaland Central     80.4     72.2     561       Mashonaland Mest     70.5     56.6     865       Matabeleland North     81.0     70.9     270       Matabeleland South     83.3     73.5     245       Midlands     73.6     54.3     732       Masyngo     78.7     74.0     594       Harare     77.0     69.4     993       Education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0	15-24	75.0	59.4	1,328
20-24     77.3     61.5     961       25-29     77.3     61.9     1,076       30-39     75.9     66.6     1,954       40-49     77.2     68.7     1,599       Residence       Urban     79.0     67.8     2,459       Rural     74.4     62.5     3,498       Province       Bulawayo     88.4     83.7     210       Manicaland     71.4     53.3     798       Mashonaland Central     80.4     72.2     561       Mashonaland West     70.5     56.6     865       Matabeleland North     81.0     70.9     270       Matabeleland South     83.3     73.5     245       Midlands     73.6     54.3     732       Masvingo     78.7     74.0     594       Harare     77.0     69.4     993       Education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0     64.8     3,972       More than secondary	15-19	68.9	54.1	367
25-29     77.3     61.9     1,076       30-39     75.9     66.6     1,954       40-49     77.2     68.7     1,599       Residence       Urban     79.0     67.8     2,459       Rural     74.4     62.5     3,498       Province       Bulawayo     88.4     83.7     210       Manicaland     71.4     53.3     798       Mashonaland Central     80.4     72.2     561       Mashonaland East     77.8     66.9     689       Mashonaland West     70.5     56.6     865       Matabeleland North     81.0     70.9     270       Matabeleland South     83.3     73.5     245       Midlands     73.6     54.3     732       Masvingo     78.7     74.0     594       Harare     77.0     69.4     993       Education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0     64.8     3,972       More than secondary <td>20-24</td> <td>77.3</td> <td>61.5</td> <td>961</td>	20-24	77.3	61.5	961
30-39     75.9     66.6     1,954       40-49     77.2     68.7     1,599       Residence       Urban     79.0     67.8     2,459       Rural     74.4     62.5     3,498       Province       Bulawayo     88.4     83.7     210       Manicaland     71.4     53.3     798       Mashonaland Central     80.4     72.2     561       Mashonaland East     77.8     66.9     689       Mashonaland West     70.5     56.6     865       Matabeleland North     81.0     70.9     270       Matabeleland South     83.3     73.5     245       Midlands     73.6     54.3     732       Masvingo     78.7     74.0     594       Harare     77.0     69.4     993       Education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0     64.8     3,972       More than secondary     88.5     80.3     513       Wealth qui	25-29	77.3	61.9	1,076
40-49     77.2     68.7     1,599       Residence     79.0     67.8     2,459       Urban     79.0     67.8     2,459       Rural     74.4     62.5     3,498       Province     88.4     83.7     210       Manicaland     71.4     53.3     798       Mashonaland Central     80.4     72.2     561       Mashonaland Bast     77.8     66.9     689       Mashonaland West     70.5     56.6     865       Matabeleland North     81.0     70.9     270       Matabeleland South     83.3     73.5     245       Midlands     73.6     54.3     732       Masvingo     78.7     74.0     594       Harare     77.0     69.4     993       Education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0     64.8     3,972       More than secondary     88.5     80.3     513       Weatth quintile     75.5     59.6     1,182       Lowest	30-39	75.9	66.6	1,954
Residence       Vrban       79.0       67.8       2,459         Rural       74.4       62.5       3,498         Province       Vision       71.4       62.5       3,498         Province       Bulawayo       88.4       83.7       210         Manicaland       71.4       53.3       798         Mashonaland Central       80.4       72.2       561         Mashonaland East       77.8       66.9       689         Mashonaland West       70.5       56.6       865         Matabeleland North       81.0       70.9       270         Matabeleland South       83.3       73.5       245         Midlands       73.6       54.3       732         Masvingo       78.7       74.0       594         Harare       77.0       69.4       993         Education       64.5       48.0       61         Primary       70.5       59.3       1,412         Secondary       77.0       64.8       3,972         More than secondary       88.5       80.3       513         Weatth quintil	40-49	77.2	68.7	1,599
Residence       79.0       67.8       2,459         Rural       74.4       62.5       3,498         Province       2000       88.4       83.7       210         Manicaland       71.4       53.3       798         Mashonaland Central       80.4       72.2       561         Mashonaland East       77.8       66.9       689         Mashonaland West       70.5       56.6       865         Matabeleland North       81.0       70.9       270         Matabeleland South       83.3       73.5       245         Midlands       73.6       54.3       732         Masvingo       78.7       74.0       594         Harare       70.0       69.4       993         Education       64.5       48.0       61         Primary       70.5       59.3       1,412         Secondary       77.0       64.8       3,972         More than secondary       88.5       80.3       513         Weath quintile       75.5       63.6       1,145         Lowest       72.5       59.6				
Urban     79.0     67.8     2,459       Rural     74.4     62.5     3,498       Province     Bulawayo     88.4     83.7     210       Manicaland     71.4     53.3     798       Mashonaland Central     80.4     72.2     561       Mashonaland East     77.8     66.9     689       Mashonaland West     70.5     56.6     865       Matabeleland North     81.0     70.9     270       Matabeleland South     83.3     73.5     245       Midlands     73.6     54.3     732       Masvingo     78.7     74.0     594       Harare     77.0     69.4     993       Education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0     64.8     3,972       More than secondary     88.5     80.3     513       Wealth quintile     25.5     59.6     1,182       Lowest     72.5     59.6     1,145       Second     74.2     61.9     1,078	Residence			
Rural     74.4     62.5     3,498       Province	Urban	79.0	67.8	2,459
Province       Bulawayo       88.4       83.7       210         Manicaland       71.4       53.3       798         Mashonaland Central       80.4       72.2       561         Mashonaland East       77.8       66.9       689         Mashonaland West       70.5       56.6       865         Matabeleland North       81.0       70.9       270         Matabeleland South       83.3       73.5       245         Midlands       73.6       54.3       732         Masvingo       78.7       74.0       594         Harare       77.0       69.4       993         Education       64.5       48.0       61         Primary       70.5       59.3       1,412         Secondary       77.0       64.8       3,972         More than secondary       85.5       80.3       513         Wealth quintile       75.5       59.6       1,182         Lowest       72.5       59.6       1,182         Second       74.2       61.9       1,078         Middle       75.5       63.6	Rural	74.4	62.5	3,498
Bulawayo       88.4       83.7       210         Manicaland       71.4       53.3       798         Mashonaland Central       80.4       72.2       561         Mashonaland East       77.8       66.9       689         Mashonaland West       70.5       56.6       865         Matabeleland North       81.0       70.9       270         Matabeleland South       83.3       73.5       245         Midlands       73.6       54.3       732         Masvingo       78.7       74.0       594         Harare       77.0       69.4       993         Education       64.5       48.0       61         Primary       70.5       59.3       1,412         Secondary       77.0       64.8       3,972         More than secondary       88.5       80.3       513         Wealth quintile       75.5       63.6       1,145         Lowest       72.5       59.6       1,182         Second       74.2       61.9       1,078         Middle       75.5       63.6       1,145	Province			
Manicaland     71.4     53.3     798       Mashonaland Central     80.4     72.2     561       Mashonaland East     77.8     66.9     689       Mashonaland West     70.5     56.6     865       Matabeleland North     81.0     70.9     270       Matabeleland South     83.3     73.5     245       Midlands     73.6     54.3     732       Masvingo     78.7     74.0     594       Harare     77.0     69.4     993       Education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0     64.8     3,972       More than secondary     88.5     80.3     513       Wealth quintile     75.5     59.6     1,182       Lowest     72.5     59.6     1,145       Fourth     76.0     64.6     1,337       Middle     75.5     63.6     1,145       Fourth     76.0     64.6     1,337       Highest     83.0     73.3     1,216	Bulawayo	88.4	83.7	210
Mashonaland Central       80.4       72.2       561         Mashonaland East       77.8       66.9       689         Mashonaland West       70.5       56.6       865         Matabeleland North       81.0       70.9       270         Matabeleland South       83.3       73.5       245         Midlands       73.6       54.3       732         Masvingo       78.7       74.0       594         Harare       77.0       69.4       993         Education       64.5       48.0       61         Primary       70.5       59.3       1,412         Secondary       77.0       64.8       3,972         More than secondary       88.5       80.3       513         Wealth quintile       Vealth quintile       Vealth quintile       75.5       63.6       1,145         Lowest       72.5       59.6       1,182       56.6       1,337         Middle       75.5       63.6       1,145       56.1       1,415         Fourth       76.0       64.6       1,337       1,216         Total	Manicaland	71.4	53.3	798
Mashonaland East     77.8     66.9     689       Mashonaland West     70.5     56.6     865       Matabeleland North     81.0     70.9     270       Matabeleland South     83.3     73.5     245       Midlands     73.6     54.3     732       Masvingo     78.7     74.0     594       Harare     77.0     69.4     993       Education       No education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0     64.8     3,972       More than secondary     88.5     80.3     513       Wealth quintile     72.5     59.6     1,182       Second     74.2     61.9     1,078       Middle     75.5     63.6     1,145       Fourth     76.0     64.6     1,337       Highest     83.0     73.3     1,216	Mashonaland Central	80.4	72.2	561
Mashonaland West     70.5     56.6     865       Matabeleland North     81.0     70.9     270       Matabeleland South     83.3     73.5     245       Midlands     73.6     54.3     732       Masvingo     78.7     74.0     594       Harare     77.0     69.4     993       Education       No education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0     64.8     3,972       More than secondary     88.5     80.3     513       Wealth quintile     2     61.9     1,078       Lowest     72.5     59.6     1,182       Second     74.2     61.9     1,078       Middle     75.5     63.6     1,145       Fourth     76.0     64.6     1,337       Highest     83.0     73.3     1,216	Mashonaland East	77.8	66.9	689
Matabeleland North81.070.9270Matabeleland South83.373.5245Midlands73.654.3732Masvingo78.774.0594Harare77.069.4993EducationNo education64.548.061Primary70.559.31,412Secondary77.064.83,972More than secondary88.580.3513Wealth quintileLowest72.559.61,182Second74.261.91,078Middle75.563.61,145Fourth76.064.61,337Highest83.073.31,216	Mashonaland West	70.5	56.6	865
Matabeleland South     83.3     73.5     245       Midlands     73.6     54.3     732       Masvingo     78.7     74.0     594       Harare     77.0     69.4     993       Education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0     64.8     3,972       More than secondary     88.5     80.3     513       Wealth quintile     Void Second     74.2     61.9     1,078       Midle     75.5     63.6     1,145     Fourth     76.0     64.6     1,337       Highest     83.0     73.3     1,216     76.3     64.7     5,957	Matabeleland North	81.0	70.9	270
Midlands73.654.3732Masvingo78.774.0594Harare77.069.4993Education64.548.061Primary70.559.31,412Secondary77.064.83,972More than secondary88.580.3513Wealth quintileULowest72.559.61,182Second74.261.91,078Middle75.563.61,145Fourth76.064.61,337Highest83.073.31,216Total76.364.75,957	Matabeleland South	83.3	73.5	245
Masvingo Harare78.7 77.074.0 69.4594 993Education64.5 48.048.0 61 70.561 59.3 1,412 5econdaryNo education64.5 64.548.0 48.061 61 70.5Primary Secondary70.5 77.059.3 64.8 3,972 88.51,412 80.3Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle72.5 75.559.6 63.6 1,182 1,078 1,078 Middle72.5 75.563.6 63.6 1,145 1,216Total76.3 64.764.7 5,95759.5 5,957	Midlands	73.6	54.3	732
Harare77.069.4993Education64.548.061Primary70.559.31,412Secondary77.064.83,972More than secondary88.580.3513Wealth quintileUnderstand1,182Lowest72.559.61,182Second74.261.91,078Middle75.563.61,145Fourth76.064.61,337Highest83.073.31,216	Masvingo	78.7	74.0	594
Education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0     64.8     3,972       More than secondary     88.5     80.3     513       Wealth quintile       Lowest     72.5     59.6     1,182       Second     74.2     61.9     1,078       Middle     75.5     63.6     1,145       Fourth     76.0     64.6     1,337       Highest     83.0     73.3     1,216	Harare	77.0	69.4	993
Education       64.5       48.0       61         Primary       70.5       59.3       1,412         Secondary       77.0       64.8       3,972         More than secondary       88.5       80.3       513         Wealth quintile       Volume       Volume       Volume         Lowest       72.5       59.6       1,182         Second       74.2       61.9       1,078         Middle       75.5       63.6       1,145         Fourth       76.0       64.6       1,337         Highest       83.0       73.3       1,216				
No education     64.5     48.0     61       Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0     64.8     3,972       More than secondary     88.5     80.3     513       Wealth quintile       Lowest     72.5     59.6     1,182       Second     74.2     61.9     1,078       Middle     75.5     63.6     1,145       Fourth     76.0     64.6     1,337       Highest     83.0     73.3     1,216	Education	_		
Primary     70.5     59.3     1,412       Secondary     77.0     64.8     3,972       More than secondary     88.5     80.3     513       Wealth quintile	No education	64.5	48.0	61
Secondary       77.0       64.8       3,972         More than secondary       88.5       80.3       513         Wealth quintile       2000	Primary	70.5	59.3	1,412
More than secondary       88.5       80.3       513         Wealth quintile            Lowest       72.5       59.6       1,182         Second       74.2       61.9       1,078         Middle       75.5       63.6       1,145         Fourth       76.0       64.6       1,337         Highest       83.0       73.3       1,216         Total       76.3       64.7       5,957	Secondary	77.0	64.8	3,972
Wealth quintile       72.5       59.6       1,182         Lowest       72.2       61.9       1,078         Second       74.2       61.9       1,078         Middle       75.5       63.6       1,145         Fourth       76.0       64.6       1,337         Highest       83.0       73.3       1,216	More than secondary	88.5	80.3	513
Lowest       72.5       59.6       1,182         Second       74.2       61.9       1,078         Middle       75.5       63.6       1,145         Fourth       76.0       64.6       1,337         Highest       83.0       73.3       1,216	Wealth quintile			
Second       74.2       61.9       1,078         Middle       75.5       63.6       1,145         Fourth       76.0       64.6       1,337         Highest       83.0       73.3       1,216	Lowest	72.5	59.6	1,182
Middle       75.5       63.6       1,145         Fourth       76.0       64.6       1,337         Highest       83.0       73.3       1,216         Total       76.3       64.7       5,957	Second	74.2	61.9	1,078
Fourth76.064.61,337Highest83.073.31,216Total76.364.75,957	Middle	75.5	63.6	1,145
Highest       83.0       73.3       1,216         Total       76.3       64.7       5,957	Fourth	76.0	64.6	1,337
Total 76.3 64.7 5,957	Highest	83.0	73.3	1,216
	Total	76.3	64.7	5,957

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

# Table 14.13 Women's participation in decision-making regarding sexual and reproductive heal

	Percentage who make	
	sexual relations	
	contracentive use and	Number of currently
Background characteristic	reproductive care <sup>1</sup>	married women
		indified women
Age		
15-19	48.1	367
20-24	55.6	961
25-29	62.6	1,076
30-34	63.8	914
35-39	60.6	1,040
40-44	63.7	950
45-49	65.4	649
Employment (last 12 months)		
Not employed	57.7	2,664
Employed for cash	64.3	2,778
Employed not for cash	59.5	515
Residence		
Urban	65.5	2,459
Rural	57.7	3,498
Province		
Bulawayo	84.2	210
Manicaland	51.3	798
Mashonaland Central	64.2	561
Mashonaland East	67.9	689
Mashonaland West	51.9	865
Matabeleland North	60.8	270
Matabeleland South	76.6	245
Midlands	57.4	732
Masvingo	65.3	594
Harare	60.9	993
Education		
No education	38.6	61
Primary	51.5	1,412
Secondary	61.8	3,972
More than secondary	82.7	513
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	52.1	1,182
Second	57.3	1,078
Middle	60.9	1,145
Fourth	61.6	1,337
Highest	71.9	1,216
Total	60.9	5,957

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, Zimbabwe 2023-24

<sup>1</sup> Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.11, Table 7.17, and Table 15.8.1, respectively.

# 15 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

# **Key Findings**

*Physical violence:* 27% of women age 15-49 experienced physical violence since age 15, and 13% of women have experienced physical violence within the past 12 months.

**Sexual violence:** 9% of women age 15-49 experienced sexual violence at least once in their lifetime, and 5% experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months.

*Emotional violence:* 23% of ever-married women have experienced spousal emotional violence, and 19% experienced spousal emotional violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

*Violence during pregnancy:* 5% of women who have ever been pregnant experienced violence during one or more of their pregnancies.

**Spousal violence:** Overall, 38% of ever-married women age 15-49 experienced any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence from a spouse, and of these women, 37% reported experiencing physical injuries.

**Seeking to stop violence:** 44% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help

Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006).

A common form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, which refers to behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm and includes acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behaviour. This definition of intimate partner violence covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.<sup>4</sup> This chapter focuses on intimate partner violence and other forms of domestic violence.

Historically, The DHS Program has collected detailed information only on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. More recently, the questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey was revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner. In the ZDHS, the revised version of the domestic violence questionnaire module was used for the first time, and therefore indicators on intimate partner violence are reported for women who have ever had a husband or other intimate partner. In the context of the revised questionnaire module and this report, the term "boyfriend" excludes anyone reported as an intimate partner. Given these changes, when examining trends in intimate partner violence, only the estimates provided separately for ever-married women and women living with a man as if married should be compared with corresponding estimates from previous surveys.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> https://apps.who.int/violence-info/intimate-partner-violence.

The ZDHS implemented the module of questions on domestic violence in accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence (WHO 2001). In accordance with the ethical requirements, only one woman per household was selected for the module. In total 5,890 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.

# 15.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

## Terminology for this chapter

Husband: a man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.

**Intimate partner:** a man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined for the purposes of this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

**Husband/intimate partner:** the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

**Boyfriend:** a man with whom a woman has a casual relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the ZDHS, information was obtained from women age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/live-in partners, and, if applicable, never-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women if their current or former husband/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

*Physical violence:* push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon

*Sexual violence:* physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

*Emotional violence:* say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from all women about physical violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, women were asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner. Specifically, they were asked if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want

to. Additionally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence during any pregnancy.

# 15.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

#### Physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before 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 15.1** 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.

Twenty-seven percent of women in Zimbabwe have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 13% have experienced physical violence within the past 12 months.

#### **Trends:**

Women's experience with physical violence has changed little over the past two decades: 36% of women age 15-49 reported having ever experienced physical violence since age 15 in the 2005-06 ZDHS, 30% in 2010-11, 35% in 2015 and 27% in the 2023-24 survey, (**Figure 15.1**). In all three surveys, women most commonly reported that the person committing the physical violence is a current husband/intimate partner, followed by a former husband/intimate partner.

# Percentage of women who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15

Figure 15.1 Women's experience of violence by

marital status



#### Patterns by background characteristics

Women's experience of physical violence since age 15 varies by age, ranging from a low of 15% among women age 15-19 to a peak of 34% among women age 25-29, and then decreasing among women age 30 and older (**Table 15.1**).

There is some variation in women's experience of physical violence by urban-rural residence; 32% in rural areas versus 22% in urban areas. The prevalence of physical violence since age 15 varies greatly by province, ranging from 18% in the

predominantly urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo to 38% in Matabeleland North.

Women with primary education are almost twice as likely to experience physical violence than those with more than secondary; 36% versus 16%. Experience of physical violence declines sharply with wealth; from 38% among women in the lower quintile to 17% in the highest quintile.

Women who have never married are much less likely than ever-married women to have experienced physical violence (11% versus 32%, respectively). Almost half of divorced, separated, or widowed women (46%) report that they have experienced physical violence (**Figure 15.2**).

# Figure 15.2 Women's experience of violence by marital status



# 15.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among women age 15-49 who have ever married or ever had an intimate partner and have experienced physical violence since age 15, 55% report that their current husband/partner was a perpetrator, 41% report a former husband/partner, and 2% each, reported former boyfriend, father/stepfather, mother/stepmother, sister/brother, other relative, teacher, and neighbour (**Table 15.2**). Among never partnered women, 21% reported mother/stepmother as the perpetrator of physical violence while 18% and 14% reported schoolmates and teachers, respectively.

# 15.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

**Physical violence during pregnancy** Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy. Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

Experiencing violence during pregnancy not only affects the health of the woman, but also can have serious consequences for the unborn child. In the 2023-24 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 15.3** presents findings on violence during pregnancy according to background characteristics. Overall, 5% of women report that they have experienced violence during pregnancy.

Trends: Violence against women during pregnancy decreased from 8% in 2005-06 to 5% in 2023-24 survey.

# Patterns by background characteristics

Among age groups, the highest incidence of violence during pregnancy occurs in women age 15-19, at 9%. The prevalence of violence during pregnancy shows minimal differences between urban and rural areas but varies significantly by province. Women in the Midlands province report the highest prevalence at 8%, while those in Bulawayo have the lowest at 1%.

In terms of marital status, divorced, separated, or widowed women experience the highest prevalence of violence during pregnancy, at 8%. Women with five or more living children have the highest incidence of violence during pregnancy, recorded at 7%.

# 15.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

# Sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

# 15.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

**Table 15.4** shows that 9% of women age 15-49 reported that they have experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives, and 5% experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months. The prevalence of sexual violence experience is highest among women who are divorced/separated/widowed (16%), with no education (15%) and in the poorest quintile (13%).

**Trends:** The proportion of women who ever experienced any sexual violence has declined considerably in the last three surveys, from 27% in 2010-11 to 14% in 2015, and finally to 9% in 2023-24.

# Patterns by background characteristics

Experience of lifetime sexual violence increases from 7% among women age 20-24 to 11% among those age 25-59 and remains elevated at 10-11% for older age groups.

Women residing in rural areas were twice as likely to experience sexual violence in the last 12 months than those residing in urban areas (6% versus 3%).

The proportion of women who experienced sexual violence in their lifetime and in the last 12 months was highest in Matabeleland North province at 14% and 8%, respectively.

Employed women report higher experiences of sexual violence compared to those not employed. Among employed women 11% experienced sexual violence in their life time and 5% experienced it in the last 12 months, while among not employed women 8% experienced sexual violence in their life time and 4% in the last 12months.

Women with no education have the highest rates of reported sexual violence, 15% have experiences of sexual violence in their lifetime 1% in the last 12months, whilst amongst women with more than secondary education, 6% experience sexual violence in their lifetime and 2% in the last 12months.

Women from the lowest wealth quintile report the highest rates of sexual violence: 13% experienced violence in their lifetime and 8% in the last 12 months, whilst women from the highest wealth quintile report the lowest rates of sexual violence: 7% in their lifetime and 2% in the last 12months.

# 15.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among ever-partnered women age 15-49 who ever experienced sexual violence, 68% reported that the perpetrator was their current husband/intimate partner and 20% their former husband/ intimate partner (**Table 15.5**).

# 15.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

Two percent of women age 15-49 reported having ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner. Three percent were in the age group 15-19 years. The prevalence of sexual violence

by a non-intimate partner was highest among women with no education at 6%, (Table 15.6).

# 15.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

Among all women age 15-49, 3% first experienced sexual violence by exact age 18, and 5% experienced sexual violence by exact age 22 (**Table 15.7**).

# 15.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

**Table 15.8** presents data by current age on the percentage of women age 15-49 who report having experienced physical violence, sexual violence, or both. Thirty percent of women report that they have experienced either physical or sexual violence at some point in their lives; 21% experienced physical violence only, 3% experienced sexual violence only, and 6% experienced both physical and sexual violence. Experience of physical or sexual violence is highest among women age 25-29 (37%).

# 15.5 FORMS OF CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

#### **Controlling behaviour**

Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner demonstrates one or more controlling behaviours.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

#### Intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

# 15.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

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 2023-24 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.

Overall, 58% of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported ever experiencing any form of controlling behaviour perpetrated by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner, with 50% experiencing the behaviour in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Figure 15.3** and **Table 15.9**).

#### Figure 15.3 Forms of controlling behaviours

Percentage women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner who have expererienced specific types of controlling behaviors



**Trends:** The proportion of ever married women 15-49 years whose husband or intimate partner showed 3 or more specific controlling behaviours has declined from 26% in 2005-06 to 19% in 2023-24.

# Patterns by background characteristics

**Table 15.10** presents the percentage of ever-married women whose husbands or partners display each of the listed behaviours, by background characteristics.

Fifty percent of ever-married women report that their husband/partner is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, and 33% report that he insists on knowing where she is at all times. Twenty-one percent report that their husbands accuse them of being unfaithful, 11% report that he does not permit her to meet her female friends, and 7% report that their husbands try to limit their contact with their families. Nineteen percent of ever-married women report that their current or past husband/partner has displayed three or more of the behaviours described above.

The proportion of women whose husbands or intimate partners display at least 3 controlling behaviours was highest among women who were divorced/separated or widowed (29%) and lowest among those who were never married but currently have an intimate partner (13%)

# Violence by Current or Most Recent Husband/Intimate Partner

Twenty-three percent each of women 15-49 years who ever had a husband or intimate partner experienced emotional or physical violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner. Seven percent experienced sexual violence from their current husband or intimate partner. Four percent of the women experienced all the forms of violence from their current husband or intimate partner, while 34% experienced any of the three forms of violence. (**Table 15.11**).

# Patterns by background characteristics

Women in the age group 25-29 experienced the highest proportions of all the forms of violence compared to women in other age groups

Thirty-eight percent of women in rural areas experienced any of the forms of violence committed by their current or most recent intimate partner compared to 27% in urban areas

Experience of physical or sexual or emotional violence by current husband or most recent intimate partner was highest in Mashonaland West (43%) and lowest in Bulawayo and Harare (23%, respectively), (**Figure 15.4**).



Figure 15.4 Intimate-partner violence by Province

Nine percent of women who are divorced/separated/widowed experienced all three forms of violence from their current or most recent husband/intimate partner

Experience of physical violence decreases with wealth, from 31% in the lowest quintile to 13% in the highest quintile.

# Patterns by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Women whose husbands/intimate partners have more than a secondary education are less likely than women with less educated husbands to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence (**Table 15.12**).

Women whose husbands/intimate partners do not drink alcohol are less likely to have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual intimate partner violence than women whose husbands/intimate partners are often drunk (25% versus 68%).

The likelihood of intimate partner violence increases substantially with the number of controlling behaviours the husband/partner displays; experience physical, sexual, or emotional violence is more than two times as common among women whose husband/partner displays five controlling behaviours (88%) as among women whose husband/partner displays one or two controlling behaviours (35%).

Women whose fathers used to beat their mothers are more likely to have experienced physical intimate partner violence than those whose fathers did not beat their mothers (31% versus 18%).

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.

# 15.5.2 Intimate Partner Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband/Intimate Partner

# Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women who experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband or any intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. These indicators correspond to SDG 5.2.1.

# Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Nineteen percent of women have experienced emotional violence from any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months, 14% experienced physical violence, while 5% experienced sexual violence. Twenty-five percent of the broad age group of 15-29 years experienced any of the three forms of violence from their husbands or intimate partner in the last 12 months. Ever-married women, whether currently married/living together or divorced/separated/widowed were more likely to experience violence from a husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months than women who were never married (26% versus 13%) (**Table 15.13**)

# 15.6 INJURIES TO WOMEN DUE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

## Injuries due to intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

**Sample:** Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner

**Table 15.14** presents information on the types of injuries ever-married women have endured as a result of intimate partner violence. Thirty-three percent of women who have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence received cuts, bruises, or aches; 12% had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; and 9% had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injuries as a result of the violence. Overall, 37% of women who have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have experienced any of these injuries. Forty-two percent of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months have experienced any of these injuries.

# 15.7 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST THEIR HUSBAND/INTIMATE PARTNER

#### Initiation of physical violence by women

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent husband/intimate partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. *Sample:* Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

In intimate partner violence, either person can be the instigator of violent behaviour. In the 2023-24 ZDHS, women were asked about instances when they were the instigators of intimate partner violence. Specifically, women were asked if they had ever tried to instigate physical violence against their husband/partner when he was not already hitting or beating them. **Tables 15.15** presents the percentages of women who have committed physical violence against their husband or partner when he was not already harming them, by background characteristics. Four percent of women have ever instigated violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already hurting them, and 3% have done so in the past 12 months.

**Trends:** The proportion of women who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months was 2% in 2010-11 and 2015, and increased to 3% in 2023-24. The percentage of women who have ever committed physical violence against their husband/partner has remained at 4% since 2010-11.

# Patterns by background characteristics

Women who have themselves experienced spousal violence are more likely to report ever initiating violence against their husband/intimate partner (12%) than those who have not experienced violence (2%) (**Table 15.15**).

Women who are employed for cash are more likely to commit physical violence against their husbands/intimate partners than those who are not employed (6% versus 3%).

Women whose husbands/intimate partners often get drunk more commonly commit physical violence against their partners than those whose husbands do not drink alcohol (11% against 3%) (**Table 15.16**).

Controlling behaviours by husband/intimate partner are closely linked to the likelihood of a woman to commit physical violence against her partner. Sixteen percent of women whose husbands/intimate partners display 5 controlling behaviours have committed physical violence against their partners, while the corresponding proportion was 7% for husbands with 3-4 controlling behaviours, 4% for husbands with 1-2 controlling behaviours and 2% for husbands with no controlling behaviours.

# 15.8 HELP SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

**Table 15.17** 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 (44%) who have experienced physical or sexual violence from anyone have sought help from any source. Nineteen percent have not sought help but have told someone that they were victims of violence. Thirty-seven percent have never sought help or told anyone about the violence incident.

**Trends:** Among women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, the percentage who sought help has increased in every survey since the 2005-06 ZDHS. The proportion has increased steadily from 36% in 2005-06, 37% in 2010-11, 39% in 2015, to 44% in 2023-24.

# Patterns by background characteristics

Women living in urban areas are more likely than their counterparts in rural areas to have sought help (46% versus 43%).

By province, help seeking is most common in Mashonaland East (60%) and least common in Bulawayo (36%).

Divorced or separated women are more likely to have sought help (54%) than women who were never married and had an intimate partner (32%)

Women who experienced both physical and sexual violence were more likely to have sought help (60%) than women who experienced only physical violence (39%) or only sexual violence (41%) (**Figure 15.5**)

# **Sources for Help**

**Table 15.18** presents information on the sources of help by type of violence. The majority of women who have experienced physical violence and sought help did so from their own family (56%). The corresponding proportion among those who experienced sexual violence was 57%. Police services were used by 23% of women who experienced physical violence and by 36% who experienced sexual violence only.

Figure 15.5 Help seeking by type of violence experienced

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help




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For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- Table 15.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator
- Table 15.2 Persons committing physical violence
- Table 15.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy
- Table 15.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator
- Table 15.5 Persons committing sexual violence
- Table 15.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner
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- Table 15.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate-partner violence
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- Table 15.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months
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- Table 15.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics
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- Table 15.17 Help seeking to stop violence
- Table 15.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

### Table 15.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
	-				
Age					
15-19	14.6	1.0	8.0	9.2	1,442
20-24	28.9	4.5	11.7	16.7	1,210
25-29	34.4	4.8	12.3	17.4	1,082
30-39	30.9	3.3	9.2	12.9	1,861
40-49	28.1	2.6	6.1	8.9	1,629
Religion					
Traditional	(30.3)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(5.6)	29
Roman Catholic	26.3	2.2	8.2	10.4	273
Protestant	21.6	1.9	6.6	8.5	1,011
Pentecostal	24.3	2.9	8.1	11.2	1,701
Johane Marange	28.3	1.4	14.3	17.5	176
Johane Masowe	30.9	2.6	12.0	14.8	1,109
Other Apostolic sect	28.4	3.7	9.4	13.4	2,024
Other Christian	23.4	3.4	8.0	11.5	459
Muslim	(23.7)	(1.4)	(7.0)	(11.3)	35
None	41.3	6.6	11.5	19.3	408
Other	*	*	*	*	1
Residence					
Urban	21.9	2.2	6.9	9.4	3,248
Rural	31.5	3.8	11.0	15.2	3,977
Province					
Bulawayo	18.4	2.0	5.2	7.5	368
Manicaland	29.1	3.7	8.6	12.8	935
Mashonaland Central	31.7	2.9	10.0	12.9	591
Mashonaland East	23.8	3.2	8.7	12.1	804
Mashonaland West	32.8	4.7	12.2	17.8	985
Matabeleland North	37.6	2.6	11.0	13.8	337
Matabeleland South	27.7	1.3	7.7	9.8	335
Midlands	32.9	3.0	11.4	14.7	887
Masvingo	25.1	3.4	10.0	13.6	714
Harare	18.3	2.1	6.1	8.2	1,270
Marital status					
Never married	11.4	0.4	4.5	5.0	1,617
Never ever had intimate partner	9.7	0.2	4.2	4.4	1,084
Ever had intimate partner	14.9	0.8	5.1	6.2	534
Ever married	31.8	3.9	10.5	14.7	5,608
Married/living together	28.4	3.3	11.1	14.5	4,533
Divorced/separated/widowed	46.1	6.5	7.9	15.9	1,074
Education					
No education	29.5	6.4	5.7	12.1	62
Primary	35.6	4.4	12.0	16.6	1,484

Secondary	26.1	2.9	9.1	12.4	5,062
More than secondary	15.5	1.1	3.4	4.5	617
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	38.0	4.9	13.2	18.1	1,259
Second	32.3	3.8	11.4	15.7	1,229
Middle	29.4	3.3	10.8	14.5	1,340
Fourth	24.1	2.7	7.5	10.6	1,642
Highest	17.1	1.5	5.0	6.8	1,756
Total	27.2	3.1	9.2	12.6	7,225

<sup>1</sup> Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

<sup>2</sup> Includes women for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known

### Table 15.2 Persons committing physical violence

	Partners		
	Ever-	Never	
	married/ev	married/ne	
	er had	ver had	
	intimate	intimate	
Person	partner	partner	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	54.5	na	51.5
Former husband/intimate partner	40.8	na	38.6
Former boyfriend	2.1	8.1	2.4
Father/step-father	1.7	12.7	2.3
Mother/step-mother	1.9	20.5	2.9
Sister/brother	2.3	7.4	2.6
Other relative	2.7	12.8	3.3
Mother-in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Father-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Other in-law	0.7	na	0.6
Teacher	1.7	14.0	2.4
Schoolmate/classmate	0.7	18.2	1.6
Employer/someone at work	0.3	0.0	0.2
Police/soldier	0.0	0.0	0.0
Neighbour	1.5	11.9	2.1
Other	1.1	0.0	1.0
Number of women who have			
experienced physical violence			
since age 15	1,860	105	1,965

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, by the respondent's partnership status, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.

na = Not applicable

## Table 15.3 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 2023-24

	Percentage who experienced violence	Number of women who have ever been
Background characteristic	during pregnancy	pregnant
Ago.		
Age 15 10	0 E	222
13-19	0.5	555
20-24	4.4	944
25-29	5.1	998
30-39	3.8	1,798
40-49	4.4	1,609
Religion		
Traditional	(0.0)	26
Roman Catholic	4.1	194
Protestant	4.2	740
Pentecostal	3.4	1.242
Johane Marange	4.5	159
Johane Masowe	4.9	941
Other Apostolic sect	5.1	1.633
Other Christian	4.6	352
Muslim	(4.7)	32
None	68	363
Other	*	1
Residence		
Urban	3.5	2,376
Rural	5.4	3,307
Province		
Bulawayo	1.4	254
Manicaland	7.3	754
Mashonaland Central	4.1	523
Mashonaland Fast	3.5	631
Mashonaland West	4.0	793
Matabeleland North	6.7	274
Matabeleland South	3.7	263
Midlands	7 7	712
Masvingo	2.7	555
Hararo	2.7	072
	5.1	925
Marital status		
Never married	1.9	216
Never ever had intimate partner	*	6
Ever had intimate partner	1.9	210
Ever married	4.7	5,467
Married/living together	3.9	4,416
Divorced/separated/widowed	8.0	1,051
Number of living children		
0	4.3	253
1-2	4 3	2 561
3-4	 A O	2,301
5 <del>-</del> 5 -	4.Z 6 0	2,100
Education	0.0	101
No adjustion	1.6	го
	1.6	58
rillidiy	b.b	1,3/3
Secondary	4.1	3,/83
More than secondary	3.1	469

Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.8	1,090
Second	4.6	1,048
Middle	4.8	1,082
Fourth	3.8	1,287
Highest	3.2	1,175
Total	4.6	5,682

### Table 15.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage who l sexual violence by			
		In the last 12	_	
Background characteristic	Ever <sup>1</sup>	months	Number of women	
Age				
15-19	6.1	3.0	1.442	
20-24	7.3	4.8	1.210	
25-29	11.0	6.9	1.082	
30-39	10.0	5.2	1.861	
40-49	11.1	4.3	1,629	
Religion				
Traditional	(13.0)	(11.6)	29	
Roman Catholic	5.4	3.0	273	
Protestant	7.8	3.1	1,011	
Pentecostal	8.6	4.0	1,701	
Johane Marange	8.8	7.8	176	
Johane Masowe	11.3	6.0	1,109	
Other Apostolic sect	9.5	4.9	2,024	
Other Christian	8.2	5.6	459	
Muslim	(7.5)	(1.2)	35	
None	11.5	6.9	408	
Other	*	*	1	
Residence				
Urban	7.2	3.4	3,248	
Rural	10.8	5.9	3,977	
Province				
Bulawayo	6.5	3.0	368	
Manicaland	11.4	6.2	935	
Mashonaland Central	8.4	3.8	591	
Mashonaland East	9.6	4.8	804	
Mashonaland West	10.5	5.3	985	
Matabeleland North	14.4	8.4	337	
Matabeleland South	7.0	3.1	335	
Midlands	13.1	6.5	887	
Masvingo	7.8	5.1	714	
Harare	4.5	2.2	1,270	
Marital status				
Never married	4.7	2.0	1,617	
Never ever had intimate partner	2.8	0.4	1,084	
Ever had intimate partner	8.4	5.2	534	
Ever married	10.5	5.6	5,608	
Married/living together	9.1	5.3	4,533	
Divorced/separated/widowed	16.2	6.6	1,074	
Employment				
Employed for cash	10.6	5.0	3,373	
Employed not for cash	9.3	5.7	502	
Not employed	7.7	4.3	3,350	
Education				
No education	15.3	1.3	62	
Primary	12.5	7.5	1,484	

Secondary More than secondary	8.5 5.6	4.4 1.6	5,062 617
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	12.9	7.5	1,259
Second	11.3	6.2	1,229
Middle	9.6	4.9	1,340
Fourth	8.2	4.1	1,642
Highest	5.6	2.3	1,756
Total	9.2	4.8	7,225
<sup>1</sup> Includes experience of sexual violence	in the last 12 months		

### Table 15.5 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 respondent's partnership status, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Partnersh		
	Ever-	Never	
	married/ev	married/ne	
	er had	ver had	
	intimate	intimate	
Person	partner	partner	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	67.7	na	64.5
Former husband/intimate partner	20.4	na	19.5
Current/former boyfriend	3.1	*	3.6
Father/step father	0.7	*	0.9
Brother/step brother	0.4	*	0.4
Other relative	3.3	*	4.8
In-law	0.3	na	0.3
Own friend/acquaintance	0.7	*	1.1
Schoolmate/classmate	0.0	*	0.2
Employer/someone at work	0.7	*	0.7
Police/soldier	0.1	*	0.1
Neighbour	2.3	*	2.2
Stranger	4.6	*	5.7
Other	0.1	*	0.2
Number women who have			
experienced sexual violence	631	31	662

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.

na = Not applicable

### Table 15.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentag experien violence b other husband par	_	
Background characteristic	Ever <sup>1</sup>	In the last 12 months	Number of women
Aro			
Age 15 10	2 7	0.2	1 442
12-19	2.7	0.2	1,442
20-24	U.8 1 E	0.2	1,210
25-29	1.5	0.0	1,082
30-39 40.49	1.9	0.0	1,801
40-49	1.5	0.1	1,029
Religion			
Traditional	(1.3)	(0.0)	29
Roman Catholic	0.7	0.0	273
Protestant	1.7	0.2	1,011
Pentecostal	2.3	0.1	1,701
Johane Marange	0.6	0.0	176
Johane Masowe	2.4	0.0	1,109
Other Apostolic sect	1.1	0.1	2,024
Other Christian	1.6	0.0	459
Muslim	(4.1)	(0.0)	35
None	3.1	0.4	408
Other	*	*	1
Residence			
Urban	1.8	0.1	3.248
Rural	1.8	0.1	3,977
Province			
Bulawayo	1.5	0.3	368
Manicaland	1.8	0.0	935
Mashonaland Central	0.8	0.0	591
Mashonaland East	2.1	0.0	804
Mashonaland West	2.5	0.2	985
Matabeleland North	3.6	0.1	337
Matabeleland South	1.8	0.1	335
Midlands	2.3	0.4	887
Masvingo	1.0	0.1	714
Harare	1.3	0.0	1,270
Marital status			
Never married	2.5	0.3	1,617
Never ever had intimate partner	2.7	0.3	1,084
Ever had intimate partner	2.1	0.2	534
Ever married	1.6	0.0	5,608
Married/living together	1.5	0.0	4,533
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.1	0.0	1,074

Education			
No education	5.6	0.0	62
Primary	1.8	0.0	1,484
Secondary	1.8	0.1	5,062
More than secondary	1.6	0.1	617
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.3	0.1	1,259
Second	1.6	0.2	1,229
Middle	1.5	0.0	1,340
Fourth	2.0	0.0	1,642
Highest	1.7	0.2	1,756
Total	1.8	0.1	7,225

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

<sup>1</sup> Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

### Table 15.7 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 type of perpetrator, Zimbabwe 2023-24

-	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not	
						experienced	
						sexual	Number of
Background characteristic	10	12	15	18	22	violence	women
Age							
15-19	0.6	0.6	1.8	na	na	93.9	1,442
20-24	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.3	na	92.7	1,210
25-29	0.2	0.6	1.1	3.9	6.9	89.0	1,082
30-39	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.6	4.4	90.0	1,861
40-49	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.2	4.4	88.9	1,629
18-29	0.3	0.4	1.0	3.4	na	91.2	2,878
Total	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.1	5.3	90.8	7,225
Type of perpetrator							
Any husband/intimate							
partner <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.1	4.6	89.7	6,141
Any non-intimate partner <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	98.1	7,225

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Includes only ever-married women and never married women who have ever had an intimate partner

<sup>2</sup> Includes all women

## Table 15.8 Experience of different forms of violence

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
45.40		2.0	2.2	47.4	1 1 1 2
15-19	11.4	2.8	3.3	17.4	1,442
15-17	10.4	2.1	2.9	15.3	857
18-19	12.7	3.9	3.9	20.5	585
20-24	23.3	1.7	5.6	30.6	1,210
25-29	26.2	2.8	8.2	37.1	1,082
30-39	23.9	3.0	7.0	33.9	1,861
40-49	20.1	3.1	8.0	31.2	1,629
Total	20.8	2.7	6.4	29.9	7,225

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Zimbabwe 2023-24

#### Table 15.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate-partner violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate-partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, perpetrated by a husband or intimate partner, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			Frequency in the last 12 months		
		Experienced in the last 12			
Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	months	Often	Sometimes	
Controlling behaviour					
Any controlling behaviour	58.3	50.3	26.1	24.2	
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	49.9	41.6	17.5	24.1	
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	21.0	17.7	6.5	11.2	
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	11.4	9.4	5.0	4.3	
Tries to limit her contact with her family	7.3	5.7	2.7	3.0	
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	33.4	29.5	15.9	13.6	
Physical violence					
Any physical violence	22.8	13.2	3.5	9.7	
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	8.5	5.5	1.7	3.9	
Slapped her	19.6	10.6	2.5	8.1	
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.8	2.3	0.8	1.5	
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.7	5.0	1.7	3.4	
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.0	4.8	1.4	3.4	
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.9	1.3	0.3	1.0	
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	2.2	1.3	0.3	1.0	
Sexual violence					
Any sexual violence	7.0	5.2	1.3	3.9	
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not					
want to	5.9	4.2	1.1	3.1	
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	3.5	2.6	0.7	1.9	
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.8	
Emotional violence	22.4	10.0		40 5	
Any emotional violence	23.1	19.0	6.6	12.5	
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	10.2	8.1	3.0	5.1	
Inreatened to nurt or narm her or someone she cared about	8.3	6.8	2.4	4.4	
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	19.1	15.8	5.0	10.8	
At least three forms of controlling behaviours	18.5	16.3	12.7	3.6	
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	25.1	15.3	4.2	11.1	
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	33.5	24.5	8.1	16.4	
Intimate-partner violence perpetrated by any current or previous husband or intimate partner					
Physical violence	27.4	13.6	na	na	
Sexual violence	27. <del>4</del> 8.7	5 3	na	na	
Emotional violence	25.0	19.2	na	na	
Any form of physical or sexual violence	30.0	15.8	na	na	
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	38.1	25.1	na	na	
Number of women ever-married or never married who ever had an intimate					
partner	6,141	6,141	6,141	6,141	

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner.

na = Not available

### Table 15.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husbands/intimate partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			Percentage o	of women whos	e husband/intin	nate partner:		
Background characteristic	ls jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly 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 women who ever had a husband/inti mate partner
Age								
15-19	45.6	19.0	10.9	3.9	30.6	14.7	45.5	526
20-24	54.4	21.7	13.4	7.6	39.4	20.7	35.1	1,082
25-29	55.0	23.5	15.0	9.8	37.9	22.5	36.4	1.054
30-39	50.8	21.4	10.6	8.2	32.1	18.5	41.4	1 853
40-49	44.0	19.0	8.7	5.6	28.9	15.7	48.7	1,627
Religion								
Traditional	(47.8)	(22.1)	(8.9)	(7.4)	(21.9)	(15.1)	(46.8)	29
Roman Catholic	(47.0)	10 5	(0.5)	(7.4)	(21.5)	(13.1)	(40.0)	22
Roman Catholic	35.0	19.5	15.8	0.5	31.2	19.4	40.0	220
Protestant	49.3	20.1	9.5	7.5	32.3	18.8	44.0	812
Pentecostal	49.0	18.0	9.9	6.8	33.7	16.3	42.7	1,403
Johane Marange	53.0	14.4	14.5	10.1	37.8	19.0	40.5	160
Johane Masowe	53.6	22.1	12.3	7.2	34.7	20.4	39.9	977
Other Apostolic sect	48.9	22.6	11.3	7.3	33.6	18.4	41.1	1,731
Other Christian	42.9	19.2	8.7	6.1	26.4	15.0	48.2	391
Muslim	(58.4)	(28.8)	(22.8)	(7.7)	(28.3)	(25.9)	(33.5)	34
None	53.2	28.3	16.3	88	38.2	24.3	35.7	385
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Residence								
Urban	52.4	20.0	11.0	7.6	32.6	17 9	41 2	2 665
Rural	48.0	21.8	11.7	7.1	34.1	19.0	42.1	3,476
Province								
Bulawayo	11 1	24.2	70	ΕQ	25.2	17.0	E1 0	201
Bulawayo	41.1	24.5	7.0	5.8	25.5	17.0	51.0	501
Manicaland	48.6	20.7	11.4	8.0	39.9	20.8	40.8	/83
Mashonaland Central	53.5	20.3	13.5	6.6	29.9	18.2	39.8	536
Mashonaland East	53.8	17.6	10.7	8.0	35.2	16.8	38.2	667
Mashonaland West	54.6	20.9	12.6	8.6	36.4	20.0	38.2	837
Matabeleland North	50.8	29.4	12.5	7.4	37.4	24.3	38.8	307
Matabeleland South	40.6	27.3	7.8	5.9	31.9	16.9	46.6	301
Midlands	46.5	20.8	13.6	7.4	33.3	18.5	42.0	754
Masyingo	40.2	16 5	85	5.2	25.8	13 /	51.8	602
Harare	55.7	21.2	11.3	7.7	33.0	19.0	39.0	1,055
Marital status								
Nover married	12.0	22.0	5.0	2.1	26.2	12.6	10 1	52/
Guerranthi has intimate neutron	42.5	22.0	3.0	2.1	20.3	13.0	49.4	274
Currently has intimate partner	41.1	22.4	3.9	1.6	26.2	12.8	50.6	374
Had intimate partner	47.3	23.8	7.6	3.1	26.7	15.6	46.8	160
Ever married	50.6	20.8	12.0	7.8	34.1	19.0	41.0	5,608
Married/living together	48.3	18.7	9.9	6.3	32.4	16.6	43.3	4,533
Divorced/separated/widowed	60.1	29.7	20.6	14.1	41.2	28.9	31.3	1,074
Education								
No education	41.9	21.0	11.2	11.9	36.5	23.6	47.4	59
Primary	45.5	22.6	11.6	7.5	31.1	18.4	45.2	1.401
Secondary	52.2	21.6	12 1	75	35.3	19 5	39.2	4 127
More than secondary	44.5	12.5	5.2	5.3	25.0	11.1	50.7	555
Wealth quintile	47 7	22 Q	12.8	8.2	33.1	20 5	<u>4</u> 2 9	1 177
Second	47.7	23.0 22.2	12.0	6.2	33.I 24 7	20.5	40.0	1,122
	49.5	22.2	12.4	0.9	54.7	19.0	40.9	1,090
IVIIadle	48.7	21.1	11.7	7.5	35.9	19.3	41.6	1,161
Fourth	55.9	21.4	12.3	8.2	36.1	19.3	36.5	1,393
Highest	46.9	17.2	8.1	5.8	28.0	14.5	46.8	1,376

Woman afraid of								
husband/intimate partner								
Most of the time afraid	80.6	58.1	48.8	31.2	68.5	63.0	11.9	343
Sometimes afraid	71.0	38.3	21.8	14.7	52.6	36.2	19.8	863
Never afraid	44.1	15.4	6.9	4.4	27.6	12.3	47.6	4,935
Total	49.9	21.0	11.4	7.3	33.4	18.5	41.7	6,141

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

### Table 15.11 Intimate-partner violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

De deseur de la constante de la constante	Emotional	Physical	Sexual	Physical and	Physical and sexual and	Physical or	Physical or sexual or	Number of women who ever had a husband/inti
	violence	violence	violence	Sexual	emotional	Sexual	emotional	mate partner
Δσρ								
15-19	18 5	15.2	77	44	33	18 5	25.9	526
20-24	22.6	24.1	57	4.2	3.4	25.6	34 3	1 082
25-29	27.6	27.5	8.1	6.4	6.1	29.2	39.1	1 054
30-39	27.0	27.5	7.0	4.6	4.0	25.2	34.2	1 853
40-49	20.8	20.3	6.7	4.0	3.4	22.9	31.0	1,627
Religion								
Traditional	(20.7)	(22.8)	(11.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(30.8)	(33.2)	29
Roman Catholic	20.8	19.5	4.9	3.8	3.4	20.6	30.1	220
Protestant	17.5	17.9	5.7	3.4	3.1	20.2	26.5	812
Pentecostal	20.4	20.2	6.0	4.6	3.8	21.6	28.8	1.403
Johane Marange	35.1	23.0	9.0	7.3	7.3	24.7	40.6	160
Johane Masowe	24.8	26.7	8.3	5.4	4.4	29.7	39.1	977
Other Apostolic sect	25.6	24.6	7.6	4.7	4.0	27.5	36.8	1.731
Other Christian	18.9	17.8	6.3	3.9	3.2	20.2	27.9	391
Muslim	(16.0)	(14.9)	(1 3)	(1.3)	(1 3)	(14.9)	(21.3)	34
None	30.0	32.6	79	7.0	6.4	33 5	42 1	385
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Residence								
Urban	20.4	18.0	5.3	3.9	3.3	19.5	27.3	2,665
Rural	25.1	26.5	8.2	5.3	4.6	29.3	38.2	3,476
Province								
Bulawayo	19.3	15.5	4.6	3.5	3.0	16.6	23.3	301
Manicaland	28.2	26.0	9.7	6.8	6.2	28.9	39.4	783
Mashonaland Central	21.2	28.6	6.2	4.2	3.7	30.6	36.8	536
Mashonaland East	21.1	23.6	7.6	5.3	4.0	26.0	32.7	667
Mashonaland West	31.3	28.7	7.8	6.0	5.0	30.5	42.7	837
Matabeleland North	26.2	19.4	9.2	5.4	5.1	23.2	33.1	307
Matabeleland South	21.5	18.6	4.2	2.9	2.7	20.0	29.9	301
Midlands	24.8	27.3	9.9	6.0	5.0	31.1	38.9	754
Masvingo	17.2	21.3	6.3	3.6	2.9	24.0	30.5	602
Harare	17.7	14.4	3.2	2.4	2.2	15.2	22.6	1,055
Marital status								
Never married	9.0	5.5	4.9	1.4	0.8	8.9	14.7	534
Currently has intimate partner	8.4	2.1	4.1	0.6	0.6	5.6	12.1	374
Had intimate partner	10.4	13.4	6.7	3.3	1.4	16.7	20.8	160
Ever married	24.4	24.5	7.2	5.0	4.3	26.6	35.3	5,608
Married/living together	22.9	22.0	6.0	4.0	3.4	24.0	33.3	4,533
Divorced/separated/widowed	30.7	34.9	12.0	9.5	8.5	37.4	43.6	1,074
Employment								
Employed for cash	24.7	23.8	7.4	5.2	4.5	26.0	34.2	3,188
Employed not for cash	20.1	25.5	7.5	4.8	3.6	28.2	34.9	469
Not employed	21.5	21.0	6.3	4.1	3.6	23.3	32.3	2,484
Education								
No education	27.7	18.6	10.2	3.7	3.7	25.1	42.6	59
Primary	27.2	28.9	8.9	6.9	6.1	30.9	40.2	1,401

Secondary	22.9	22.3	6.7	4.3	3.6	24.7	33.2	4,127
More than secondary	13.5	11.7	3.4	2.4	2.1	12.8	18.1	555
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	30.0	31.1	9.4	6.8	5.9	33.7	44.4	1,122
Second	24.9	26.6	9.3	5.0	4.1	30.8	39.8	1,090
Middle	25.0	25.2	6.6	5.3	4.7	26.5	34.9	1,161
Fourth	22.4	20.6	6.3	4.1	3.6	22.8	31.1	1,393
Highest	15.0	13.3	4.2	3.0	2.3	14.5	20.8	1,376
Total	23.1	22.8	7.0	4.7	4.0	25.1	33.5	6.141

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner.

### Table 15.12 Intimate-partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Emotional	Physical	Sexual	Physical and	Physical and sexual and	Physical or	Physical or sexual or	Number of women who ever had a husband/intim
Background characteristic	violence	violence	violence	sexual	emotional	sexual	emotional	ate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol								
Does not drink alcohol	17 2	16.1	47	2.8	23	18.0	25.4	3 473
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	19.6	15.8	59	4.0	3.4	17.7	29.4	140
Is sometimes drunk	22.0	23.1	6.5	4.0	3.4	25.5	34.6	1 747
ls often drunk	51.8	53.4	17.9	14.5	13.8	56.8	67.6	782
Husband's education <sup>1</sup>								
No education	(21.5)	(13.6)	(5.5)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(16.3)	(28.1)	37
Primary	28.7	27.7	9.8	6.6	5.4	30.9	41.6	830
Secondary	23.3	23.0	5.8	3.8	3.3	24.9	34.2	3,158
More than secondary	11.3	7.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	8.1	14.8	509
Spousal education difference <sup>1</sup>								
Husband has more education	24.6	23.1	6.2	4.4	4.0	24.9	35.4	1.851
Wife has more education	26.0	24.3	7.9	4.3	3.3	27.9	38.7	854
Both have equal education	19.5	20.1	4.7	3.4	2.8	21.4	28.3	1,750
DK/missing	25.7	14.5	8.5	2.3	2.3	20.7	35.9	79
Spousal age difference <sup>1</sup>								
Wife older	21.1	20.9	5.0	3.4	2.9	22.5	32.4	173
Wife is same age	22.5	21.1	4.5	3.2	2.6	22.4	29.7	147
Wife 1-4 years younger	21.6	22.0	5.9	3.8	3.2	24.1	32.4	1,541
Wife 5-9 years younger	21.9	23.3	5.9	4.3	3.5	24.9	33.5	1,663
Wife 10 or more years younger	27.0	20.2	6.7	3.8	3.6	23.1	35.1	1,009
Number of decisions in which she participates <sup>2</sup>								
0	37.3	24.4	7.9	6.8	6.8	25.6	45.5	152
1-2	30.3	27.0	8.4	6.4	5.6	29.0	40.7	980
3	20.1	20.5	5.2	3.1	2.6	22.5	30.6	3,402
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner <sup>3</sup>								
0	7.0	10.0	1.7	0.7	0.5	11.1	14.8	2,562
1-2	22.9	23.0	5.9	3.5	2.7	25.5	35.3	2,443
3-4	55.2	47.8	17.9	13.7	12.0	52.0	68.9	968
5	84.8	70.3	38.0	31.9	31.6	76.4	87.7	169
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified <sup>4</sup>								
0	21.5	20.5	6.1	4.3	3.8	22.4	30.4	4,700
1-2	27.5	27.3	9.0	5.3	4.2	31.1	41.4	967
3-4	29.7	36.2	9.4	7.0	5.7	38.5	47.9	340
5	29.0	36.0	14.7	9.1	9.1	41.7	48.5	134
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	30.9	31.4	10.8	7.0	6.0	35.2	45.1	1,800
No	19.0	17.9	5.2	3.5	3.1	19.5	27.3	3,624
Don't know	23.7	26.2	6.4	5.0	4.1	27.5	35.7	717
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner								
Most of the time afraid	72.0	68.3	32.4	28.8	27.7	71.9	83.3	343
Sometimes afraid	49.9	47.7	13.6	10.7	9.3	50.6	64.4	863
Never afraid	15.0	15.3	4.0	2.0	1.5	17.3	24.6	4,935

Total	23.1	22.8	7.0	4.7	4.0	25.1	33.5	6,141

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. <sup>1</sup> Includes only currently married women

<sup>2</sup> According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 14.8.1 for list of decisions.

<sup>3</sup> According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9 for list of behaviours.

<sup>4</sup> According to the woman's report. See Table 14.9.1 for list of reasons.

## Table 15.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

De deux de la contra de la contra	Emotional	Physical	Sexual	Physical and	Physical and sexual and	Physical or	Physical or sexual or	Number of women who ever had a husband/inti
Background characteristic	violence	violence	violence	sexual	emotional	sexual	emotional	mate partner
Age								
15-19	18.5	14.7	7.0	4.0	2.8	17.7	25.8	526
20-24	20.3	17.6	4.9	3.2	2.6	19.3	28.5	1,082
25-29	23.5	17.8	6.7	4.4	4.2	20.2	30.5	1,054
30-39	19.3	12.8	5.0	2.8	2.5	15.1	24.4	1,853
40-49	15.9	8.7	4.3	2.2	2.0	10.7	19.8	1,627
Residence								
Urban	16.3	10.8	3.8	2.5	2.3	12.2	20.3	2.665
Rural	21.4	15.7	6.4	3.6	3.0	18.5	28.7	3,476
Province								
Bulawayo	14.3	8.5	3.1	1.9	1.6	9.7	16.6	301
Manicaland	24.9	13.1	7.0	3.7	3.4	16.4	28.7	783
Mashonaland Central	16.2	14.1	4.0	2.2	1.8	15.9	24.1	536
Mashonaland East	16.9	14.0	5.7	3.3	2.8	16.4	22.4	667
Mashonaland West	26.1	20.1	6.1	4.2	3.8	22.1	34.4	837
Matabeleland North	21.9	12.1	8.6	4.1	4.1	16.6	26.1	307
Matabeleland South	15.9	10.2	2.8	1.6	1.5	11.4	21.1	301
Midlands	21.7	15.7	6.9	3.9	3.0	18.8	30.3	754
Masvingo	15.6	13.8	6.0	3.1	2.4	16.7	24.0	602
Harare	14.4	9.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	9.9	17.3	1,055
Marital status								
Never married	8.1	3.8	4.4	1.0	0.9	7.2	12.6	534
Currently has intimate partner	8.0	2.3	4.5	0.7	0.7	6.0	12.1	374
Had intimate partner	8.3	7.4	4.2	1.7	1.2	10.0	13.9	160
Ever married	20.3	14.5	5.4	3.3	2.9	16.6	26.2	5,608
Married/living together	21.0	14.3	5.2	2.9	2.6	16.5	27.1	4,533
Divorced/separated/widowed	17.2	15.4	6.3	4.8	4.2	16.9	22.6	1,074
Education								
No education	23.7	11.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	11.1	28.0	59
Primary	23.1	17.1	7.7	5.2	4.6	19.5	30.1	1,401
Secondary	19.2	13.6	5.0	2.7	2.4	15.9	25.1	4,127
More than secondary	9.0	5.0	1.6	0.6	0.3	6.1	11.4	555
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	25.9	18.3	8.0	4.6	3.8	21.7	34.6	1,122
Second	21.0	16.0	6.8	3.6	3.2	19.2	28.8	1,090
Middle	21.8	15.8	5.3	3.6	3.2	17.5	26.9	1,161
Fourth	17.4	11.8	4.5	2.4	2.1	13.9	22.4	1,393
Highest	11.9	7.7	2.7	1.7	1.6	8.7	15.4	1,376
Total	19.2	13.6	5.3	3.1	2.7	15.8	25.1	6,141

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never married women.

#### 15.14 Injuries to women due to intimate-partner violence

Among women age 15-49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to the type of violence, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Type of violence experienced	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 who have experienced specified type of violence
Physical violence <sup>1</sup>					
Ever <sup>2</sup>	35.0	12.9	9.3	40.0	1,401
Last 12 months	39.0	15.6	10.0	45.0	812
Sexual violence					
Ever <sup>2</sup>	39.1	13.7	14.0	44.0	427
Last 12 months	39.8	13.8	13.1	44.5	318
Physical or sexual violence <sup>1</sup>					
Ever <sup>2</sup>	32.5	11.9	8.8	37.3	1,539
Last 12 months	35.7	14.3	9.6	41.6	942

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

<sup>2</sup> Includes in the last 12 months

### Table 15.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's own experience of women's experience of intimate-partner violence and background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percent committe violence a husbanc par	tage who ed physical gainst their l/intimate rtner	
Packground characteristic	Evor <sup>1</sup>	Last 12	Number of women who ever had a
	LVEI	months	
Women who have experienced physical intimate-partner violence			
Ever <sup>1</sup>	12.2	6.8	1,401
In the last 12 months	12.5	9.2	812
Never	2.0	1.3	4,740
Age			
15-19	2.8	2.2	526
20-24	3.8	3.1	1,082
25-29	5.4	4.1	1,054
30-39	4.3	2.1	1,853
40-49	4.5	2.0	1,627
Religion			
Traditional	(5.4)	(3.8)	29
Roman Catholic	9.1	6.1	220
Protestant	3.0	1.8	812
Pentecostal	5.0	3.0	1,403
Johane Marange	2.1	0.7	160
Johane Masowe	4.0	2.9	977
Other Apostolic sect	4.5	2.1	1,731
Other Christian	2.3	1.5	391
Muslim	(6.6)	(2.8)	34
None	4.8	4.1	385
Other	*	*	1
Residence			
Urban	4.9	3.0	2,665
Rural	3.9	2.3	3,476
Province			
Bulawayo	3.9	2.5	301
Manicaland	5.0	2.7	783
Mashonaland Central	3.4	1.6	536
Mashonaland East	6.6	2.9	667
Mashonaland West	4.8	3.5	837
Matabeleland North	3.5	2.5	307
Matabeleland South	2.3	1.1	301
Midlands	3.9	1.9	754
Masvingo	1.5	0.7	602
Harare	5.3	4.1	1,055
Marital status			
Never married	1.4	1.4	534
Currently has intimate partner	1.8	1.8	374
Had intimate partner	0.5	0.5	160
Ever married	4.6	2.7	5,608

Married/living together Divorced/separated/widowed	4.3 5.9	2.8 2.3	4,533 1,074
Employment			
Employed for cash	5.5	3.2	3,188
Employed not for cash	2.7	0.9	469
Not employed	3.1	2.1	2,484
Education			
No education	4.6	4.6	59
Primary	2.8	1.4	1,401
Secondary	4.8	2.9	4,127
More than secondary	4.8	2.6	555
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.8	2.4	1,122
Second	3.7	2.2	1,090
Middle	4.7	2.8	1,161
Fourth	5.1	3.0	1,393
Highest	4.2	2.4	1,376
Total	4.3	2.6	6,141

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

<sup>1</sup> Includes in the last 12 months

#### Table 15.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by his characteristics an women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Zimbabwe 2023-24

_	Percent committe violence a husband par	age who ed physical gainst their /intimate tner	_
Background characteristic	Ever <sup>1</sup>	Last 12 months	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's			
alconol consumption	2 5	1 5	2 472
Does not drink alconol	2.5	1.5	3,473
Is sometimes drunk	13.2	10.1	140
ls often drunk	4.1 11.4	2.4 6.4	782
the sheet die school the start			
Husband's education	(1.0)	(1.0)	27
No education	(1.0)	(1.0)	37
Primary	2.9	1.7	830
Secondary More than secondary	4.8 3.9	3.0	3,158
wore than secondary	5.5	5.2	505
Spousal education difference <sup>1</sup>			
Husband has more education	4.2	2.7	1,851
Wife has more education	4.4	2.7	854
Both have equal education	4.5	3.0	1,750
DK/missing	1.9	1.9	79
Spousal age difference <sup>1</sup>			
Wife older	4.8	3.1	173
Wife is same age	6.1	4.3	147
Wife 1-4 years younger	4.1	2.4	1,541
Wife 5-9 years younger	5.0	3.4	1,663
Wife 10 or more years younger	3.2	2.0	1,009
Number of decisions in which she			
participates <sup>2</sup>			
0	4.3	2.6	152
1-2	4.4	2.7	980
3	4.3	2.8	3,402
Number of controlling			
behaviours displayed by			
husband/intimate partner <sup>3</sup>			
0	2.0	1.0	2,562
1-2	4.9	2.8	2,443
3-4	7.1	5.0	968
5	16.3	10.2	169
Number of reasons for which			
wife beating is justified <sup>4</sup>			
0	4.4	2.6	4,700
1-2	4.1	2.9	967
3-4	3.2	1.9	340

5	6.3	2.9	134
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	6.0	3.5	1,800
No	3.5	2.0	3,624
Don't know	4.4	3.3	717
Woman afraid of			
husband/intimate partner			
Most of the time afraid	7.1	3.7	343
Sometimes afraid	6.9	4.2	863
Never afraid	3.7	2.2	4,935
Total	4.3	2.6	6,141

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

<sup>1</sup> Includes in the last 12 months

<sup>2</sup> Includes only currently married women

<sup>3</sup> According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See [Table 15.8.1] for list of decisions.

<sup>4</sup> According to the woman's report. See [Table DV9] for list of behaviours.

<sup>5</sup> According to the woman's report. See [Table 15.9.1] for list of reasons.

## Table 15.17 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 2023-24

						Number of women who have ever
		Never sought	Never sought			experienced
Type of violence/Background	Sought help to	help but told	help, never told	Dault Incom	Tatal	any physical or
Characteristic	stop violence	someone	anyone	Don't know	lotal	sexual violence
Type of violence experienced	20.4	20.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	4 504
	39.1	20.0	40.8	0.0	100.0	1,501
Sexual only	40.6	16.4	38.7	4.3	100.0	197
Both physical and sexual	59.7	15.5	24.8	0.0	100.0	465
Age						
15-19	38.5	17.8	43.6	0.1	100.0	252
20-24	38.9	19.7	40.5	0.9	100.0	370
25-29	42.3	22.2	34.6	0.9	100.0	402
30-39	46.0	17.8	36.1	0.2	100.0	631
40-49	48.0	16.8	35.1	0.0	100.0	508
	*	*	*	*	400.0	
	* 40 F	÷ م ج م	* • • • •	*	100.0	11
Roman Catholic	42.5	25.8	30.7	1.0	100.0	74
Protestant	44.2	17.6	38.2	0.0	100.0	244
Pentecostal	47.5	16.5	35.5	0.6	100.0	457
Johane Marange	(35.6)	(22.1)	(42.3)	(0.0)	100.0	53
Johane Masowe	42.1	18.9	39.0	0.0	100.0	377
Other Apostolic sect	44.2	18.6	36.6	0.6	100.0	642
Other Christian	36.0	15.7	47.9	0.4	100.0	119
Muslim	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
None	41.2	25.6	32.7	0.5	100.0	176
Residence						
Urban	45.5	17.4	36.6	0.5	100.0	782
Rural	42.7	19.5	37.5	0.3	100.0	1,380
Drovinco						
Bulawayo	26.0	25.6	27 0	0.5	100.0	72
Manicaland	30.0	25.0	37.8	0.5	100.0	201
Machanaland Control	44.2	10.5	37.5	1.0	100.0	201
Mashonaland East	44.4 E0 E	10.5	41.0	0.5	100.0	201
Mashonaland Wost	39.3	19.0	20.5	0.0	100.0	217
Matabalaland North	30.9	27.3 14 E	40.0	0.0	100.0	140
Matabalaland South	20.2	14.5	49.0	1.2	100.0	140
Midlands	39.2 17 Q	17.2	30.7	1.2	100.0	333
Magyingo	47.5	17.2	J4.4 /1 5	0.0	100.0	200
Harare	43.3	14.2	42.5	0.0	100.0	250
Marital status	27 5	21.0	20.9	0.0	100.0	226
Never over had intimate	37.5	21.9	39.8	0.9	100.0	220
	12 1	22.2	25.2	0.2	100.0	100
partitier	42.4	22.2	33.Z	0.3	100.0	122
Ever nau mumate partner	31.8	21.0	45.1	1.5	100.0	104
Ever manney	44.4	10.0	30.9 20.6	0.3	100.0	1,937
viarried/inving together	41.0	10.0	39.0	0.4	100.0	1,412
ivorced/separated/widowed	53.5	10./	29.6	0.2	100.0	525
Employment						
Employed for cash	47.7	17.9	34.1	0.2	100.0	1,128

Employed not for cash Not employed	43.5 38.4	18.7 19.8	37.8 41.1	0.0 0.7	100.0 100.0	177 857
Education						
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
Primary	43.3	17.0	39.0	0.6	100.0	566
Secondary	43.9	19.2	36.6	0.3	100.0	1,466
More than secondary	46.3	17.3	35.9	0.5	100.0	108
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	40.2	20.6	38.6	0.5	100.0	513
Second	42.4	17.0	40.6	0.1	100.0	446
Middle	47.9	19.6	32.2	0.3	100.0	427
Fourth	48.0	16.1	35.3	0.6	100.0	450
Highest	39.5	20.6	39.6	0.3	100.0	327
Total	43.7	18.7	37.2	0.4	100.0	2,163

### Table 15.18 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 2023-24

	Type of violence experienced			
-			Both	Physical or
	Physical		physical	sexual
Source	only	Sexual only	and sexual	violence
Own family	56.1	57.4	55.1	55.9
Husband/intimate partner's family	31.2	3.6	25.4	27.2
Current/former husband/intimate partner	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.6
Friend	12.4	11.1	6.1	10.5
Neighbor	6.9	3.9	10.8	7.8
Religious leader	4.6	4.3	5.4	4.8
Doctor/medical personnel	4.2	17.3	7.3	6.2
Police	23.3	36.0	29.9	26.3
Lawyer	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4
Social work organization	1.6	1.8	5.4	2.7
Other	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.9
Number of women who have sought help	587	80	277	945
Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.				

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# 16 HOUSEHOLD WATER AND SANITATION

## Key Findings

- Drinking water service ladder: 72% of the household population has access to at least basic drinking water service, 9% has limited service and 12% uses unimproved sources. The remaining 7% relies on surface water.
- Household treatment of drinking water: 11% of the household population use an appropriate treatment method for their water before drinking, with adding bleach or chlorine (7%) being the most common method used.
- Sanitation service ladder: 46% of the household population has access to at least basic sanitation services. Open defecation is still practiced by 17% of the population.
- Disposal of excreta: 75% of the population live in households that safely manage excreta; 24% have sanitation facilities connected to a sewer system, 49% use on-site sanitation facilities and safely dispose of excreta in situ, and 1% have their excreta removed for treatment off-site
- **Handwashing:** 29% of the household population has a basic handwashing facility, and 61% has a limited handwashing facility, with a place for handwashing observed for 87% of the population.
- **Menstrual hygiene:** 97% of women with a menstrual period in the year preceding the survey were able to wash and change in privacy and use appropriate materials during menstruation.

The extent to which households have access to and use safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and engage in hygienic practices has profound implications for the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population. This chapter presents information on the source of drinking water, the type of sanitation facility, the disposal of excreta (including young children's stools), handwashing, and menstrual hygiene.

## 16.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES, AVAILABILITY, AND TREATMENT

### Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via a tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, and bottled water.

Sample: Households and de jure population

In Zimbabwe, 84% of households have access to improved drinking water sources, with urban areas having greater access (98%) than rural areas (74%). The most common water sources are tubewell or borehole (32%) and protected dug wells (22%). Eleven percent of households rely on unimproved water sources.

Forty-one percent of households have water on the premises, and 46% report travelling 30 minutes or less (round trip) to obtain drinking water (**Table 16.1**).

**Trends:** The proportion of households using an improved water source has increased to 84%, compared to 78% in 2015 and 79% in 2010-11. Rural areas have experienced progress, with access to improved drinking water sources rising from 69% in 2015 to 74% in 2023–24.

16.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

Drinking water service ladder					
Safely managed					
Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on the premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.					
Basic					
Drinking water from an improved source provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.					
Limited					
Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.					
Unimproved					
Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.					
Surface water					
Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.					
Sample: De jure population					

Building off the classification of drinking water sources as improved or unimproved, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018). The ZDHS captured information on four out of the five rungs; because the survey did not include testing drinking water for faecal or chemical contamination, safely managed and basic drinking water services cannot be distinguished and are grouped in **Table 16.2** as "at least basic service."

Overall, 72% of the household population has access to at least basic drinking water service, 9% have access to limited service and 12% rely on unimproved sources. The remaining 7% use surface water for drinking. The percentage of the household population with access to at least basic drinking water is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (94% versus 59%).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Access to a basic drinking water service varies by province, with the lowest rate in Masvingo (60%) and the highest in Bulawayo (99%).
- Access to at least basic drinking water service increases with increasing household wealth, from 42% in the lowest wealth quintile to 97% in the highest quintile.

# 16.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

Six in ten household residents (61%) lack access to drinking water on their premises. In households without drinking water on the premises, the person most commonly responsible for collecting water is an adult female age 15 or older (75%), followed by an adult male age 15 or older (16%) (**Table 16.3**). The percentage of the household population without access to water on the premises is lower in urban areas (38%) than in rural ones (75%).

16.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month. Sample: De jure population

Overall, 74% of the household population had sufficient drinking water in the month preceding the survey (**Table 16.4**).

## 16.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

Household water treatment is important for reducing the risk of contamination by pathogens in drinking water, particularly for populations using unimproved or surface water sources (WHO 2017c). Eleven percent of Zimbabwe's household population use an appropriate method to treat their drinking water, while 88% do not treat their water. Adding bleach or chlorine is the most common treatment method (7%), followed by boiling (5%) (**Table 16.5**).

## 16.2 SANITATION

## Improved sanitation facilities

Include flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets. *Sample:* Households and de jure population

Seventy-seven percent of households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with coverage significantly higher in urban areas (97%) compared to rural areas (63%). The most common type of improved sanitation facility is flush/pour flush to piped sewer system (26%), followed by a pit latrine with slab (19%). Among households in Zimbabwe that use a toilet facility, 34% have sanitation facilities within their dwelling, 57% in the yard or plot, and 9% have facilities located elsewhere. Open defecation is still practiced by 16% of households, with a higher prevalence in rural areas (25%) than in urban areas (2%) (**Table 16.6**).

**Trends:** The proportion of households using improved sanitation facilities has increased over the years. In 2005–06 and 2010–11, 65% of households used improved sanitation facilities, rising to 67% in 2015 and 77% in 2023–24. The proportion of households practicing open defecation has decreased from 23% in 2015 to 16% in 2023-24.

## 16.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

Sanitation service ladder Safely managed Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site. Basic Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Limited Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households. Unimproved Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines. Open defecation Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces or with solid waste. Sample: De jure population

The JMP has also devised a five-rung sanitation service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving SDG targets related to sanitation. The ZDHS captured information about all five rungs. However, for those households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately; therefore, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped in **Table 16.7** as "at least basic service."

The overall percentage of the population with access to at least basic sanitation services is 46%, with a disparity between rural and urban areas (42% versus 51%).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the population with access to at least basic sanitation service is lowest in Matabeleland North (36%) and highest in Bulawayo and Mashonaland East (59% each).
- Access to at least basic sanitation service increases from 15% among household residents in the lowest wealth quintile to 62% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

## 16.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

### Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

#### Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is buried in a covered pit, waste is never emptied, and it is unknown if waste is ever emptied.

## Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, a water body, or other locations.

### Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or is removed by a nonservice provider to an unknown location.

*Sample:* De jure population with on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

Information on the disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services.

Among the household population with improved on-site sanitation facilities, 96% had excrete disposed of safely in situ, less than 1% had excrete disposed of unsafely, and 4% had excrete removed for treatment (**Table 16.8**). Overall, 75% of residents live in households that safely manage excrete; 24% have sanitation facilities connected to a sewer system, 49% use on-site sanitation facilities and safely dispose of excrete in situ, and 1% have their excrete removed for treatment off-site (**Table 16.9**).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-six percent of the urban population lives in households that manage their excreta appropriately, compared with 61% of the rural population.
- The percentage of the population living in households that manage excreta appropriately is lowest in Matabeleland North (53%) and highest in Bulawayo (99%).

# 16.3 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Appropriate disposal of children's stools The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or the child used a toilet or latrine. Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Sixty percent of children under age 2 living with their mothers have their stools disposed of appropriately. The most common method is disposing of them in a latrine or toilet (58%), followed by discarding them in the garbage (19%) (**Table 16.10**).

## 16.4 HANDWASHING

## Handwashing facilities

Basic

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises with soap and water. **Limited** 

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises without soap and water.

**Sample:** De jure population for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in dwelling, yard, or plot; excludes the de jure population for whom permission to see the facility was not granted

Handwashing is an important step in monitoring hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practice of handwashing, which can be subject to over-reporting, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands. A place for washing hands was observed for 87% of the de jure population **Table 16.11**. Of the handwashing places observed, 25% were in a fixed location and 62% were mobile.

According to the JMP's definitions of handwashing facilities, 29% of the household population has a basic handwashing facility, and 61% has a limited handwashing facility.

## **16.5 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE**

## Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool.

Sample: Women age 15-49 with a menstrual period in the last year

## Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation.

*Sample:* Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their last menstrual period

The ability to safely and privately manage their menstrual cycle with dignity is crucial for the health, psychosocial well-being, and mobility of women and adolescent girls (Sommer et al 2015). **Table 16.12** shows the percentage of women and girls age 15–49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months and having access to a private place to wash and change at home. It also includes data on the types of menstrual hygiene materials used during their most recent menstruation.

Almost all women (97%) reported that they were able to wash and change in privacy and use appropriate materials during menstruation. Most women (75%) use disposable sanitary pads, while 17% use cloth. This is followed by reusable sanitary pads and cotton wool (5% each)

# LIST OF TABLES

For more information on water and sanitation characteristics, see the following tables:

- Table 16.1 Household drinking water
- Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder
- Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water
- Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water
- Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water
- Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities
- Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder
- Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities
- Table 16.9 Management of household excreta
- Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools
- Table 16.11 Handwashing
- Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene
#### Table 16.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Househol	ds	Population			
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Source of drinking water							
Improved source	98.0	74.0	83.7	98.0	71.5	81.6	
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	38.0	6.8	19.5	38.1	5.6	17.9	
Piped to neighbor	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	
Public tap/standpipe	4.0	7.5	6.1	3.8	6.2	5.3	
Tube well or borehole	29.7	34.3	32.4	29.6	34.7	32.7	
Protected dug well	21.1	22.1	21.7	22.2	22.3	22.3	
Protected spring	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	
Rain water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	
Bottled water	2.8	0.3	1.3	2.0	0.1	0.8	
Unimproved source	2.0	16.3	10.5	2.0	17.8	11.8	
Unprotected dug well	1.7	13.4	8.6	1.7	14.7	9.7	
Unprotected spring	0.1	2.9	1.7	0.1	3.1	1.9	
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	
Surface water	0.0	9.7	5.8	0.0	10.7	6.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Time to obtain drinking water (round							
trip)							
Water on premises <sup>1</sup>	62.2	27.0	41.3	62.3	24.8	39.1	
30 minutes or less	33.5	53.9	45.6	33.4	54.8	46.6	
More than 30 minutes	4.0	18.9	12.9	4.1	20.3	14.2	
Don't know	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of households/population	4,355	6,370	10,725	16,017	26,126	42,143	

<sup>1</sup> Includes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round trip collection time of zero minutes

#### Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent	distribution	of	de	jure	population	by	drinking	water	service	ladder,	according	to
backgrou	und character	risti	cs, Z	imba	bwe 2023-24	1						

Background characteristic	At least basic service <sup>1</sup>	Limited service <sup>2</sup>	Unimpr oved <sup>3</sup>	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	93.9	4.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	16,017
Rural	59.2	12.3	17.8	10.7	100.0	26,126
Province						
Bulawayo	99.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.851
Manicaland	66.5	9.7	18.1	5.6	100.0	5.766
Mashonaland Central	71.0	10.1	11.2	7.7	100.0	3.668
Mashonaland East	80.8	6.5	9.9	2.8	100.0	5,154
Mashonaland West	64.4	9.3	19.3	7.0	100.0	5,663
Matabeleland North	63.9	18.1	5.2	12.8	100.0	2,130
Matabeleland South	66.7	19.0	6.4	7.9	100.0	2,125
Midlands	60.8	9.6	11.5	18.1	100.0	5,196
Masvingo	60.1	11.8	21.9	6.3	100.0	4,359
Harare	93.8	4.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	6,230
Wealth guintile						
Lowest	42.0	14.2	25.4	18.4	100.0	8.428
Second	58.6	13.4	18.6	9.4	100.0	8,427
Middle	73.3	10.4	11.3	5.1	100.0	8,433
Fourth	91.3	5.1	3.3	0.3	100.0	8,425
Highest	96.6	3.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	8,429
Total	72.4	9.2	11.8	6.7	100.0	42,143

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

<sup>1</sup> Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown

<sup>3</sup> Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

#### Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			Pers	son who usu					
Background characteristic	Percent age of de jure populati on without drinking water on premise s <sup>1</sup>	Number of persons	Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Person not in househ old	Total	Number of persons without drinking water on premise s <sup>1</sup>
Residence									
Urban	37.7	16,017	68.8	22.4	3.2	2.4	3.2	100.0	6,031
Rural	75.2	26,126	76.3	14.3	5.7	2.7	1.0	100.0	19,651
Province									
Bulawayo	2.8	1,851	59.9	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Manicaland	54.9	5,766	75.9	11.9	7.5	3.8	0.9	100.0	3,164
Mashonaland Central	75.8	3,668	81.3	10.5	6.0	1.2	0.9	100.0	2,781
Mashonaland East	54.4	5,154	71.4	18.0	6.8	3.4	0.4	100.0	2,806
Mashonaland West	63.4	5,663	79.4	14.8	3.3	1.4	1.2	100.0	3,589
Matabeleland North	69.3	2,130	76.9	15.5	4.3	1.4	1.9	100.0	1,476
Matabeleland South	68.0	2,125	66.8	22.1	6.5	3.3	1.2	100.0	1,445
Midlands	66.9	5,196	78.0	12.2	5.3	3.4	1.0	100.0	3,476
Masvingo	71.1	4,359	72.8	17.6	5.1	3.6	0.8	100.0	3,100
Harare	60.9	6,230	66.8	24.0	2.7	2.1	4.4	100.0	3,793
Source of drinking water <sup>2</sup>									
Improved	55.3	34,375	72.4	18.0	5.1	2.8	1.8	100.0	18,997
Unimproved	78.8	4,964	80.4	11.3	5.0	2.8	0.5	100.0	3,910
Surface	99.0	2,803	81.6	10.8	5.5	1.4	0.7	100.0	2,775
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	90.4	8,428	81.0	9.5	6.0	2.7	0.8	100.0	7,620
Second	79.3	8,427	74.0	15.6	6.4	3.2	0.9	100.0	6,681
Middle	63.7	8,433	74.9	17.2	4.8	2.1	1.0	100.0	5,369
Fourth	42.7	8,425	71.0	21.9	3.5	1.8	1.9	100.0	3,601
Highest	28.6	8,429	60.7	28.0	2.2	3.4	5.7	100.0	2,411
Total	60 9	12 1/2	74.6	16.2	51	26	1 5	100.0	25 682
	00.5	+2,143	74.0	10.2	5.1	2.0	1.5	100.0	23,002

<sup>1</sup> Excludes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round trip collection time of zero minutes

#### Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient	Number of
Background characteristic	quantities <sup>1</sup>	persons
	900111100	percent
Residence		
Urban	70.0	16 017
Bural	76.5	26 126
nulai	70.5	20,120
Province		
Bulawavo	38.2	1.851
Manicaland	76.2	5.766
Mashonaland Central	87.9	3.668
Mashonaland East	69.4	5.154
Mashonaland West	75.8	5.663
Matabeleland North	67.0	2.130
Matabeleland South	74.5	2.125
Midlands	63.0	5.196
Masvingo	83.7	4.359
Harare	81.2	6,230
		,
Source of drinking water <sup>2</sup>		
Improved	74.7	34,375
Unimproved	72.6	4,964
Surface	67.7	2,803
Time to obtain drinking		
water (round trip)		
Water on premises <sup>1</sup>	73.5	16,461
30 minutes or less	77.5	19,657
More than 30 minutes	63.8	5,966
Don't know	80.5	59
Wealth guintile		
Lowest	74.5	8,428
Second	73.9	8,427
Middle	78.6	8,433
Fourth	72.1	8,425
Highest	70.9	8,429
Total	74.0	42,143

 $^{\rm 1}$  Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month

<sup>2</sup> Includes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round trip collection time of zero minutes

#### Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Bleach/ chlorine / Jik/ Clorin/		Ceramic,		Let it				Percent age using an appropri ate	
		Water	Strain	sand or	Solar	stand			No	treatme	Number
Background	Poil	Guard	through	other	disinfect	and	Othor	Don't	treatme	nt mothod <sup>1</sup>	of
characteristic	DUII	auueu	ciotii	Inter	1011	Settle	Other	KIIOW	ш	methou	persons
Residence											
Urban	6.3	8.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	84.9	14.8	16,017
Rural	3.7	5.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	90.3	9.0	26,126
Province											
Bulawayo	24.3	6.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	70.0	29.3	1,851
Manicaland	5.6	6.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	87.8	11.7	5,766
Mashonaland Central	2.8	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	91.6	7.9	3,668
Mashonaland East	2.7	6.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	90.3	9.1	5,154
Mashonaland West	5.7	6.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	87.1	11.8	5,663
Matabeleland North	1.3	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	94.4	5.0	2,130
Matabeleland South	2.9	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	94.8	5.0	2,125
Midlands	3.8	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	93.0	6.4	5,196
Masvingo	2.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	91.4	8.0	4,359
Harare	4.0	15.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	80.9	18.8	6,230
Source of drinking water											
Improved	4.2	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	88.8	11.0	34,375
Unimproved	5.8	7.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	85.1	12.8	4,964
Surface	8.5	3.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	87.3	11.3	2,803
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.1	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	92.2	6.8	8,428
Second	4.2	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	90.2	9.2	8,427
Middle	2.9	6.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	89.9	9.5	8,433
Fourth	4.0	10.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	85.9	13.9	8,425
Highest	8.2	8.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	83.1	16.6	8,429
Total	4.7	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	88.2	11.2	42.143

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

<sup>1</sup> Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering and solar disinfecting.

### Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Zimbabwe 2023-24

-		Households		Population			
Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
					_	_	
Improved sanitation facility	96.7	63.1	76.7	96.9	61.4	74.9	
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	60.5	1.9	25.7	60.4	1.6	24.0	
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	23.8	3.9	12.0	24.1	3.3	11.2	
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	2.5	0.1	1.1	2.4	0.1	1.0	
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	3.6	26.3	17.1	3.7	25.7	17.3	
Pit latrine with slab	6.0	28.6	19.4	5.8	28.6	19.9	
UB VIP/ Upgraded VIP	0.3	2.1	1.4	0.3	2.0	1.4	
Composting toilet/ Ecosan	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Unimproved sanitation facility	1.5	11.7	7.6	1.4	12.5	8.3	
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit							
latrine	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	1.3	11.7	7.5	1.2	12.5	8.2	
Bucket	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Open defecation (No facility/bush/field)	1.8	25.2	15.7	1.8	26.1	16.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of households/population	4,355	6,370	10,725	16,017	26,126	42,143	
Location of toilet facility							
In own dwelling	65.7	5.7	34.1	65.8	5.1	32.4	
In own yard/plot	31.3	80.5	57.2	31.5	82.5	59.6	
Elsewhere	3.0	13.8	8.7	2.7	12.4	8.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	4,276	4,764	9,040	15,736	19,311	35,047	

### Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	At least basic service <sup>1</sup>	Limited service <sup>2</sup>	Unimprov ed <sup>3</sup>	Open defecation	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	50.7	46.1	1.4	1.8	100.0	16,017
Rural	42.4	19.0	12.5	26.1	100.0	26,126
Province						
Bulawayo	59.2	39.4	0.1	1.3	100.0	1,851
Manicaland	45.5	28.9	12.5	13.1	100.0	5,766
Mashonaland Central	39.9	25.0	25.5	9.6	100.0	3,668
Mashonaland East	58.9	25.6	9.6	5.9	100.0	5,154
Mashonaland West	40.9	27.5	10.5	21.1	100.0	5,663
Matabeleland North	35.6	18.2	2.9	43.3	100.0	2,130
Matabeleland South	41.8	19.0	10.7	28.5	100.0	2,125
Midlands	39.7	24.9	4.9	30.6	100.0	5,196
Masvingo	44.6	21.8	3.0	30.6	100.0	4,359
Harare	48.3	50.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	6,230
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	14.8	12.9	16.6	55.7	100.0	8,428
Second	43.8	20.2	14.4	21.6	100.0	8,427
Middle	58.4	26.8	8.4	6.4	100.0	8,433
Fourth	49.1	48.4	1.9	0.5	100.0	8,425
Highest	61.6	38.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,429
Total	45.5	29.3	8.3	16.8	100.0	42,143

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

<sup>1</sup> Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households

<sup>3</sup> Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine, pit latrines without a slab/open pit, or buckets

#### Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of the population with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was safely disposed of in situ, percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was disposed of unsafely, and percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percent dis	tribution of n	nethod of c	emptying and on-site sanitati	Percentage of population with on- site sanitation facilities for which:								
Background characteristic	Removed by a service provider to treatmen t plant	Removed by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a cover ed pit	To uncovere d pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta was safely disposed of in situ <sup>1</sup>	Excreta was dispose d of unsafely 2	Excreta was removed for treatment 3	Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Sanitation facility type													
Flush to septic tank	2.2	9.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	79.3	6.6	100.0	87.1	0.3	12.6	4,722
Latrines and other improved	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0E 1	17	100.0	09.7	0.2	1.0	16 717
Flush to nit latrine	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	95.1	5.0	100.0	90.7	0.5	1.0	10,717
Ventilated improved nit latrine	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	95 3	19	100.0	99.0	0.0	0.9	7 305
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	95.1	1.4	100.0	98.6	0.5	0.9	8.402
UB VIP/ Upgraded VIP	0.0	1.3	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	94.8	1.5	100.0	98.4	0.2	1.3	571
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	22
Residence													
Urban	1.8	6.4	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	83.4	5.4	100.0	90.7	0.4	8.9	5,830
Rural	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	94.7	1.8	100.0	98.2	0.3	1.5	15,609
Province													
Bulawayo	0.5	9.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	74.2	8.3	100.0	85.8	0.0	14.2	109
Manicaland	0.6	3.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	92.5	1.3	100.0	96.0	0.1	4.0	3,609

Mashonaland Central	0.4	1.7	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	92.3	2.3	100.0	97.4	0.1	2.4	2,098
Mashonaland East	0.2	0.6	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	92.4	3.6	100.0	99.0	0.1	1.0	3,916
Mashonaland West	0.0	2.3	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.9	92.8	1.7	100.0	96.2	0.6	3.2	3,073
Matabeleland North	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	94.4	2.2	100.0	97.3	0.6	2.1	896
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	96.0	1.7	100.0	98.5	0.7	0.8	973
Midlands	0.0	8.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	88.4	1.5	100.0	90.8	0.8	8.4	2,281
Masvingo	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.8	4.3	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	2,251
Harare	3.0	5.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	84.7	6.1	100.0	91.0	0.4	8.6	2,232
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	95.6	2.6	100.0	99.1	0.0	0.9	2,337
Second	0.0	1.3	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	94.6	1.8	100.0	98.5	0.1	1.3	5,347
Middle	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	94.4	2.4	100.0	98.2	0.4	1.4	6,922
Fourth	0.3	2.7	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	90.4	3.2	100.0	95.7	0.6	3.7	5,232
Highest	5.6	17.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	67.8	7.2	100.0	76.6	0.0	23.4	1,599
Total	0.5	2.7	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	91.6	2.8	100.0	96.2	0.3	3.5	21,438

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where the excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, UB VIP/upgraded VIP, or composting toilet/Ecosan.

<sup>1</sup> Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied

<sup>2</sup> Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations

<sup>3</sup> Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been removed by a service provider to a treatment plan or an unknown location or were removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

#### Table 16.9 Management of household excreta

	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities												
Background characteristic	Connected to sewer	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on- site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Total	Percentage connected to sewer, safely disposed of on- site, or removed for treatment off-site	Number of persons			
Residence													
Urban	60.4	33.1	0.5	2.8	0.1	1.4	1.8	100.0	96.3	16,017			
Rural	1.6	59.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	12.5	26.1	100.0	61.2	26,126			
Province													
Bulawayo	92.7	5.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3	100.0	98.6	1,851			
Manicaland	11.8	61.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	12.5	13.1	100.0	73.9	5,766			
Mashonaland Central	7.6	56.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	25.5	9.6	100.0	64.7	3,668			
Mashonaland East	8.5	75.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	9.6	5.9	100.0	84.4	5,154			
Mashonaland West	14.2	52.5	0.5	1.2	0.0	10.5	21.1	100.0	67.9	5,663			
Matabeleland North	11.7	41.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	2.9	43.3	100.0	53.2	2,130			
Matabeleland South	15.0	45.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.7	28.5	100.0	60.5	2,125			
Midlands	20.6	39.8	0.5	3.6	0.0	4.9	30.6	100.0	64.0	5,196			
Masvingo	14.5	51.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.0	30.6	100.0	66.2	4,359			
Harare	62.7	32.6	0.2	3.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	98.3	6,230			
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.0	27.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	16.6	55.7	100.0	27.7	8,428			
Second	0.5	63.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	14.4	21.6	100.0	63.8	8,427			
Middle	2.9	81.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	8.4	6.4	100.0	84.7	8,433			
Fourth	35.5	59.9	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.5	100.0	97.0	8,425			
Highest	80.9	14.7	0.5	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	8,429			
Total	24.0	49.3	0.3	1.3	0.1	8.3	16.8	100.0	74.5	42,143			

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where the excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, UB VIP/upgraded VIP, or composting toilet/Ecosan.

#### Table 16.10 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 appropriately, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	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	Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately <sup>1</sup>	Number of children
Age of child in months										
0-1	0.9	63.8	4.6	7.1	20.7	2.4	0.6	100.0	64.6	164
2-3	1.3	61.4	6.6	7.2	13.7	5.2	4.7	100.0	62.7	181
4-5	1.9	59.3	6.5	6.1	23.0	0.4	2.9	100.0	61.2	153
6-8	2.0	54.4	12.9	6.7	20.1	3.6	0.3	100.0	56.4	273
9-11	1.2	55.8	10.1	6.9	19.8	3.8	2.5	100.0	57.0	253
12-17	2.1	56.2	10.1	6.3	22.0	2.0	1.2	100.0	58.3	539
18-23	5.6	57.2	15.2	3.8	15.5	2.4	0.3	100.0	62.8	437
6-23	2.9	56.1	12.1	5.7	19.4	2.7	1.0	100.0	59.0	1,502
Type of toilet facility <sup>3</sup>										
Improved sanitation										
facility	3.0	66.0	3.7	3.4	21.9	0.5	1.4	100.0	69.0	1,432
Unimproved facility	3.3	82.8	4.1	4.1	2.8	2.3	0.5	100.0	86.1	175
Open defecation	0.4	15.1	38.3	16.3	16.9	11.0	2.0	100.0	15.5	393
Residence										
Urban	3.2	51.1	2.3	2.0	38.8	0.8	1.9	100.0	54.3	713
Rural	2.2	61.0	15.1	8.2	8.5	3.9	1.2	100.0	63.2	1,287
Province										
Bulawayo	0.8	20.6	0.9	0.0	75.7	0.6	1.4	100.0	21.4	71
Manicaland	2.7	77.0	7.5	3.7	4.3	3.5	1.2	100.0	79.7	287
Mashonaland Central	2.0	75.8	7.0	4.9	8.6	1.4	0.4	100.0	77.8	214
Mashonaland East	1.0	81.9	4.2	3.5	8.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	82.9	229
Mashonaland West	2.1	57.3	14.5	5.2	16.4	3.2	1.3	100.0	59.4	287
Matabeleland North	0.5	38.5	33.5	4.2	15.6	6.5	1.3	100.0	38.9	92

Matabeleland South	3.0	33.2	14.5	15.0	28.8	3.6	1.8	100.0	36.3	98
Midlands	2.9	47.6	16.0	7.0	19.2	6.4	0.9	100.0	50.4	261
Masvingo	4.0	38.9	18.7	18.2	15.7	1.8	2.8	100.0	42.9	180
Harare	4.3	48.7	0.8	2.3	40.2	1.0	2.6	100.0	53.0	280
Mother's education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	17
Primary	1.3	54.7	16.5	9.1	11.0	6.1	1.5	100.0	56.0	477
Secondary	2.4	59.2	9.5	5.3	20.5	1.8	1.3	100.0	61.6	1,380
More than secondary	5.6	48.9	1.6	2.2	38.2	0.0	3.5	100.0	54.5	126
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.9	43.3	25.1	10.4	10.0	7.8	1.5	100.0	45.3	500
Second	1.9	71.6	10.7	6.8	6.4	2.2	0.3	100.0	73.5	389
Middle	2.4	72.5	6.6	5.9	9.8	1.1	1.5	100.0	75.0	383
Fourth	2.6	59.3	2.9	3.5	28.8	0.6	2.3	100.0	61.9	435
Highest	4.3	40.3	2.0	1.3	50.4	0.1	1.5	100.0	44.6	292
Total	2.5	57.5	10.6	6.0	19.3	2.8	1.4	100.0	60.0	2,000

<sup>1</sup> Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.

<sup>2</sup> See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

#### Table 16.11 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; and among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage o w	f de jure populatio ashing hands was	n for whor observed:	n place for	Place for ha	ndwashing obs	served and:				
Background characteristic	Place for handwashi ng was a fixed place	Place for handwashing was mobile	Total	Number of persons	Water available	Soap available <sup>1</sup>	Cleansing agent other than soap available <sup>2</sup>	Number of persons for whom place for handwashi ng was observed	Percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility <sup>3</sup>	Percentage of the de jure population with a limited handwashing facility <sup>4</sup>	Number of persons for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Residence				-							
Urban	45.2	45.8	91.0	16,017	75.2	47.8	0.7	14,579	41.9	53.2	15,344
Rural	12.2	72.6	84.8	26,126	57.0	27.4	3.6	22,149	21.0	66.0	25,466
Province											
Bulawayo	57.6	35.4	93.0	1,851	73.8	56.9	1.2	1,721	47.9	46.9	1,816
Manicaland	19.6	77.9	97.5	5,766	62.3	27.1	4.5	5,619	25.3	73.4	5,694
Mashonaland Central	13.8	60.0	73.8	3,668	40.0	20.8	0.3	2,705	13.5	62.6	3,556
Mashonaland East	16.4	77.4	93.8	5,154	73.7	38.7	5.3	4,833	33.8	60.3	5,139
Mashonaland West	24.3	50.1	74.3	5,663	59.8	40.6	2.6	4,210	28.1	48.3	5,509
Matabeleland North	24.1	70.5	94.6	2,130	67.1	28.7	2.9	2,015	24.3	70.8	2,118
Matabeleland South	23.9	50.3	74.3	2,125	59.2	26.5	0.0	1,578	19.3	61.1	1,965
Midlands	23.2	75.0	98.2	5,196	38.0	23.7	0.7	5,104	16.6	82.0	5,181
Masvingo	14.1	70.6	84.6	4,359	78.1	39.4	4.8	3,690	32.9	56.7	4,122
Harare	42.9	41.5	84.3	6,230	86.5	52.0	0.0	5,254	45.3	46.7	5,710
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	7.0	75.0	82.0	8,428	46.7	17.4	4.1	6,912	11.8	72.3	8,217
Second	9.3	77.0	86.3	8,427	54.6	27.1	4.6	7,272	20.8	67.4	8,249
Middle	15.0	71.1	86.1	8,433	64.4	31.3	2.8	7,262	25.3	63.3	8,202
Fourth	27.4	59.7	87.2	8,425	74.2	39.0	0.8	7,345	33.3	58.3	8,015
Highest	65.0	29.2	94.2	8,429	78.9	59.6	0.4	7,938	53.5	44.2	8,127
Total	24.7	62.4	87.2	42,143	64.2	35.5	2.5	36,728	28.8	61.2	40,810

<sup>1</sup> Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.

<sup>2</sup> Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.

<sup>3</sup> The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water

<sup>4</sup> The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

#### Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene

Among women age 15-49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period; and among women age 15-49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period												Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period		
Background characteristic	Reusable sanitary pads	Disposable sanitary pads	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Other	Nothing	Underwear only (non- menstrual)	Underwear only (menstrual)	Number of women	Percentag e able to wash and change in privacy	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
Ago Crown															
15-10	5 9	917	0.2	0.1	0.4	0 1	15	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	1 915	96.4	95 /	1 011
12-13	5.0	04.7 91.0	0.2	0.1	9.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	1,015	90.4	95.4	1,011
20-24	0.1	81.0 76 0	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	5.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	1,420	97.1	95.0 05.2	1,417
20-24	4.4	70.0	1.1	0.1	10.5	0.1	4.0 5.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.1	1,200	90.8	95.2	1,200
35-30	5.7	73.9 67 1	1.5	0.2	21.6	0.3	9.0 8.3	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	1,015	97.0	95.8	1,010
40-44	4.2	65.5	1.0	0.0	26.2	0.2	5.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	1,175	96.5	94.1	1,174
45-49	6.1	62.8	0.7	0.0	27.1	0.3	5.7	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.7	689	97.1	95.0	689
Residence															
Urban	5.6	84.6	1.4	0.1	8.1	0.1	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	4,013	97.0	96.2	3,991
Rural	4.7	66.0	0.2	0.0	25.0	0.2	5.7	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.4	4,466	96.8	94.6	4,460
Province															
Bulawayo	2.1	90.4	1.7	0.3	6.0	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	460	94.7	94.6	459
Manicaland	5.2	67.3	0.6	0.2	26.7	0.0	4.7	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.3	1,047	96.9	95.6	1,041
Mashonaland Central	3.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	664	96.9	95.5	663

Mashonaland East	3.4	75.2	0.3	0.0	16.7	0.2	6.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	952	98.3	97.1	947
Mashonaland West	4.0	66.7	0.6	0.0	21.8	0.0	4.9	0.2	1.0	2.7	0.8	1,171	96.5	93.3	1,170
Matabeleland North	8.0	71.1	0.8	0.0	18.5	0.8	3.6	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	378	97.7	96.6	377
Matabeleland South	4.7	86.1	1.0	0.0	8.5	0.7	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	403	97.7	97.4	403
Midlands	3.5	69.9	0.5	0.0	22.3	0.1	5.5	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.2	984	95.9	93.4	979
Masvingo	8.2	71.2	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.2	811	95.7	93.7	811
Harare	7.5	87.1	1.9	0.1	5.1	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	1,610	97.8	97.2	1,601
Education															
No education	4.4	41.2	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	12.8	0.0	1.7	8.1	2.7	64	100.0	90.2	64
Primary	4.4	54.2	0.2	0.0	35.6	0.1	7.2	0.2	0.8	2.8	0.5	1,609	96.4	93.4	1,608
Secondary	5.4	78.4	0.6	0.1	13.9	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	6,021	96.9	95.7	6,005
More than secondary	4.8	92.1	3.4	0.1	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	784	97.8	97.5	774
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	5.2	49.6	0.1	0.0	39.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.9	3.2	0.6	1,354	96.3	92.8	1,352
Second	5.3	64.7	0.3	0.0	25.5	0.3	5.9	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.5	1,378	96.7	94.5	1,377
Middle	5.4	73.7	0.3	0.1	17.9	0.2	5.3	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.3	1,575	96.4	95.1	1,571
Fourth	4.9	83.1	0.4	0.1	9.3	0.1	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	1,980	97.4	96.3	1,972
Highest	4.9	89.9	2.2	0.0	4.2	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	2,192	97.3	96.9	2,179
Total	5.1	74.8	0.8	0.1	17.0	0.1	4.5	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.4	8,479	96.9	95.4	8,451

<sup>1</sup> Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool, and/or menstrual underwear.

### **Key Findings**

- Incidents other than road traffic injuries: There were 162 deaths due to incidents other than road traffic accidents per 100,000 people. The likelihood of these deaths is higher among men (109 deaths per 100,000) than women (53 deaths per 100,000).
- Mechanisms of death or injury: The majority of deaths or injuries in the last 12 months that were not due to road traffic accidents were accidental (63%), while 22% occurred as a result of violence.
- **Types of other accidents:** Among the types of incidents other than road traffic accidents, 32% of deaths or injuries are due to falls, while 25% are due to being struck by a person or object.

The 2023–24 ZDHS included The DHS Program's Accident and Injury Module. Respondents to the Household Questionnaire reported any deaths or injuries experienced by household members in the last 12 months that were not caused by road traffic accidents. These deaths and injuries were further classified by type of incident, cause, type of injury, and whether those who survived continue to experience health problems.

### **17.1 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS**

Zimbabwe experiences some rates of accidents that are not related to road traffic accidents or crashes. These include falls, accidents due to being struck by a person or object, being cut or stabbed and accidents due to fires. The 2023–24 ZDHS solicited information on deaths or injuries experienced by household members in the last 12 months that were not caused by road traffic accidents.

17.1.1 Deaths and Injuries from Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

**Death rate due to non-road traffic accidents** Number of fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population excluding deaths caused by road traffic accidents. *Sample:* De facto population

**Table 17.1** shows that the number of deaths due to incidents other than road traffic accidents is 162 deaths per 100,000 population. The likelihood of these deaths is higher among men (109 deaths per 100,000) than among women (53 deaths per 100,000). Men also often experience non-fatal injuries more often from this type of accident than women (495 and 240 per 100,000, respectively). Overall, the number of deaths and injuries due to non-road traffic accidents is 897 per 100,000 people (604 for men and 292 for women).

### Patterns by background characteristics

Deaths and injuries due to non-road accidents are most prevalent in Midlands Province (1,823 per 100,000) and rarest in Harare (316 per 100,000). (**Table 17.1**).

The prevalence of non-road traffic accident deaths and injuries is higher among those in the lowest wealth quintile (1,133 per 100,000) than among those in the highest wealth quintile (585 per 100,000). Deaths due to non-road traffic accidents are higher among men (89 deaths per 100,000) than women (19 deaths per 100,000) in the lowest wealth quintile (**Table 17.1**).

### 17.1.2 Mechanism of Deaths and Injuries from Incidents other than Road Traffic

### Accidents

The majority of deaths or injuries in the last 12 months that were not due to road traffic accidents were accidental (63%), followed by 22% due to violence. The cause of 9% of deaths and injuries was unknown, 4% was due to self-harm, and 3% from natural disasters. (**Table 17.2**).

### Patterns by background characteristics

The proportion of deaths or injuries that are accidental is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (65% versus 58%), while violence is more prevalent in urban areas (25% versus 20%).

Among those who self-harmed, 2% survived and 13% did not.

Those in the fourth wealth quintile are less prone to have been killed or injured due to accidents (51%) than those in the other quintiles (68% in the lowest, 66% in the second, 65% in the middle, and 64% in the highest).

### 17.1.3 Types of Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

Among the types of incidents other than road traffic accidents, 32% of deaths or injuries are due to falls, while 25% are due to being struck by a person or object (**Table 17.3**). Ten percent of deaths and injuries are due to being cut or stabbed and 6% due to fire/burning.

### Patterns by background characteristics

Women are more prone to be killed or injured due to falls than men (41% versus 27%), while men are more often struck by a person or an object (31% versus 13%).

Falls are more prominent in the rural areas (37%) than in urban areas (20%).

#### 17.1.4 Types of Injuries due to Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

Among individuals who survived injuries due to non-road traffic accidents in the last 12 months, 35% had cuts/bites/open wounds, 29% had internal injuries, 27% had broken bones, 12% had head injuries, and 7% had burns (**Table 17.4**).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

• Cuts/bites/open wounds were the most common type of injury among individuals less than age 15 who survived injuries due to non-road traffic accidents (31%) (**Table 17.4**).

The percentage of individuals who had broken bones as a result of non-road traffic accidents is higher in rural areas (32%) than in urban areas (16%).

#### 17.1.5 Continuing Health Problems due to Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

More than half (58%) of those who were injured in non-road traffic accidents in the last 12 months had continuing chronic pain. Sixteen percent of injured individuals had continuing loss of limb function, 13% had disfigurement, and 7% had paralysis and emotional trauma. (**Table 17.5**).

# **LIST OF TABLES**

For more information on accidents and injuries, see the following tables:

- Table 17.1 Deaths and injuries from incidents other than road traffic accidents
- Table 17.2 Mechanism of death or injury other than road traffic accidents
- Table 17.3 Types of incidents other than road traffic accidents
- Table 17.4 Types of non-road traffic injuries
- Table 17.5 Continuing health problems due to incidents other than road traffic accidents

#### Table 17.1 Deaths and injuries from incidents other than road traffic accidents

Number of deaths due to non-road traffic injuries per 100,000 population, number of persons who had non-fatal injuries due to non-road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, and number of non-road traffic accident injuries and deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Number of non-road per 100,00	<sup>:</sup> deaths traffic in 00 popu	due to ijuries lation	Number of persons injuries due to non-i per 100,000	s who had n road traffic a D population	on-fatal accidents	Number of deaths ar non-road traffic accid populat	id injuries d ents per 10 ion	ue to 0,000	
Packground										De facto
characteristic	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	population
		men	10101		e	. ota.			. o tu	population
Age <sup>1</sup>										
<15	45	57	103	334	511	845	379	568	948	7.601
15-24	51	120	170	183	819	1,002	233	939	1,172	6,399
25-34	25	105	130	140	478	617	165	583	748	9,243
35-44	5	58	63	222	385	607	227	443	670	8,815
45-59	88	171	259	462	473	936	550	644	1,194	4,521
60+	164	213	377	189	311	500	352	525	877	5,192
Residence										
Urban	35	86	121	189	384	573	224	470	693	15,872
Rural	63	123	187	271	563	834	335	687	1,021	25,925
Province										
Bulawayo	27	51	78	174	541	715	201	593	794	1,834
Manicaland	0	0	0	141	284	425	141	284	425	5,736
Mashonaland Central	28	24	53	275	397	672	303	421	725	3,635
Mashonaland East	257	297	555	437	463	900	694	760	1,455	5,122
Mashonaland West	21	69	89	139	579	718	159	648	807	5,539
Matabeleland North	48	135	184	316	910	1,226	365	1,046	1,410	2,128
Matabeleland South	81	134	214	234	302	536	315	435	750	2,163
Midlands	21	112	133	526	1,165	1,691	547	1,276	1,823	5,197
Masvingo	53	74	127	159	409	567	212	483	694	4,303
Harare	0	163	163	48	105	153	48	268	316	6,140
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	19	89	107	297	729	1,026	315	818	1,133	8,292
Second	62	122	185	320	538	859	383	661	1,043	8,335
Middle	51	140	191	194	432	626	245	572	817	8,382
Fourth	106	137	243	186	480	666	292	617	909	8,363
Highest	25	57	82	204	300	503	229	357	585	8,425
Total	53	109	162	240	495	735	292	604	897	41,797
<sup>1</sup> For those who died, age	e is their age a	at death	•							

### Table 17.2 Mechanism of death or injury other than road traffic accidents

Percent distribution of persons killed or injured in the last 12 months in incidents other than road traffic accidents, by mechanism of the death or injury, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Mecha	nism of death o	or injury			
		Natural					Number killed
Background characteristic	Accidental	disaster	Violence	Self-harm	Don't know	Total	or injured
Age <sup>1</sup>							
<15	80.4	3.4	7.2	3.5	5.5	100.0	72
15-24	69.9	2.3	22.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	75
25-34	46.1	2.5	39.2	4.1	8.0	100.0	69
35-44	57.7	3.7	33.7	2.9	1.9	100.0	59
45-59	64.2	1.8	17.9	0.0	16.1	100.0	54
60+	(54.8)	(6.9)	(6.0)	(5.1)	27.3	100.0	46
Sex							
Male	59.1	2.9	25.9	4.2	7.9	100.0	253
Female	70.8	4.0	13.0	2.5	9.6	100.0	122
Residence							
Urban	57.5	2.9	25.3	2.3	11.9	100.0	110
Rural	65.2	3.4	20.1	4.2	7.1	100.0	265
Province							
Bulawayo	(68.8)	(3.3)	(24.1)	(0.0)	3.7	100.0	15
Manicaland	*	*	*	*	0.0	100.0	24
Mashonaland Central	(78.0)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(7.0)	3.1	100.0	26
Mashonaland East	49.6	1.6	15.6	3.6	29.6	100.0	75
Mashonaland West	(56.0)	(2.6)	(38.3)	(0.0)	3.1	100.0	45
Matabeleland North	77.9	2.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	30
Matabeleland South	(54.1)	(26.1)	(13.6)	(3.4)	2.9	100.0	16
Midlands	69.2	0.0	23.9	5.2	1.8	100.0	95
Masvingo	(69.5)	(0.0)	(19.9)	(3.5)	7.2	100.0	30
Harare	*	*	*	*	14.1	100.0	19
Survival Status							
Killed in incident	30.7	8.7	15.7	12.9	32.1	100.0	68
Injured in incident, survived	70.1	2.1	23.0	1.6	3.3	100.0	307
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	68.1	1.9	27.6	1.8	0.5	100.0	94
Second	65.8	4.9	16.6	6.4	6.3	100.0	87
Middle	64.5	4.3	16.0	6.4	8.8	100.0	69
Fourth	51.0	3.6	20.3	1.6	23.6	100.0	76
Highest	64.2	1.0	29.2	1.7	3.9	100.0	49
Total	62.9	3.3	21.7	3.6	8.5	100.0	375

Note: Table includes only the most recent incident for those with more than one incident.

<sup>1</sup> For those who died, age is their age at death.

#### Table 17.3 Types of incidents other than road traffic accidents

Percent distribution of persons killed or injured in the last 12 months in incidents other than road traffic accidents, by type of incident, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

					Т	ype of inci	dent							
							Struck							
				Drowning			by							Number
Background	Fire/	Animal		/ near		Electrical	person/	Cut or				Don't		killed or
characteristic	burning	bite	Fall	drowning	Poisoning	injury	object	stabbed	Gunshot	Hanging	Other	know	Total	injured
Age <sup>1</sup>														
<15	12.8	6.7	41.2	4.6	1.1	0.0	16.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	15.1	1.5	100.0	72
15-24	4.7	5.3	27.4	2.0	4.2	0.0	34.0	11.6	1.7	1.4	7.6	0.0	100.0	75
25-34	4.5	3.8	19.4	0.9	2.6	2.8	33.4	16.5	3.6	4.1	6.6	1.7	100.0	69
35-44	4.5	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	59
45-59	0.0	3.4	40.6	0.0	3.8	4.3	18.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.0	100.0	54
60+	(6.3)	(2.7)	(29.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.3)	8.1	100.0	46
Sex														
Male	5.5	3.8	27.4	1.9	2.2	0.9	31.3	11.1	1.1	1.5	12.1	1.2	100.0	253
Female	6.2	4.1	40.6	0.5	1.8	1.5	13.3	8.6	0.9	0.0	20.2	2.3	100.0	122
Residence														
Urban	5.2	3.5	20.1	2.6	1.9	3.0	27.0	18.3	0.8	1.1	15.0	1.5	100.0	110
Rural	6.0	4.0	36.5	0.9	2.2	0.4	24.8	6.9	1.1	1.0	14.6	1.6	100.0	265
Province														
Bulawayo	(7.5)	(0.0)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(3.7)	(31.6)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.6)	0.0	100.0	15
Manicaland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	100.0	24
Mashonaland Central	(9.8)	(6.7)	(55.5)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	26
Mashonaland East	3.0	3.8	25.3	0.0	1.6	1.3	13.5	6.9	1.7	0.0	37.8	5.1	100.0	75
Mashonaland West	(13.1)	(8.7)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.3)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	2.6	100.0	45
Matabeleland North	3.9	0.0	36.8	8.3	0.0	1.4	25.7	17.1	1.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	30
Matabeleland South	(0.0)	(3.8)	(30.7)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(28.0)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.5)	0.0	100.0	16
Midlands	4.7	3.5	46.0	0.0	1./	1.0	27.6	/.9	1.0	1.8	4.9	0.0	100.0	95
Harare	(7.2) *	(7.0) *	(27.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0) *	(30.3)	(13.3) *	(0.0) *	(3.5)	(7.6) *	3.3 0.0	100.0	30 19
Survival Status														
Killed in incident	0.0	48	69	8.0	57	0.0	12.0	55	19	5.8	42 1	73	100.0	68
Injured in incident.	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	5.7	0.0	12.0	5.5	1.5	5.0	12.1	7.5	100.0	00
survived	7.0	3.7	37.1	0.0	1.3	1.4	28.4	11.3	0.8	0.0	8.7	0.3	100.0	307
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	4.5	4.5	41.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	35.8	7.1	3.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	94
Second	4.8	2.1	35.3	2.1	2.7	0.0	20.9	8.4	0.0	1.9	20.5	1.2	100.0	87
Middle	10.8	6.7	29.1	0.0	3.2	1.4	20.3	4.9	0.0	1.5	18.9	3.1	100.0	69
Fourth	3.6	3.4	27.7	1.9	3.6	1.8	16.9	13.5	1.2	1.6	21.2	3.6	100.0	76
Highest	6.0	2.5	16.3	2.9	1.0	3.8	33.9	22.4	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	100.0	49
Total	5.7	3.9	31.7	1.4	2.1	1.1	25.4	10.3	1.0	1.0	14.7	1.6	100.0	375

Note: Table includes only the most recent incident for those with more than one incident.

<sup>1</sup> For those who died, age is their age at death.

### Table 17.4 Types of non-road traffic injuries

Among persons who were injured in incidents other than road traffic accidents in the last 12 months, percentage with different types of injuries, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

					Type of inj	ury				
	Cut/bite/	•							-	
Background	open	Broken			Head	Internal			Don't	Number
characteristic	wound	bone	Burn	Poisoning	injury	injury	Suffocation	Other	know	injured <sup>1</sup>
A = = 1										
Age	21.0	25.4	1.1.1	1 0	11 /	10 F	0.0	го	2.0	64
<15	31.U 40 F	25.4	14.4	1.3	11.4	19.5	0.0	5.8	2.9	64
15-24	49.5	20.0	3.8	4.4	14.0	10.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	64 F 7
25-34 25-44	31.7 20 E	24.8	3.0 E E	0.0	10.0	40.0 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	57
55-44 15 50	30.3 (26 5)	(22.3)	5.5 (2.6)	0.0 (2 7)	10.0	55.2 (77 7)	(2.8)	0.4 (7.2)	(0,0)	54 42
45-59	(20.5)	(33.2)	(2.0)	(5.7)	(0.7)	(27.7)	(2.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	42
00+	(22.0)	(19.3)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(39.2)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(4.1)	20
Sex										
Male	37.1	26.1	6.1	1.9	14.0	28.8	0.6	6.8	0.3	207
Female	30.5	29.9	8.1	1.2	8.7	28.3	0.0	5.8	2.3	100
Residence										
Urban	37.6	15.5	5.1	3.1	14.9	33.5	0.0	10.7	0.0	91
Rural	33.9	32.3	7.4	1.1	11.1	26.6	0.6	4.6	1.3	216
Province										
Bulawayo	(34.5)	(22.5)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(43.6)	(0.0)	(12.6)	(0.0)	13
Manicaland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Mashonaland Central	l (30.4)	(42.1)	(14.3)	(3.3)	(6.4)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	24
Mashonaland East	(23.1)	(28.4)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(24.8)	(2.6)	(13.2)	(0.0)	46
Mashonaland West	(40.1)	(16.9)	(14.8)	(3.1)	(21.6)	(34.5)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	40
Matabeleland North	(47.2)	(37.8)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(0.0)	(14.6)	(0.0)	26
Matabeleland South	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Midlands	37.0	28.8	2.8	1.8	14.6	26.4	0.0	5.1	0.0	88
Masvingo	(40.5)	(30.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.5)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	24
Harare	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	31.0	29.8	6.0	0.0	14.1	31.4	0.0	4.9	1.2	85
Second	42.5	38.9	4.9	1.1	7.8	18.4	0.0	1.7	2.6	72
Middle	30.5	21.5	14.2	3.1	12.4	30.5	2.3	8.8	0.0	52
Fourth	28.9	23.8	5.0	2.8	11.1	34.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	56
Highest	43.6	14.6	4.4	2.9	17.4	31.2	0.0	9.3	0.0	42
Total	35.0	27.3	6.7	1.7	12.2	28.7	0.4	6.4	0.9	307

<sup>1</sup> Injured persons do not include persons who died as a result of the incident.

<sup>2</sup> For those who died, but not as a result of the incident, age is their age at death.

#### Table 17.5 Continuing health problems due incidents other than road traffic accidents

Among persons who were injured in incidents other than road traffic accidents in the last 12 months, percentage with different types of continuing health problems, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Continuin	g health pr	oblem			-	
Background characteristic	Paralysis	Brain damage	Disfigurement	Loss of limb function	Loss of eyesight	Chronic pain	Emotional trauma	Other	Don't know	Number injured <sup>1</sup>
Age <sup>1</sup>										
<15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
15-24	(8.0)	(7.3)	(9.3)	(16.9)	(8.1)	(50.6)	(3.1)	(10.8)	(0.0)	35
25-34	(9.3)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(67.7)	(16.3)	(5.3)	(1.4)	33
35-44	(6.9)	(4.2)	(10.1)	(14.6)	(4.1)	(47.9)	(6.5)	(9.1)	(0.0)	26
45-59	(1.5)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(21.9)	(1.5)	(68.7)	(5.9)	(7.7)	(0.0)	32
60+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Sex										
Male	5.7	3.6	13.1	12.0	6.1	54.2	9.9	8.8	0.5	101
Female	8.6	1.9	12.5	23.4	1.0	63.7	1.5	7.7	0.0	58
Residence										
Urban	7.4	0.0	11.2	15.2	2.1	71.2	9.5	11.2	0.0	44
Rural	6.5	4.1	13.5	16.5	5.1	52.4	5.8	7.3	0.4	115
Province										
Bulawayo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Manicaland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Mashonaland										
Central	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Mashonaland										
East	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Mashonaland										
West	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Matabeleland					.4		.t.			
North	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Matabeleland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
South	(2 F)	(0.0)	(1 - 2)	(10.0)	(0,0)	(60.1)	(4.7)	(0,0)	(0,0)	8
Magyingo	(2.5)	(8.8) *	(15.2)	(10.0) *	(0.0)	(09.1)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43 11
Harare	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.0	22	10.6	15 3	74	60 7	4 0	11 1	10	48
Second	(4.8)	(5.7)	(17.7)	(15.3)	(3.6)	(49.8)	(2.4)	(2.0)	(0.0)	35
Middle	(23.1)	(6.4)	(10.7)	(25.7)	(4.2)	(38.8)	(15.5)	(6.7)	(0.0)	25
Fourth	(9.3)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(70.9)	(7.3)	(15.5)	(0.0)	30
Highest	(2.5)	(0.0)	(7.3)	(10.8)	(4.6)	(67.8)	(10.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	20
Total	6.8	3.0	12.9	16.1	4.3	57.6	6.8	8.4	0.3	159

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100 because multiple responses were allowed.  $^{\rm 1}$  Injured persons who are still alive.

### **Key Findings**

- *Hypertension or High Blood Pressure:* 17% women and 6% of men aged 15–49 have been told by a doctor or healthcare worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension.
- High Blood Sugar: Sixteen percent of women and 10% of men age 15–49 reported having their blood sugar measured by a healthcare professional at some point; only 1% was diagnosed with high blood sugar or diabetes.
- Cervical Cancer: 73% of women age 15–49 are aware of a test for cervical cancer and 26% reported ever being tested.

Chronic diseases are an increasing health burden on individuals and populations worldwide. Zimbabwe is among the countries affected by both communicable and noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). This chapter presents information about screening for diabetes, heart disease or chronic heart conditions, asthma, cancer, and cervical cancer.

## 18.1 SELF-REPORTED PREVALENCE OF COMMON CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Respondents were asked whether a doctor, nurse, or other health worker had ever informed them that they had certain chronic conditions.

### 18.1.1 Heart Disease and Chronic Heart Condition Diagnosis and Treatment

Heart disease and chronic heart conditions, including coronary artery disease, heart attacks, heart failure, and arrhythmias, are influenced by various risk factors such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, smoking, diabetes, overweight and obesity, unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, and excessive alcohol use.

The 2023–24 ZDHS results show that 17% of women and 6% of men age 15–49 have been told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health care worker (**Table 18.1.1** and **Table 18.1.2**). Among those who have been prescribed medication to control high blood pressure, 19% of women and 18% of men are taking medication.

### Patterns by background characteristics

- There is no difference regarding screening for high blood pressure among women in urban and rural areas (72%).
- More men in urban areas have been screened for high blood pressure than in rural areas (44% and 21%, respectively).
- More women than men with more than secondary education (84% and 65%, respectively) have had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or health care worker.
- The percentage of women who have been told they have hypertension is highest in Mashonaland West (22%) and lowest in Matabeleland South (13%). Among men, it is highest in Harare (12%) and lowest in Bulawayo, Manicaland, and Matabeleland North (3%).

- Among women who have been told they have hypertension, 59% in urban areas and 49% in rural areas have been prescribed medication. Among men, 47% in urban areas and 36% in rural areas have been prescribed medication.
- Twenty-one percent of women in urban areas and 16% in rural areas are taking medication to control their blood pressure. Among men, 22% in urban areas and 12% in rural areas are taking medication.

### 18.1.2 High Blood Sugar or Diabetes Diagnosis

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder characterized by chronic hyperglycemia (raised blood sugar levels) that occurs because of defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both (Expert Committee on the Diagnosis and Classification of Diabetes Mellitus 1997). Sixteen percent of women and 10% of men age 15–49 reported having their blood sugar measured by a healthcare professional at some point. Among these respondents, only 1% of women and men reported ever being told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes (**Table 18.2.1** and **Table 18.2.2**).

### Patterns by background characteristics

• Twenty-one percent of women in urban areas and 12% in rural areas have had their blood sugar measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker. Among men, 16% in urban areas and 6% in rural areas have.

### 18.1.3 Asthma Diagnosis and Treatment

Three percent of women and 2% of men age 15–49 have ever been told they have asthma by a doctor or other healthcare worker (Table 19.3). Of women diagnosed with asthma, 74% were prescribed medication to control it, and 40% are taking medication. Among men diagnosed with asthma, 65% were prescribed medication and 35% are taking it.

### Patterns by background characteristics

- There are slightly more asthma cases among both women (3%) and men (2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (3% and 1%, respectively).
- Women and men have a higher prevalence of asthma diagnosis if they have more than secondary education than primary education (5% versus 3% in women; 3% versus 1% in men).
- Similarly, those in the highest wealth quintile have a higher prevalence of asthma diagnosis than in the lowest (4% versus 2% for women; 3% versus 1% for men).

### 18.1.4 Cancer or Tumour Diagnosis

Cancer is a group of diseases involving abnormal cell growth with the potential to invade or spread to other parts of the body. Tumours, which result from uncontrolled cell growth, can develop in solid tissues such as organs, muscles, or bones and may be classified as malignant (cancerous) or benign (noncancerous). One percent of women and less than 1% of men age 15–49 have ever been told by a doctor or other health care professional that they have cancer or a tumour (**Table 18.4**).

### **18.2 KNOWLEDGE OF AND EXPERIENCE WITH CERVICAL CANCER EXAM**

#### Cervical cancer examination

To check for cervical cancer, a health care worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from the cervix. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women

were asked if a doctor or other health care provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. Information on the type of screening test was not collected.

# Sample: Women age 15–49

In Zimbabwe, cervical cancer is the most common cancer and accounts for 22% of all cancer cases (Pattern of Cancer in Zimbabwe in 2019, ZNCR (2024). Screening and prevention are essential tools in controlling noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). Cervical cancer can be cured if diagnosed at an early stage. Overall, 74% of women age 15–49 are aware of a test for cervical cancer and 26% reported ever being tested for cervical cancer. Among those who have been tested, 80% were tested within the past 3 years. **Patterns by background characteristics** 

- The likelihood of having a cervical cancer test increases with age, from 4% among women age 15–19 to 52% among women age 45–49.
- Women with more than secondary education are more likely to have heard of a test for cervical cancer (85%) and are more likely to have been tested (39%) than women with no education (28%), primary, or secondary education (both 25%).

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  - Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Men Asthma diagnosis and treatment
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  - **Table 18.4** Cancer or tumor diagnosis and treatment
  - **Table 18.5 Cervical cancer**

#### Table 18.1.1 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured and percentage who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among women who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control blood pressure; according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Among wo other he	omen who have althcare worke	e been told by er they have hi	a doctor or gh blood
				pressure o	or hypertension	n, percentage	who were:
	Fuer hed	Ever told have high blood		Told in the		,,	
	Evernau	pressure		past 12			
	DIOOU	UI		have high			
	measured by	on by a		blood	Prescribed	Taking	
	a doctor or	doctor or		pressure	medication	medication	
	other	other		or	to control	to control	
Background	healthcare	healthcare	Number of	hypertensi	blood	blood	Number of
characteristic	worker	worker	women	on	pressure	pressure	women
				-		P	
Age							
15-19	27.8	2.9	1,959	58.3	41.1	8.2	57
20-24	71.0	11.6	1,640	41.4	43.1	2.2	190
25-29	84.1	15.2	1,477	36.9	47.0	5.8	224
30-34	86.3	17.3	1,159	46.1	51.0	11.5	200
35-39	87.8	22.4	1,312	48.2	53.6	18.3	294
40-44	87.8	28.9	1,220	47.9	59.0	25.4	353
45-49	86.3	33.7	899	55.3	64.6	36.8	303
Residence		10.0					
Urban	72.4	18.0	4,391	50.1	59.2	21.1	790
Rural	/1.5	15.8	5,275	44.5	48.9	16.0	831
Province							
Bulawayo	70.2	13.9	498	48.1	52.5	19.3	69
Manicaland	53.0	15.0	1,237	44.2	52.2	14.2	186
Mashonaland Central	81.2	19.2	777	47.5	34.6	12.1	149
Mashonaland East	/8.1	19.8	1,085	52.6	58.1	24.3	215
Mashonaland West	74.4	21.6	1,320	38.1	56.6	15.6	285
Matabeleland North	/6./	15.3	447	45.5	49.8	17.8	69
Matabeleland South	74.0	13.1	457	40.1	49.8	27.0	6U 19F
Magyingo	70.7	16.0	1,159	49.8	40.8 E4 0	14.0	142
Hararo	70.0	15.1	945 1 742	40.1 5/1 1	54.0	21.0	142
Halare	/1.5	15.0	1,742	54.1	00.0	22.5	202
Education							
No education	71.2	23.6	81	*	*	*	19
Primary	74.0	17.6	1,960	45.3	49.4	15.7	345
Secondary	69.8	15.8	6,774	47.4	55.4	17.6	1,072
More than secondary	84.0	21.6	851	53.1	56.5	31.0	184
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	71.3	13.1	1,659	42.4	41.3	7.9	218
Second	71.1	15.6	1,638	38.4	48.4	13.3	256
Middle	71.5	17.7	1,786	49.5	53.6	20.4	315
Fourth	73.5	19.0	2,208	49.9	59.4	19.0	421
Highest	71.7	17.3	2,375	50.7	58.7	25.4	411
Total	71.9	16.8	9,666	47.2	53.9	18.5	1,621

### Table 18.1.2 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured and percentage who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among men who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control blood pressure; according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Among men w healthcare w hyper	vho have been t orker they have tension, percen	old by a doctor high blood pre tage who were	or other ssure or :
Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Told in the past 12 months have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control blood pressure	Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of men
Age							
15-19	7.1	0.7	975	*	*	*	6
20-24	23.2	3.3	671	*	*	*	22
25-29	32.4	6.9	558	(34.0)	(26.9)	(0.0)	39
30-34	36.8	6.1	438	*	*	*	27
35-39	44.3	7.0	437	(33.9)	(44.5)	(17.9)	31
40-44	49.4	7.9	462	(54.3)	(45.5)	(28.2)	36
45-49	57.1	15.4	367	57.7	57.3	33.3	56
Residence							
Urban	43.8	8.3	1,682	53.2	47.3	21.7	140
Rural	20.7	3.4	2,226	31.1	35.9	11.6	77
Province							
Bulawayo	46.5	2.5	179	*	*	*	5
Manicaland	21.2	2.5	460	*	*	*	11
Mashonaland Central	22.9	4.2	330	*	*	*	14
Mashonaland East	26.9	5.8	449	*	*	*	26
Mashonaland West	26.6	4.5	576	*	*	*	26
Matabeleland North	33.6	3.1	192	*	*	*	6
Matabeleland South	23.6	4.0	204	*	*	*	8
Midlands	23.5	4.6	476	*	*	*	22
Masvingo	28.3	3.8	347	*	*	*	13
Harare	49.7	12.4	694	51.1	39.0	23.6	86
Education							
No education	*	*	23	*	*	*	0
Primary	17.8	2.4	769	*	*	*	18
Secondary	29.7	5.4	2,740	46.3	43.0	12.7	147
More than secondary	64.9	13.6	376	(45.4)	(48.2)	(34.5)	51
Wealth quintile			ac -	.بر		<i>a.</i>	
Lowest	15.7	2.8	629	*	*	*	18
Second	20.7	2.5	708	*	*	*	17
Middle	22.5	4.0	802	(21.8)	(33.3)	(3.0)	32
Fourth	37.8	8.1	915	48.9	43.1	15.7	74
Highest	49.9	8.8	853	61.1	53.6	31.6	75
Total 15-49	30.7	5.6	3,907	45.4	43.3	18.1	217
50-54	57.1	14.3	278	(72.5)	(75.4)	(47.7)	40
Total 15-54	32.4	6.1	4,185	49.6	48.2	22.7	257

#### Table 18.2.1 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had their blood sugar measured and percentage who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes; among women who have been told they have high blood sugar, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage prescribed medication to control blood sugar, and percentage taking medication to control blood sugar, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Among wo	men who have	e been told by	a doctor or
				other health	ncare worker t	hey have high	l blood sugar
				or o	liabetes, perce	entage who w	ere:
		Ever told					
	Ever had	have high					
	blood	blood					
	sugar	sugar or		Told in the			
	measured	diabetes		past 12	Prescribed	Taking	
	by a	by a		months	medicatio	medicatio	
	doctor or	doctor or		have high	n to	n to	
	other	other		blood	control	control	
	healthcare	healthcare	Number of	sugar or	blood	blood	Number of
Background characteristic	worker	worker	women	diabetes	sugar	sugar	women
					0	0	
Ago							
15_10	3 /	03	1 050	*	*	*	6
20-24	0.9	0.3	1,959	*	*	*	5
20-24	9.8 14.2	0.5	1,040	*	*	*	9
20.24	14.2 20 E	0.0	1,477	*	*	*	10
25 20	20.5	0.9	1,159	*	*	*	10
33-39	21.2	1.0	1,512	(60.9)	(60.2)		14
40-44	25.4	2.5	1,220	(00.8)	(60.3)	(50.5)	30
45-49	30.1	2.7	899	(82.1)	(60.0)	(51.0)	25
Residence							
Urban	20.7	1.2	4.391	64.8	48.1	34.5	54
Rural	11.8	0.8	5,275	(54.6)	(59.9)	(44.3)	44
Province							
Bulawayo	23.0	1.0	498	*	*	*	5
Manicaland	9.0	1.2	1,237	*	*	*	15
Mashonaland Central	11.1	1.1	777	*	*	*	9
Mashonaland East	17.0	1.2	1,085	*	*	*	13
Mashonaland West	12.0	0.7	1,320	*	*	*	10
Matabeleland North	16.7	0.4	447	*	*	*	2
Matabeleland South	14.6	0.4	457	*	*	*	2
Midlands	15.7	0.9	1,159	*	*	*	10
Masvingo	18.7	1.1	945	*	*	*	10
Harare	21.8	1.3	1,742	*	*	*	23
No education	0 9	0.0	01	*	*	*	0
Brimany	9.0 11 E	0.0	1 060	*	*	*	17
Primary	11.5	0.9	1,960	52.2	Г <b>1</b> 1	25.2	17
More then secondary	15.0	1.0	0,774	52.5	51.1 *	55.5 *	12
wore than secondary	33.8	1.5	851				13
Wealth guintile							
Lowest	9.0	0.4	1,659	*	*	*	7
Second	9.5	0.9	1,638	*	*	*	15
Middle	12.2	0.6	1,786	*	*	*	10
Fourth	19.2	1.7	2,208	(59.5)	(52.2)	(36.6)	36
Highest	24.8	1.2	2,375	(75.7)	(60.7)	(48.4)	29
Total	15.9	1.0	9,666	60.2	53.5	39.0	98

#### Table 18.2.2 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever had their blood sugar measured and percentage who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes; among men who have been told they have high blood sugar, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage prescribed medication to control blood sugar, and percentage taking medication to control blood sugar, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Among men who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage who were:					
Background characteristic	Ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Ever told have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Told in the past 12 months have high blood sugar or diabetes	Prescribed medication to control blood sugar	Taking medication to control blood sugar	Number of men		
Age									
15-19	1.4	0.1	975	*	*	*	1		
20-24	5.6	0.1	671	*	*	*	0		
25-29	8.3	0.0	558	*	*	*	0		
30-34	14.2	1.1	438	*	*	*	5		
35-39	15.6	0.8	437	*	*	*	4		
40-44	19.6	2.4	462	*	*	*	11		
45-49	23.3	2.1	367	*	*	*	8		
Residence									
Urban	16.4	1.2	1,682	*	*	*	20		
Rural	5.7	0.4	2,226	*	*	*	9		
Province									
Bulawayo	17.1	0.6	179	*	*	*	1		
Manicaland	6.9	0.7	460	*	*	*	3		
Mashonaland Central	4.7	0.5	330	*	*	*	2		
Mashonaland East	5.8	0.7	449	*	*	*	3		
Mashonaland West	3.1	0.6	576	*	*	*	3		
Matabeleland North	18.9	0.6	192	*	*	*	1		
Matabeleland South	5.9	0.5	204	*	*	*	1		
Midlands	8.7	1.0	476	*	*	*	5		
Masvingo	14.0	0.0	347	*	*	*	0		
Harare	20.8	1.4	694	*	*	*	10		
Education									
No education	*	*	23	*	*	*	0		
Primary	5.3	0.6	769	*	*	*	4		
Secondary	9.3	0.6	2,740	*	*	*	16		
More than secondary	28.9	2.3	376	*	*	*	9		
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.5	0.3	629	*	*	*	2		
Second	5.2	0.2	708	*	*	*	1		
Middle	6.5	0.8	802	*	*	*	6		
Fourth	13.1	0.8	915	*	*	*	7		
Highest	20.2	1.4	853	*	*	*	12		
Total 15-49	10.3	0.7	3,907	(54.9)	(59.6)	(53.3)	29		
50-54	24.4	1.9	278	*	*	*	5		
Total 15-54	11.3	0.8	4,185	(54.8)	(58.8)	(53.5)	34		

#### Table 18.3 Asthma diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have asthma and among those who have been told, percentage receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Women				Men					
Background characteristic	Ever told have asthma by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of women	Prescribed medication to control asthma	Taking medication to control asthma	Number of women	Ever told have asthma by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Prescribed medication to control asthma	Taking medication to control asthma	Number of men	
Age											
15-19	1.7	1.959	(53.7)	(29.9)	33	1.3	975	*	*	13	
20-24	1.9	1.640	(53.0)	(25.2)	31	1.7	671	*	*	12	
25-29	3.0	1,477	(79.8)	(37.8)	44	0.9	558	*	*	5	
30-34	2.9	1,159	(76.7)	(20.0)	34	1.5	438	*	*	7	
35-39	3.1	1,312	82.4	49.6	41	2.1	437	*	*	9	
40-44	4.7	1,220	72.9	39.4	57	2.0	462	*	*	9	
45-49	5.7	899	86.7	62.0	51	1.2	367	*	*	4	
Residence											
Urban	3.4	4,391	78.7	41.8	149	2.2	1,68 2 2.22	(65.3)	(41.3)	36	
Rural	2.7	5,275	68.9	37.5	142	1.0	6	(63.9)	(25.5)	23	
Province											
Bulawayo	5.5	498	83.5	53.7	27	2.5	179	*	*	4	
Manicaland	2.8	1,237	(72.7)	(36.5)	35	0.7	460	*	*	3	
Mashonaland Central	2.1	777	*	*	16	1.8	330	*	*	6	
Mashonaland East	3.0	1,085	(91.4)	(41.4)	32	1.3	449	*	*	6	
Mashonaland West	2.4	1,320	(69.1)	(32.5)	31	0.8	576	*	*	5	
Matabeleland North	4.0	447	(69.5)	(37.5)	18	2.2	192	*	*	4	
Matabeleland South	2.5	457	*	*	12	2.0	204	*	*	4	
Midlands	3.4	1,159	(56.2)	(36.2)	39	2.0	476	*	*	10	
Masvingo	3.5	945	(81.4)	(41.0)	33	1.0	347	*	*	4	
Harare	2.7	1,742	(76.7)	(42.3)	47	1.9	694	*	*	13	
Education											
No education	0.0	81	*	*	0	*	23	*	*	0	
Primary	3.0	1,960	60.2	23.5	59	1.2	769 2,74	*	*	9	
Secondary	2.8	6,774	78.4	43.9	187	1.4	0	(68.7)	(36.0)	39	

More than secondary	5.3	851	73.0	43.6	45	2.8	376	*	*	10
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.5	1,659	(50.1)	(21.3)	26	0.9	629	*	*	6
Second	2.4	1,638	(73.5)	(41.4)	40	1.5	708	*	*	11
Middle	3.3	1,786	66.6	35.5	59	0.9	802	*	*	7
Fourth	3.6	2,208	78.9	44.9	79	0.8	915	*	*	7
Highest	3.7	2,375	81.6	42.6	87	3.3	853	(66.1)	(43.6)	28
							3,90			
Total 15-49	3.0	9,666	73.9	39.7	291	1.5	7	64.8	35.2	59
50-54	Na	na	na	na	na	2.3	278	*	*	6
							4,18			
Total 15-54	Na	na	na	na	na	1.6	5	65.6	35.0	65

na = Not applicable

#### Table 18.4 Cancer or tumor diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have cancer or a tumor and among those who have been told, percentage receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		Womer	า	Men				
	Ever told have				Ever told have			
	cancer or a				cancer or a			
	tumor by a				tumor by a			
	doctor or other		Percentage	Number	doctor or other			
	healthcare	Number of	receiving	of	healthcare	Number	Number	
Background characteristic	worker	women	treatment	women	worker	of men	of men	
Age								
15-19	0.1	1,959	*	2	0.0	975	0	
20-24	0.2	1,640	*	4	0.0	671	0	
25-29	0.2	1,477	*	3	0.0	558	0	
30-34	0.5	1,159	*	5	0.4	438	2	
35-39	0.6	1,312	*	8	0.0	437	0	
40-44	1.5	1,220	*	18	0.0	462	0	
45-49	1.0	899	*	9	0.2	367	1	
Desidence								
Kesidence	0 F	4 204	(24.2)	24	0.4	1 (0)	2	
Urban	0.5	4,391	(24.2)	24	0.1	1,682	2	
Rural	0.5	5,275	(23.2)	26	0.0	2,226	0	
Province								
Bulawayo	0.3	498	*	2	0.3	179	1	
Manicaland	0.1	1,237	*	2	0.0	460	0	
Mashonaland Central	0.8	777	*	7	0.0	330	0	
Mashonaland East	0.2	1,085	*	2	0.0	449	0	
Mashonaland West	0.7	1,320	*	9	0.0	576	0	
Matabeleland North	1.2	447	*	5	0.0	192	0	
Matabeleland South	0.1	457	*	1	0.0	204	0	
Midlands	0.7	1.159	*	8	0.0	476	0	
Masvingo	1.0	945	*	10	0.0	347	0	
Harare	0.3	1,742	*	5	0.2	694	2	
Education								
Education	0.0	01	*	0	*	22	0	
Drimony	0.0	01	*	17	0.0	25	0	
Fillidiy	0.9	1,900	(22.0)	17	0.0	709	0	
Secondary	0.4	0,774	(23.9)	27	0.0	2,740	0	
More than secondary	0.6	851		Э	0.6	370	Z	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.6	1,659	*	10	0.0	629	0	
Second	0.6	1,638	*	10	0.0	708	0	
Middle	0.4	1,786	*	7	0.0	802	0	
Fourth	0.6	2,208	*	14	0.2	915	2	
Highest	0.4	2,375	*	8	0.1	853	1	
Total 15-49	0.5	9,666	23.7	49	0.1	3,907	2	
50-54	na	na	na	na	0.2	278	1	
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	0.1	4,185	3	

na = Not applicable

#### Table 18.5 Cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of cervical cancer, have heard of a test for cervical cancer, and have been tested for cervical cancer; percentage of women age 15-49 who have been tested for cervical cancer by timing of last test and by test results, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Time of la			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of a test for cervical cancer	Percentage who have been tested for cervical cancer	Number of women	<1 year ago	1-3 years ago	>3 years ago	Number of women
Age							
15-19	53.7	3.6	1,959	36.7	48.8	14.5	71
20-24	67.7	11.3	1,640	40.6	49.3	10.1	186
25-29	76.3	21.2	1,477	40.3	41.6	18.1	313
30-34	79.9	34.7	1,159	39.5	40.9	19.6	403
35-39	82.8	40.5	1,312	38.0	39.7	22.3	532
40-44	85.1	44.7	1,220	39.7	39.6	20.6	545
45-49	85.1	52.1	899	41.1	36.7	22.2	468
Residence							
Urban	74.1	28.1	4,391	37.2	40.5	22.3	1,235
Rural	73.0	24.3	5,275	42.0	40.6	17.5	1,283
Province							
Bulawavo	60.3	25.2	498	38.7	34.7	26.6	126
Manicaland	66.2	20.5	1,237	35.5	42.5	22.0	254
Mashonaland Central	75.5	24.3	777	26.7	46.4	26.8	189
Mashonaland East	83.9	25.1	1,085	38.6	42.9	18.6	273
Mashonaland West	76.1	25.6	1,320	42.4	40.6	17.0	338
Matabeleland North	76.0	28.4	447	43.6	39.8	16.6	127
Matabeleland South	53.5	28.1	457	55.5	29.9	14.5	128
Midlands	78.2	24.8	1,159	48.1	33.7	18.2	287
Masvingo	78.6	31.3	945	41.1	41.2	17.6	296
Harare	71.8	28.8	1,742	34.7	43.9	21.5	501
Education							
No education	68.7	27.8	81	*	*	*	23
Primary	68.5	25.2	1,960	43.6	40.7	15.8	495
Secondary	73.6	24.7	6,774	40.6	39.0	20.5	1,672
More than secondary	84.5	38.7	851	28.7	48.0	23.3	329
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	68.5	20.1	1,659	45.6	39.3	15.1	334
Second	73.6	24.2	1,638	45.8	38.0	16.2	396
Middle	73.7	24.9	1,786	38.0	41.3	20.6	444
Fourth	75.4	29.2	2,208	42.9	39.4	17.7	645
Highest	75.0	29.4	2,375	31.3	43.1	25.6	699
Total	73.5	26.1	9,666	39.6	40.5	19.8	2,519

# **19 ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY**

### **Key Findings**

- Adult mortality: For women and men who have reached age 15, the probability of dying before age 50 is 13 percent and 16 percent, respectively.
- Maternal mortality ratio: The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the survey was 212 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- Lifetime risk of maternal death: Current levels of fertility and mortality indicate that 1 in 125 women will die from pregnancy or childbearing.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population. Estimation of adult mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult deaths, including maternal deaths. In the 2023–24 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 2023–24 ZDHS Woman's Questionnaire included a sibling history, which is a detailed account of the survivorship of all of the live-born children of the respondent's mother (i.e., maternal siblings). These data allow direct estimation of overall adult mortality by sex as well as maternal mortality. The direct approach to estimating adult and maternal mortality maximises use of the available data, using information on the age of surviving siblings, the age at death of siblings who died, and the number of years ago the sibling died. This allows the data to be aggregated to determine the number of person-years of exposure to mortality risk and the number of sibling deaths that occurred in defined calendar periods. Rates of adult mortality and maternal mortality are obtained by dividing all adult deaths (or maternal deaths) in a calendar period by person-years of exposure to death in those periods. The procedure initially calculates rates in each of the 5-year age periods and then aggregates the estimates for the entire 15–49 age range, weighting age-specific estimates using the observed age structure of the female population.

### **19.1 DATA**

In the 2023–24 ZDHS, all female respondents were asked to report the total number of siblings born to their natural mother (including the respondent) and to list all of these siblings, both male and female, starting with the first born. The respondent was also asked to report the survival status of each sibling. For surviving siblings, their current age was recorded. For deceased siblings, years since death and age at death were ascertained. For each sister who died at age 12 or older, the respondent was asked three additional questions to determine whether the death was a pregnancy-related death: "Was [NAME] pregnant when she died?" and, if not, "Did she die during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did she die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?"

Three further questions were used to narrow the definition of maternal deaths—deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or the 42 days following childbirth, excluding deaths due to accidents or violence: (1) "How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did [NAME] die?" (2) "Was her death due to an act of violence?" and (3) "Was her death due to an accident?"
Mortality estimates rely heavily on the accuracy and completeness of sibling survival reporting. Appendix C, **Table C.17** reveals a clear trend: mean sibship size, which includes the respondent, increases with age, rising from 4.4 siblings for respondents age 15-19 to 6.6 for those age 45-49, with an overall mean of 5.3. This trend reflects expected demographic patterns of family growth. Furthermore, the overall sex ratio of siblings at birth, excluding the respondent, demonstrates a slight male predominance at 102.9 males per 100 females, aligning with typical biological expectations and bolstering the reliability of the collected data. While the 25-29 age group shows a sex ratio of 95.3, deviating from the general trend, this variation offers an opportunity for deeper analysis, potentially uncovering unique demographic characteristics within this cohort.

## **19.2 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 a respondent's siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 7 years preceding the survey. 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 7 years preceding the survey, by sex and 5-year age groups

One way to assess the quality of data used to estimate maternal mortality is to evaluate the credibility and stability of overall adult mortality. 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.

The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report because of the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying. 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 (roughly late 2016 to late 2023). Nevertheless, age specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7-year period was a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimise the level of sampling error.

**Table 19.1** and **Figure 19.1** show age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15–49 for the 7 years before the 2023–24 ZDHS. Overall, adult mortality is slightly higher among men (4.5 deaths per 1,000 population) than among women (3.6 deaths per 1,000 population). Adult mortality rates for both women and men are generally increasing with age despite the spike in the 25-29 age group. With the exception of the 15–19 age group, age-specific mortality rates are higher among men than among women.

#### Figure 19.1 Adult mortality rates by age



#### **19.3 TRENDS IN ADULT MORTALITY**

Adult mortality, summarised here by the age-adjusted rate among respondents age 15–49, has changed since the 2010-11 ZDHS. Specifically, the mortality rate has decreased from 11.4 deaths to 3.6 deaths per 1,000 population among women and from 11.5 deaths to 4.5 deaths per 1,000 population among men between 2010-11 and 2024. Age specific assessments of mortality rates indicate a declining trend among women and men in all age groups.

**Table 19.2** provides an alternative summary: the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 ( $_{35}q_{15}$ ) during the seven years preceding the survey. The 2023–24 ZDHS data show that women have a lower probability of dying than men: 131 of 1,000 women and 161 of 1,000 men age 15 would be expected to die before reaching age 50. The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 has been decreasing over time among both women (from 395 in 2010-11 to 282 in 2015 and 131 per 1,000 in 2023-24) and men (from 428 in 2010-11 to 300 in 2015 and 161 per 1,000 in 2023-24).

#### **19.4 DIRECT ESTIMATES 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 preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. Deaths due to accidents or violence are excluded. 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 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

#### Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardized maternal mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths. They are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days after the delivery or termination of a pregnancy. Maternal deaths do not include deaths due to accidents or violence. 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).

The age-adjusted maternal mortality rate among women age 15–49 is 0.26 per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. Estimated age-specific maternal mortality rates increase with age between 15 and 35 years and decrease thereafter. The percentage of female deaths that are maternal deaths is highest among women age 30–34, followed by those age 20–24. Twenty-eight maternal deaths were reported among women of all ages, representing 8% of female deaths. **[Table 19.3]** 

The lifetime risk of maternal death (0.008) indicates that, in the 7-year period before the survey, 1% of women died during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days of childbirth, excluding deaths due to accidents or violence. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is estimated at 212 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births during the 7-year period before the survey (**Table 19.4**). In other words, for every 1,000 live births in Zimbabwe during the 7-year period before the survey, two women died during pregnancy or childbirth, or within 42 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 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.

**Trends:** The 2015 ZDHS maternal mortality ratio of 651 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births is higher than that measured in the 2023-24 ZDHS (212 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births with a 95 percent confidence interval of 126 - 297 deaths per 100,000 live births). Nevertheless, given the wide 95 percent confidence intervals, caution should be taken when interpreting these measurements.

## **19.5** TRENDS IN PREGNANCY-RELATED MORTALITY

#### Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related 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 preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, 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 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

#### Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardized pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

To allow comparisons with estimates from previous ZDHS surveys, the 2023-24 ZDHS defines a pregnancyrelated death as the death of a woman during pregnancy or childbirth or within 2 months of delivery or termination of a pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death. Estimates of pregnancy-related mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. Note that this definition varies from the WHO definition of a pregnancy-related death, which limits the window to 42 days. What the 2023-24 ZDHS defines as a pregnancy-related death had been labelled a maternal death in prior ZDHS surveys.

**Trends:** The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) in the 2023–24 ZDHS (228) is lower than the PRMRs in the 2015 (651) and 2010-11 (960) ZDHS surveys. As shown in **Table C.18** the confidence interval surrounding the 2023–24 ZDHS pregnancy-related mortality ratio of 228 deaths per 100,000 live births is 140 to 317. There is an overlap in the PRMR confidence intervals for the 2010-11 and 2015 surveys. There is a significant difference between the 2010-11 and 2023–24 estimates of pregnancy-related mortality. There is evidence to conclude that the pregnancy-related mortality ratio has decreased over the past two decades.

## LIST OF TABLES

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- Table 19.1 Adult Mortality Rates
- Table 19.2 Adult mortality probabilities
- Table 19.3 Maternal mortality
- Table 19.4 Maternal mortality ratio
- Table C.17 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings
- Table C.18 Pregnancy-Related Mortality

## Table 19.1 Adult mortality rates

Age	Deaths	Exposure vears	Mortality rates <sup>1</sup>
	FEMALE	, ,	
15-19	27	12,486	2.13
20-24	28	15,327	1.83
25-29	45	16,425	2.77
30-34	58	17,025	3.38
35-39	61	15,483	3.93
40-44	70	10,882	6.46
45-49	52	6,872	7.59
Total 15-49	341	94,498	3.63
	MALE		
15-19	22	12,430	1.81
20-24	43	15,505	2.74
25-29	65	16,229	4.03
30-34	64	16,992	3.77
35-39	79	16,168	4.90
40-44	93	11,853	7.85
45-49	68	6,823	9.99
Total 15-49	435	96,001	4.49

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the seven years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Zimbabwe 2023-24

<sup>1</sup> Expressed per 1,000 population

<sup>a</sup> Age-adjusted rate

#### Table 19.2 Adult mortality probabilities

8	8	
	Female	Male
Survey	35 <b>q</b> 15 <sup>1</sup>	35 <b>q</b> 15 <sup>1</sup>
2023-24 ZDHS	131	161
2015 ZDHS	282	300
2010-11 ZDHS	395	428
2005-06 ZDHS	443	494
1999 ZDHS	289	382
1994 ZDHS	142	202

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men during the seven years preceding the survey, Zimbabwe 2023-24

 $^{1}$  The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15

#### Table 19.3 Maternal mortality

	Percentag e of female deaths that are	Maternal	Exposure	Maternal mortality
Age	maternal	deaths <sup>1</sup>	years	rate <sup>2</sup>
15-19	3.8	1	12,486	0.08
20-24	13.4	4	15,327	0.25
25-29	9.2	4	16,425	0.26
30-34	18.9	11	17,025	0.64
35-39	6.4	4	15,483	0.25
40-44	6.0	4	10,882	0.39
45-49	0.0	0	6,872	0.00
Total 15-49	8.2	28	94,498	0.26

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the seven years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Zimbabwe 2023-24

<sup>1</sup> A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence

<sup>2</sup> Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

<sup>a</sup> Age-adjusted rate

Table 19.4 Maternal mortality ratio

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, and lifetime risk of maternal death for the seven years preceding the survey, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		95% Conf Interv	idence iew
Total fertility rate (TFR)	3.9	-	-
General fertility rate (GFR) <sup>1</sup>	121	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) <sup>2</sup>	212	126	297
Lifetime risk of maternal death <sup>3</sup>	0.008	-	-

CI: Confidence interval

<sup>1</sup> Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

<sup>2</sup> Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 20.3) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate

<sup>3</sup> Calculated as 1-(1-MMR)<sup>TFR</sup> where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the seven years preceding the survey

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#### **Key Findings**

• *Prevalence of symptoms of anxiety:* 14% of women and 9% of men age 15–49 have symptoms of anxiety.

• *Prevalence of symptoms of depression:* 4% of women and 3% of men age 15–49 have symptoms of depression.

• **Diagnosis of anxiety or depression:** 1% of women were ever told that they had symptoms of anxiety and 2% were ever told that they had symptoms of depression.1% of men were ever told that they had symptoms of both anxiety and depression.

• Care seeking and providers: 30 % of women and 18% of men who had any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey reported that they had ever sought help.

• **Treatment:** Among women who have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have anxiety or depression, less than one percent took medicine in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Similarly, nearly 1% of men took medicine in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.

Mental health is an integral component of overall health and well-being. Globally, around one in eight people live with a mental disorder, and anxiety disorders and depression are among the most common mental health conditions (Risal 2011). Measuring the burden of mental health conditions helps to highlight the need for increased investment in mental health services. A number of screening tools are available to measure mental health conditions at the population level. The 2023-24 ZDHS included a module on mental health comprising two commonly used tools to screen for symptoms of anxiety and depression along with questions on care seeking and treatment.

To assess symptoms of anxiety, the Mental Health Module includes the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale (GAD-7), a series of seven items designed to measure the main feature of anxiety: persistent and impairing worry (Spitzer et al. 2006a). The GAD-7 also captures characteristics of three other common anxiety disorders: panic disorder, social anxiety disorder, and posttraumatic stress disorder. The scale has good reliability as well as criterion, construct, factorial, and procedural validity (Spitzer et al. 2006b). Moreover, it has a sensitivity of 89% and a specificity of 82% for general anxiety disorder using the threshold score of 10 (Kroenke et al. 2007).

To assess symptoms of depression, the module includes nine items from the Patient Health Questionnaire, or PHQ-9 (Kroenke and Spitzer 2002). The questions in the PHQ-9 are based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) criteria for diagnosis of depression. The PHQ-9 is a reliable and valid measure of depression severity. A score of 10 or more has a sensitivity of 88% and a specificity of 88% for major depression (Kroenke et al. 2001).

Both scales focus on symptoms experienced in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Severity of symptoms for both tools is depicted using a Likert scale in which scores of 0, 1, 2, and 3 are assigned to the response categories "not at all" (never), "several days" (rarely), "more than half the days" (often), and "nearly every day" (always), respectively. A total score is generated by adding together the scores of individual items.

One of the key elements in implementing the Mental Health Module was the effort to use a validated set of translated questionnaires for the GAD-7 and PHQ-9 in the local languages. The MOHCC already had validated Shona questionnaires for GAD-7 and PHQ-9, and then ZIMSTAT translated them to Ndebele. These were honed during the practice fieldwork for the pretest and main training. In the 2023-24 ZDHS, all women and men age 15–49 who were eligible for individual questionnaires were also eligible for the Mental Health Module. Upon completion of the module, respondents who had a score of 10 or higher on the PHQ-9 and/or answered "rarely," "often," or "always" on the PHQ-9 suicidal ideation question were provided with a referral for mental health services. The MOHCC provided information on the helpline that has coverage throughout the country for referrals, as well as provincial hospitals that provide mental health care.

## **20.1 SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY**

Table 20.1 shows the distribution of responses to each individual item in the GAD-7: (a) feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge; (b) not being able to stop or control worrying; (c) worrying too much about different things; (d) trouble relaxing; (e) being so restless that it is hard to sit still; (f) becoming easily annoyed or irritable; and (g) feeling afraid as if something awful might happen.

The most common symptoms of anxiety that women and men reported having experienced "often" or "always" were worrying too high about different things (8 % and 6%, respectively) feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge (7% and 5%, respectively); and not being able to stop or control worrying (6% for both).

## 20.1.1 Severity of Symptoms of Anxiety

## GAD-7 score

The sum of the scores on each of the seven items in the GAD-7 forms the overall score. Each symptom in the GAD-7 is assigned a score of 0, 1, 2, or 3 depending on how frequently the respondent reported experiencing the symptom in the 2 weeks preceding the survey:

- 0 Never
- 1 Rarely
- 2 Often
- 3 Always

GAD-7 scores range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 21. Higher scores are associated with more severe symptoms of anxiety.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Tables 20.2.1 and 20.2.2 show the distributions of women and men, respectively, according to the severity of symptoms of anxiety. A GAD-7 score of 0–5 is considered mild, while a score of 6–14 is considered moderate and 15–21 is considered severe (Spitzer et al. 2006b). Twelve percent of women and 8% of men age 15–49 had a GAD score of 6–14, and 1% of both women and men had a score of 15–21.

#### Figure 20.1 Severity of Anxiety (GAD - 7)

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



#### Patterns by background characteristics

• Women age 30–39 have a higher incidence of anxiety symptoms, while women age 15–19 have the lowest (18% versus 6%). Men age 35–39 have the highest percentage with anxiety (12%) and those age 15–19 have the lowest (3%).

• Women in Midlands Province (19%) and men in Harare (25%) have a higher incidence of anxiety symptoms are more likely than those in the other provinces. Women in Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North provinces (9%) and men in Masvingo Province (1%) have the lowest incidence of anxiety symptoms.

• The prevalence of anxiety symptoms is significantly higher among women in the lowest wealth quintile (16%) and gradually decreases as wealth increases, reaching 11% among those in the wealthiest quintile. In contrast, only 4% of men in the lowest wealth quintile report experiencing anxiety symptoms. The highest prevalence of anxiety symptoms among men is observed in the fourth wealth quintile (16%).



#### Figure 20.2 Symptoms of anxiety by household wealth

## 20.2 SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION

Table 21.3 shows the distribution of responses to each individual item in the PHQ-9: (a) little interest or pleasure in doing things; (b) feeling down, depressed, or hopeless; (c) trouble falling asleep or staying asleep

or sleeping too much; (d) feeling tired or having little energy; (e) poor appetite or overeating; (f) feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down; (g) trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television; (h) moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed or the opposite (being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual); and (i) thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way.

The most common symptoms of depression that women and men reported having experienced "often" or "always" were trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much (6% and 5%, respectively); feeling bad about yourself, or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down (5% and 4%, respectively); and having a poor appetite or overeating (5% and 4%, respectively).

## 20.2.1 Severity of Symptoms of Depression

## PHQ-9 score

The sum of the scores on each of the nine items in the PHQ-9 forms the overall score. Each symptom in the PHQ-9 is assigned a score of 0, 1, 2, or 3 depending on how frequently the respondent reported experiencing the symptom in the 2 weeks preceding the survey:

- 0-Never
- 1 Rarely
- 2 Often
- 3 Always

PHQ-9 scores range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 27. Higher scores are associated with more severe symptoms of depression.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Tables 20.4.1 and 20.4.2 show the distribution of women and men's PHQ-9 scores, according to the severity of symptoms of depression. A PHQ-9 score of 0–4 is considered minimal symptoms or no symptoms, while a score of 5–9 is considered mild, 10–14 is considered moderate, 15–19 is considered moderately severe, and 20–27 is considered severe (Kroenke et al. 2001). Ten percent of women and 6% of men age 15–49 had a PHQ-9 score of 5–9, and 3% of women and 2% of men had a score of 10–14).

#### Figure 20.3 Severity of depression (PHQ-9)





## Patterns by background characteristics

• Women age 45-49 reported experiencing symptoms of depression most often (5%) than those in other age cohorts. Among men, those age 40-44 most often reported experiencing symptoms (5%). Table 21.4.1 & Table 21.4.2.)

• Women in Bulawayo and men in Harare provinces most often report experiencing symptoms of depression (7% and 10%, respectively).

• Women in the highest wealth (3%) quintile report symptoms of depression less often than those in the other wealth quintiles. Conversely, men in the fourth quintile (6%) report the symptoms of depression most often, and those in the second quintile (1%) least often.

## 20.4 TREATMENT FOR SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

Regardless of their scores on the GAD-7 or PHQ-9, all respondents were asked (a) if a health care provider had ever told them that they had anxiety or depression, and (b) if they had taken medicine in the 2 weeks before the survey that a health care provider prescribed for anxiety or depression. One percent of both women and men age 15–49 were ever told by a health care provider that they had anxiety, and 2% of women and 1% of men were ever told by a health care provider that they had depression. Less than one percent of women and 1% of men reported taking medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in the past 2 weeks.

## Patterns by background characteristics

Slightly more women in Bulawayo Province (1%) took medicine for anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey than any other province, where the proportion was less than 1%. In contrast, 2% of men in Manicaland and 1% of men Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, and Harare took medicine.

## 20.5 CARE SEEKING FOR SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

Respondents who said that they had experienced any symptoms of anxiety or depression during the 2 weeks before the survey, regardless of frequency (i.e., respondents with a score of 1 or higher on either the GAD-7 or PHQ-9), were asked if they had ever sought help and the type of provider from whom they sought help.

Thirty percent of women and 18% of men who experienced any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey sought help (**Table 20.5.1** and **Table 20.5.2**).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- The province where the highest percentage of women sought help for symptoms of anxiety or depression was Mashonaland West (37%) and the lowest was Bulawayo (16%). On the other hand, the province where the highest percentage of men sought help for symptoms of anxiety or depression was Matabeleland North (40%) and the lowest was Matabeleland South (6%).
- Slightly more women with symptoms of anxiety or depression in rural areas sought help than those in urban areas (32% versus 28%). Among men, the difference is even smaller (17% versus 19%).

## 20.6 SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY OR DEPRESSION ADJUSTED FOR TREATMENT

People with anxiety or depression who are receiving treatment may experience fewer symptoms or no symptoms at all. In order to better understand the burden of anxiety and depression at the population level, including individuals whose symptoms may be effectively managed through medicine or counseling, **Table 20.6** shows the percentages of women and men (a) who were experiencing symptoms of either anxiety or depression and (b) who were experiencing symptoms of anxiety or depression and taking medicine prescribed by a healthcare provider.

Fourteen percent of women are suffering from symptoms of anxiety and receiving treatment, and 4% of women are suffering from symptoms of depression and receiving treatment.

Ten percent of men are suffering from symptoms of anxiety and receiving treatment, and 3% of men are suffering from symptoms of depression and receiving treatment.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with no education have a higher burden of anxiety (20%) than those with more than secondary education (11%). A similar pattern is seen among men.
- Among women, anxiety is most prevalent in Midlands Province (19%) and least common in Matabeleland South (9%). Among men, the highest prevalence is in Harare (25%), while the lowest rates are observed in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, and Bulawayo (each at 2%).
- The proportion of women receiving treatment for anxiety is nearly identical in urban (13%) and rural areas (14%). However, among men, the gap is more pronounced, with 15% receiving treatment in urban areas compared to just 5% in rural areas.
- A similar trend is observed in depression treatment. Among women, the treatment rate is identical in urban and rural areas (4%). However, among men, the rate is higher in urban areas (5%) compared to rural areas (1%).

## **LIST OF TABLES**

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- Table 20.3 Symptoms of depression
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- Table 20.5.1 Careseeking and treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Women
- Table 20.5.2 Careseeking and treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Men
- Table 20.6 Prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and depression adjusted for treatment

## Table 20.1 Symptoms of anxiety

Percent distributions of women and men age 15-49 and of men age 15-54 by frequency of experiencing symptoms of anxiety in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to specific symptoms included in the Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)-7 scale, Zimbabwe 2023-24

					Don't know/ No		Number of responden
Symptom of anxiety	Never	Rarely	Often	Always	answer	Total	ts
	١	WOMEN 15-4	19				
Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge	77.2	15.8	3.9	3.1	0.1	100.0	9,666
Not being able to stop or control worrying	77.7	15.8	4.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	9,666
Worrying too much about different things	74.5	17.5	5.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	9,666
Trouble relaxing	83.6	11.5	3.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	9,666
Being so restless that it is hard to sit still	86.0	10.3	2.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	9,666
Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	83.3	12.2	3.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	9,666
Feeling afraid as if something awful might							
happen	83.7	12.0	2.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	9,666
	Ν	1EN 15-49					
Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge	79.5	15.3	3.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	3,907
Not being able to stop or control worrying	77.4	16.9	4.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	3,907
Worrying too much about different things	77.5	16.5	4.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	3,907
Trouble relaxing	85.8	10.2	3.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,907
Being so restless that it is hard to sit still	89.9	7.3	2.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	3,907
Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	85.9	9.5	4.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,907
Feeling afraid as if something awful might							
happen	89.5	6.8	3.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	3,907
	Ν	1EN 50-54					
Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge	72.9	23.0	2.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	278
Not being able to stop or control worrying	73.7	21.5	4.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	278
Worrying too much about different things	71.5	21.5	5.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	278
Trouble relaxing	79.3	17.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	278
Being so restless that it is hard to sit still	86.2	11.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	278
Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	86.1	12.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	278
Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen	90.1	7.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	278

## Table 20.2.1 Severity of symptoms of anxiety: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by their GAD-7 score, and percentage with symptoms of anxiety, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		GAD score				
					Percentage with symptoms of	Number of
Background characteristic	0-5	6-14	15-21	Total	anxiety1	women
Age	00 C	6.0		100.0	<i>.</i>	4 959
15-19	93.6	6.0	0.4	100.0	6.4	1,959
20-24	86.5	12.6	0.9	100.0	13.5	1,640
25-29	87.1	11.7	1.3	100.0	12.9	1,477
30-34	86.1	12.7	1.3	100.0	13.9	1,159
35-39	81.6	16.7	1.6	100.0	18.4	1,312
40-44	82.8	15.8	1.4	100.0	17.2	1,220
45-49	82.5	15.7	1.9	100.0	17.5	899
Residence						
Urban	86.8	11.9	1.3	100.0	13.2	4,391
Rural	86.2	12.8	1.0	100.0	13.8	5,275
Province						
Bulawavo	84.5	13.6	1.9	100.0	15.5	498
Manicaland	84.8	14.4	0.8	100.0	15.2	1.237
Mashonaland Central	88.6	11.1	0.3	100.0	11.4	777
Mashonaland Fast	85.6	13.6	0.8	100.0	14.4	1.085
Mashonaland West	82.6	15.4	2.0	100.0	17.4	1 320
Matabeleland North	90.6	9.7	0.3	100.0	ц, т О Л	1,520
Matabeleland South	91.3	7.2	1 5	100.0	9.4 8.7	457
Midlands	91 5	16.7	1.5	100.0	195	1 1 5 0
Magyingo	81.5	10.7	1.7	100.0	10.5	1,139
Harare	00.2	10.2	0.0	100.0	10.9	945 1 742
Tiaraite	50.2	0.7	1.1	100.0	5.8	1,742
Education						
No education	79.6	20.4	0.0	100.0	20.4	81
Primary	83.5	15.3	1.2	100.0	16.5	1,960
Secondary	87.0	11.8	1.2	100.0	13.0	6,774
More than secondary	89.4	9.7	0.9	100.0	10.6	851
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	83.9	15.1	1.0	100.0	16.1	1,659
Second	85.4	13.3	1.4	100.0	14.6	1,638
Middle	87.6	11.5	0.9	100.0	12.4	1,786
Fourth	85.9	12.7	1.4	100.0	14.1	2,208
Highest	88.7	10.3	1.1	100.0	11.3	2,375
Total	86.5	12.4	1.1	100.0	13.5	9,666
<sup>1</sup> Respondents with a score of 6 or hig	gher on GAD-7					

## Table 20.2.2 Severity of symptoms of anxiety: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by their GAD-7 score, and percentage with symptoms of anxiety, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

		GAD score				
					Percentage with symptoms of	Number of
Background characteristic	0-5	6-14	7-21	Total	anxiety <sup>1</sup>	men
<b>A</b> go						
15 10	07.2	26	0.1	100.0	27	075
20.24	97.5	2.0	0.1	100.0	2.7	973 671
20-24	90.9 86 7	11.0	1.2	100.0	12.2	558
20.24	80.7	11.9	1.5	100.0	10.5	220
25 20	09.4 00 0	9.9 11 2	0.7	100.0	10.0	438
40.44	00.0	10.0	0.7	100.0	12.0	437
45-49	88.9	10.9	0.3	100.0	11.8	367
Residence						
Urban	85 1	13 9	1 0	100.0	14 9	1 682
Rural	95.3	4.5	0.2	100.0	4.7	2,226
Province						
Bulawayo	98.2	18	0.0	100.0	18	179
Manicaland	95.6	4 1	0.3	100.0	4.4	460
Mashonaland Central	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	2.6	330
Mashonaland Fast	80.9	16.9	2.0	100.0	19.1	449
Mashonaland West	94.2	5.6	0.2	100.0	5.8	576
Matabeleland North	98.6	1 4	0.0	100.0	1.4	192
Matabeleland South	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.4	204
Midlands	95.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	4.2	476
Masvingo	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.8	347
Harare	74.6	24.3	1.1	100.0	25.4	694
Education						
No education	*	*	*	100.0	*	23
Primary	94.2	5.5	0.3	100.0	5.8	769
Secondary	90.6	8.9	0.5	100.0	9.4	2.740
More than secondary	86.4	12.0	1.6	100.0	13.6	376
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	96.1	3.7	0.2	100.0	3.9	629
Second	93.7	6.2	0.2	100.0	6.3	708
Middle	94.4	5.5	0.1	100.0	5.6	802
Fourth	83.6	15.4	1.0	100.0	16.4	915
Highest	89.3	9.7	0.9	100.0	10.7	853
Total 15-49	90.9	8.6	0.5	100.0	9.1	3,907
50-54	91.2	8.1	0.6	100.0	8.8	278
Total 15-54	90.9	8.5	0.5	100.0	9.1	4,185

## Table 20.3 Symptoms of depression

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 and of men age 15-54 by frequency of experiencing symptoms of depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to specific symptoms included in the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ)-9 scale, Zimbabwe 2023-24

					Don't		
					know/ No		Number of
Symptom of depression	Never	Rarely	Often	Always	answer	Total	respondents
	WO	MEN 15-49					
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	85.6	10.8	2.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	9,666
Feeling down, depressed or hopeless	86.1	9.5	2.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	9,666
Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much	79.5	14.2	4.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	9,666
Feeling tired or having little energy	82.4	13.3	3.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	9,666
Poor appetite or overeating	83.6	11.6	3.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	9,666
Feeling bad about vourself - or that you are a failure or							,
have let vourself or your family down	84.7	9.8	3.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	9.666
Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the	-		-	-			-,
newspaper or watching television	92.3	5.7	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	9,666
Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have							
noticed. Or, the opposite - being so fidgety or restless that							
you have been moving around a lot more than usual	94.1	4.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	9,666
Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting							,
yourself in some way	93.5	4.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	9,666
· · · ·	MEN	15-49					
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	90.0	7.2	2.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,907
Feeling down, depressed or hopeless	90.0	7.5	2.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	3,907
Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much	83.0	12.5	3.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	3,907
Feeling tired or having little energy	88.7	7.3	3.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,907
Poor appetite or overeating	87.7	8.2	3.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	3,907
Feeling bad about yourself - or that you are a failure or							·
have let yourself or your family down	91.0	5.2	3.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,907
Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the							·
newspaper or watching television	93.7	3.4	2.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,907
Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have							,
noticed. Or, the opposite - being so fidgety or restless that							
you have been moving around a lot more than usual	95.4	2.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,907
Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting							,
yourself in some way	97.1	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,907
· · · ·	MEN	50-54					
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	92.8	5.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	278
Feeling down, depressed or hopeless	90.2	7.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	278
Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much	79.4	16.0	3.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	278
Feeling tired or having little energy	86.4	9.3	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	278
Poor appetite or overeating	88.3	10.2	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	278
Feeling bad about yourself - or that you are a failure or							
have let yourself or your family down	90.2	7.3	1.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	278
Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the							
newspaper or watching television	95.0	3.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	278
Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have							
noticed. Or, the opposite - being so fidgety or restless that							
you have been moving around a lot more than usual	96.3	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	278
Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting	96.9	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	278
yourself in some way							

## Table 20.4.1 Severity of symptoms of depression: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by their PHQ-9 score, and percentage with symptoms of depression, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			PHQ score					
Background	0.4	5.0	10.14	15 10	20.27	Total	Percentage with symptoms of	Number of
characteristic	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-27	Total	depression	women
-								
Age	00 F					400.0	4.6	4 050
15-19	93.5	4.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.6	1,959
20-24	86.8	9.1	2.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	4.1	1,640
25-29	84.5	11.8	2.8	0.7	0.3	100.0	3.8	1,477
30-34	84.5	11.9	2.3	1.0	0.3	100.0	3.6	1,159
35-39	83.8	11.4	3.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	4.8	1,312
40-44	83.6	12.0	2.7	1.5	0.2	100.0	4.4	1,220
45-49	83.8	10.8	3.7	1.5	0.2	100.0	5.3	899
Residence								
Urban	86.6	9.9	2.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	3.6	4,391
Rural	86.3	9.8	2.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	3.9	5,275
Province								
Bulawayo	79.2	13.9	45	17	07	100.0	69	498
Manicaland	83.8	10.9	4.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	53	1 2 3 7
Mashonaland Central	91.2	77	0.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	1 1	777
Mashonaland East	89.9	7.7	2.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	2.9	1 085
Mashonaland West	82.1	12.8	3.7	1 1	0.1	100.0	5 1	1 320
Matabeleland North	89.1	9.1	13	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.8	447
Matabeleland South	89.1	8.2	1.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	2.7	457
Midlands	79.3	15.2	35	19	0.0	100.0	55	1 1 5 9
Masvingo	89.4	6.6	2.8	1 1	0.1	100.0	4.0	945
Harare	91.1	7.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	1.8	1,742
Education								
No education	Q1 Q	16.1	21	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	<b>Q1</b>
Drimany	83 2	10.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	1 960
Secondary	86.8	05	2.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	37	6 774
More than secondary	90.6	6.7	1.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	2.7	851
Woalth quintilo								
	02 E	11 5	2 0	1.0	0.2	100.0	5.0	1 650
Second	05.5 85 0	10 5	5.0 2 ⊑	1.0	0.2	100.0	5.U 2 7	1 639
Middle	0J.0 87 E	0.5 10.5	2.5 2.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	2.7	1 786
Fourth	86.4	9.Z Q Q	2.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	3.5	2 202
Highest	00.4 00.7	9.9 8 G	2.7	1.0	0.2	100.0	2.0	2,200
riigilest	00.2	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	5.2	2,373
Total	86.4	9.8	2.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	3.7	9,666
<sup>1</sup> Respondents with a score of	of 10 or high	er on PHQ-9						

## Table 20.4.2 Severity of symptoms of depression: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by their PHQ-9 score, and percentage with symptoms of depression, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			PHQ score					
Background	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-27	 Total	Percentage with symptoms of depression <sup>1</sup>	Number of
	• ·							
Δσο								
15-19	96.8	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	975
20-24	91.2	5.7	3 1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.1	671
25-29	88.2	6.9	4 1	0.6	0.3	100.0	5.0	558
30-34	91 5	6.9	11	0.3	0.3	100.0	1.6	438
35-39	90.1	77	1 1	0.5	0.2	100.0	2.1	430
40-44	90.3	7.7 ДД	4 1	0.8	0.5	100.0	5.4	462
45-49	89.9	9.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.1	367
Residence								
Urhan	86.9	8.2	11	0.6	03	100.0	19	1 682
Rural	95.6	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.7	2,226
Province								
Bulawayo	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	179
Manicaland	95.3	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	1.2	460
Mashonaland Central	97.8	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.6	330
Mashonaland Fast	85.4	11.6	2.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	3.0	449
Mashonaland West	95.3	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.8	576
Matabeleland North	98.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	192
Matabeleland South	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	204
Midlands	92.9	6.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	476
Masvingo	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	347
Harare	77.9	12.3	8.1	1.5	0.3	100.0	9.8	694
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	23
Primary	93.4	5.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.9	769
Secondary	91.8	5.5	2.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	2.6	2,740
More than secondary	89.2	5.5	3.8	0.9	0.5	100.0	5.2	376
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	94.9	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.9	629
Second	95.6	3.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.8	708
Middle	94.9	4.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.9	802
Fourth	86.5	8.0	4.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	5.5	915
Highest	89.3	7.1	3.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	3.5	853
Total 15-49	91.8	5.6	2.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	2.5	3,907
50-54	93.1	5.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.0	278
Total 15-54	91.9	5.6	1.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	2.4	4,185
<sup>1</sup> Respondents with a score of	of 10 or high	er on PHQ-9						

#### Table 20.5.1 Careseeking and treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have anxiety or depression, percentage who took medicine prescribed by a healthcare provider for depression or anxiety in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among women with any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, the percentage who have ever sought help, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

			In past 2 weeks		Among wom	on with any
			took medicine		symptoms of	of anxiety or
			prescribed by a		doprossion in	the 2 wooks
			healthcare		neocoding	the curvey
			provider for		preceding	the survey
	Ever told had	Ever told had	depression or	Number of	Ever sought	Number of
Background characteristic	anxiety	depression	anxiety	women	help	women
Age		•				
15-19	0.7	0.8	0.1	1,959	22.1	625
20-24	1.3	1.4	0.0	1,640	30.2	713
25-29	0.6	1.1	0.4	1,477	30.7	672
30-34	1.1	1.9	0.2	1.159	30.1	544
35-39	1.3	2.5	0.1	1.312	34.3	647
40-44	1.8	2.7	0.7	1,220	29.2	607
45-49	2.0	2.2	0.4	899	35.4	440
GAD						
0-5	0.8	1.1	0.2	8,358	23.8	2,940
6+	3.9	5.1	0.9	1,308	44.2	1,308
РНО						
0-9	1.0	1.5	0.2	9,305	27.9	3,887
10+	5.1	7.0	0.7	361	53.6	361
Residence						
Urban	1.5	2.3	0.3	4,391	28.2	1,860
Rural	1.0	1.1	0.2	5,275	31.5	2,389
Province						
Bulawavo	2.2	2.4	1.2	498	16.2	260
Manicaland	2.0	1.9	0.3	1.237	28.5	500
Mashonaland Central	1.0	1.1	0.0	777	34.8	271
Mashonaland Fast	0.8	15	0.4	1 085	32.0	434
Mashonaland West	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.320	36.9	649
Matabeleland North	0.8	13	0.2	447	16.4	204
Matabeleland South	0.0	1.0	0.1	457	19.0	214
Midlands	0.9	13	0.2	1 159	35.5	676
Makingo	0.9	1.5	0.2	9/5	29.1	/13
Harare	1.0	2.2	0.0	1.742	29.7	627
				_,		
Education				04		27
No education	0.0	0.0	0.0	81	(17.6)	37
Primary	1.0	1.2	0.2	1,960	29.9	963
Secondary	1.2	1.6	0.2	6,774	30.3	2,933
More than secondary	1.5	3.4	0.6	851	30.2	315
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.5	0.9	0.1	1,659	32.7	831
Second	1.2	1.2	0.2	1,638	32.6	753
Middle	1.3	1.4	0.3	1,786	32.9	766
Fourth	1.1	1.7	0.2	2,208	26.0	945
Highest	1.7	2.7	0.4	2,375	27.6	953
Total	1.2	1.7	0.3	9,666	30.1	4,248

## Table 20.5.2 Careseeking and treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have anxiety or depression, percentage who took medicine prescribed by a healthcare provider for depression or anxiety in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among men with any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, the percentage who have ever sought help, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2023-24

Background characteristic	Ever told had anxiety	Ever told had depression	In past 2 weeks took medicine prescribed by a healthcare provider for	Number of men	Among me symptoms c depression in preceding	n with any f anxiety or the 2 weeks the survey
			depression or anxiety		Ever sought help	Number of men
Age			,		•	
15-19	0.2	0.4	0.6	975	11.5	259
20-24	0.7	0.9	0.4	671	16.4	284
25-29	1.2	1.1	1.3	558	21.2	259
30-34	2.3	2.3	0.7	438	17.7	193
35-39	1.6	2.1	0.3	437	24.2	214
40-44	1.2	1.3	0.5	462	18.5	223
45-49	1.9	2.2	0.3	367	17.0	173
GAD						
0-5	0.8	0.9	0.5	3,805	14.1	1,365
6+	4.4	5.8	1.8	380	30.0	380
РНQ						
0-9	1.0	1.1	0.5	4,083	16.4	1,643
10+	7.1	8.7	3.7	102	36.5	102
Residence						
Urban	1.5	2.1	0.4	1,682	18.8	854
Rural	0.8	0.7	0.7	2,226	17.0	751
Province				470		
Bulawayo	0.6	0.0	0.3	1/9	13.5	121
Manicaland	1.3	1.6	1.7	460	26.4	106
Mashanaland Central	2.3	1.6	0.5	330	8.9	88
Mashanaland West	0.8	0.5	0.3	449	15.5	287
Matabololand North	0.2	0.7	1.1	102	10.0	227
Matabeleland South	0.5	0.7	0.5	204	40.1	55
Matabeleland South	1.5	0.5	0.2	204 476	12.6	176
Masvingo	0.5	0.5	0.0	3/7	12.0	1/0
Harare	1 9	3.2	0.5	694	21.1	415
Education	1.5	5.2	0.5	001		115
No education	*	*	*	23	*	9
Primary	0.8	0.5	1.0	769	17.9	303
Secondary	1.1	1.5	0.6	2,740	17.7	1,106
More than secondary	2.1	1.7	0.0	376	19.0	187
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.2	0.9	1.2	629	13.6	231
Second	0.9	0.9	0.7	708	15.4	241
Middle	0.4	0.3	0.3	802	19.7	280
Fourth	1.2	1.7	0.5	915	20.3	448
Highest	1.9	2.4	0.4	853	18.1	406
Total 15-49	1.1	1.3	0.6	3,907	17.9	1,605
50-54	1.2	2.1	0.6	278	13.3	140
Total 15-54	1.1	1.3	0.6	4,185	17.6	1,745

#### Table 20.6 Prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and depression adjusted for treatment

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with symptoms of anxiety or receiving treatment, and percentage with symptoms of depression or receiving treatment, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage with symptoms of anxiety or	Percentage with symptoms of depression		Percentage with symptoms of anxiety or	Percentage with symptoms of depression	
De alemana de la constantiatio	receiving	or receiving	Number of	receiving	or receiving	Number of
Background characteristic	treatment	treatment	women	treatment	treatment	men
Δσe						
15-19	65	18	1 959	3.2	1 2	975
20-24	13 5	4 1	1 640	9.5	3.4	671
25-29	13.1	4.0	1,477	13.8	5.6	558
30-34	14.0	3.8	1,159	11.1	2.3	438
35-39	18.5	4.9	1.312	12.4	2.5	437
40-44	17.5	5.1	1.220	12.3	5.8	462
45-49	17.9	5.8	899	11.1	1.4	367
Residence						
Urban	13.4	3.8	4,391	15.0	5.1	1,682
Rural	13.9	4.1	5,275	5.4	1.4	2,226
Province						
Bulawayo	16.4	8.1	498	2.1	0.3	179
Manicaland	15.6	5.6	1,237	6.0	2.8	460
Mashonaland Central	11.4	1.1	777	2.9	1.1	330
Mashonaland East	14.5	3.3	1,085	19.1	3.3	449
Mashonaland West	17.6	5.3	1,320	6.9	1.8	576
Matabeleland North	9.4	2.0	447	1.7	1.0	192
Matabeleland South	8.8	2.8	457	1.7	0.2	204
Midlands	18.5	5.7	1,159	4.2	1.2	476
Masvingo	10.9	4.2	945	0.8	0.0	347
Harare	9.8	1.8	1,742	25.4	9.8	694
Education						
No education	20.4	2.1	81	*	*	23
Primary	16.6	4.6	1,960	6.7	1.9	769
Secondary	13.1	3.9	6,774	9.7	3.1	2,740
More than secondary	10.8	3.2	851	13.6	5.2	376
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	16.1	5.0	1,659	5.0	2.1	629
Second	14.8	3.9	1,638	7.1	1.5	708
Middle	12.6	3.6	1,786	5.9	1.1	802
Fourth	14.2	3.9	2,208	16.6	5.9	915
Highest	11.5	3.6	2,375	10.7	3.7	853
Total 15-49	13.7	4.0	9,666	9.5	3.0	3,907
50-54	*	*	0	9.3	1.6	278
Total 15-54	*	*	0	9.5	2.9	4,185

<sup>1</sup> Respondents with a score of 6 or higher on GAD-7 or reported taking medicine prescribed by a doctor or other healthcare worker for depression or anxiety during the last 2 weeks

<sup>2</sup> Respondents with a score of 10 or higher on PHQ-9 or reported taking medicine prescribed by a doctor or other healthcare worker for depression or anxiety during the last 2 weeks

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## A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2023-24 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (2023-24 ZDHS) is the sixth in a series of Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in Zimbabwe. As with prior surveys, the main objective of the 2023-24 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 testing. All children age 6-59 months were eligible for anaemia 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 in each of surveyed households.

The 2023-24 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 SAMPLE FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2023-24 ZDHS is the frame of the 2022 Zimbabwe Population and housing Census, provided by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT). The census frame is a complete list of all census enumeration areas (EA) created for the 2022 population and housing 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 2022 census by the geographic domains of interest for the ZDHS, i.e., province and urbanrural areas. The proportion of population varies by province from 4.4 percent, in Bulawayo, to 16 percent in Harare. In Zimbabwe, 38.6 percent of the population live in urban areas and 61.4 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 40,602 EAs (excluding the institutional EAs), with 17166 located in urban areas and 23436 in rural areas. The average EA size is about 94 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

_	Ρορι	lation in frame	Percent of total		
Province	Urban	Rural	Total	population	Percent urban
Manicaland	404,950	1,603,639	2,008,589	13.4	20.2
Mashonaland Central	195,896	1,175,084	1,370,980	9.1	14.3
Mashonaland East	590,072	1,136,547	1,726,619	11.5	34.2
Mashonaland West	579,420	1,296,871	1,876,291	12.5	30.9
Matabeleland North	136,679	669,288	805,967	5.4	17.0
Matabeleland South	135,613	617,887	753,500	5.0	18.0
Midlands	491,361	1,303,167	1,794,528	11.9	27.4
Masvingo	204,818	1,422,326	1,627,144	10.8	12.6
Harare	2,410,441	na	2,410,441	16.0	100.0
Bulawayo	661,043	na	661,043	4.4	100.0
Zimbabwe	5,810,293	9,224,809	15,035,102	100.0	38.6

na = Not applicable

Source: The 2022 Zimbabwe Population and Housing Census, provided by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)

#### Table A.2 Household distribution of the 2012 census population by province and residence, Zimbabwe

	Hous	eholds in frame	Percent of		
Province	Urban	Rural	Total	total households	Percent urban
Manicaland	109,662	389,093	498,755	13.1	22.0
Mashonaland Central	52,354	284,181	336,535	8.8	15.6
Mashonaland East	156,266	295,808	452,074	11.9	34.6
Mashonaland West	154,519	312,380	466,899	12.3	33.1
Matabeleland North	39,977	156,115	196,092	5.2	20.4
Matabeleland South	41,595	151,137	192,732	5.1	21.6
Midlands	137,125	301,647	438,772	11.5	31.3
Masvingo	59,419	332,900	392,319	10.3	15.1
Harare	653,019	na	653,019	17.2	100.0
Bulawayo	178,509	na	178,509	4.7	100.0
Zimbabwe	1,582,445	1,907,531	3,805,706	100.0	35.9

na = Not applicable

Source: The 2022 Zimbabwe Population and Housing Census, 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

-	Nu	mber of EAs		Average EA size				
Province	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total		
Manicaland	1207	4168	5375	90.9	93.4	92.8		
Mashonaland Central	550	2989	3539	95.2	95.1	95.1		
Mashonaland East	1667	3180	4847	93.7	93.0	93.3		
Mashonaland West	1671	3253	4924	92.5	96.0	94.8		
Matabeleland North	413	1625	2038	96.8	96.1	96.2		
Matabeleland South	439	1539	1978	94.7	98.2	97.4		
Midlands	1444	3214	4658	95.0	93.9	94.2		
Masvingo	644	3468	4112	92.3	96.0	95.4		
Harare	7210	-	7210	90.6	na	90.6		
Bulawayo	1921	-	1921	92.9	na	92.9		
Zimbabwe	17166	23436	40602	93.5	96.2	93.7		

Source: The 2022 Zimbabwe Population and Housing Census, provided by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT).

## A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

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, 18 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 2022 Zimbabwe Population and Housing Census. 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 2023-24 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 4,676 households in urban areas and 6,524 households in rural areas. A spreadsheet detailing the selected household numbers for each cluster was prepared. The survey interviewers then interviewed only the preselected households. In an effort to prevent bias, no replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementation stages.

	Alloca	tion of cluste	rs	Allocation of households			
Province	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Manicaland	34	-	34	952	-	952	
Mashonaland Central	12	32	44	336	896	1232	
Mashonaland East	9	32	41	252	896	1148	
Mashonaland West	14	28	42	392	784	1176	
Matabeleland North	14	29	43	392	812	1204	
Matabeleland South	9	27	36	252	756	1008	
Midlands	9	26	35	252	728	980	
Masvingo	13	27	40	364	756	1120	
Harare	9	32	41	252	896	1148	
Bulawayo	44	-	44	1232	-	1232	
Zimbabwe	167	233	400	4676	6524	11200	

Table A.4 Sample allocation of clusters and households by province and residence, Zimbabwe 2015

## A.4 SAMPLE PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample across districts and the differential response rates, sampling weights must be used in all analyses of the [2023-24 ZDHS] data to ensure that the survey results are representative at both the national and domain levels. Since the [2023-24 ZDHS] sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights are based on sampling probabilities calculated separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster . The following notations were used:

 $P_{1hi}$ : first-stage sampling probability of the *i*<sup>th</sup> cluster in stratum *h* 

 $P_{2hi}$ : second-stage sampling probability within the *i*<sup>th</sup> cluster (households) Let  $a_h$  be the number of clusters selected in stratum h,  $M_{hi}$  the number of households according to the sampling frame in the *i*<sup>th</sup> cluster, and  $\sum M_{hi}$  the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the *i*<sup>th</sup> cluster in stratum h in the [2023-24 ZDHS] sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let  $b_{hi}$  be the proportion of households in the selected segment relative to the total number of households in cluster *i* in stratum *h* if the cluster is segmented; otherwise,  $b_{hi} = 1$ . Then the probability of selecting cluster *i* in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times b_{hi}$$

Let  $L_{hi}$  be the number of households in the household listing operation in cluster *i* in stratum *h*, and let  $g_{hi}$  be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h in the [2023-24 ZDHS] is therefore the product of the two-stage selection probabilities:

$$P_{_{hi}} = P_{_{1hi}} \times P_{_{2hi}}$$

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 containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to help calculate the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and individual nonresponse to obtain the sampling weights for households and for women. Nonresponse was adjusted at the sampling stratum level. For household sampling weights, household design weights were multiplied by the inverse of household response rates according to stratum. For women's individual sampling weights, household sampling weights were multiplied by the inverse of women's individual response rates according to stratum. After adjustment for nonresponse, the sampling weights were normalized (by multiplying the sampling weight by the estimated total sampling fraction obtained from the survey for the household weight and the woman's weight) to obtain the final standard weights that appear in the data files. The normalization process was done so that the total number of unweighted cases was equal to the total number of weighted cases using normalized weights at the national level, for the total number of households and for women. The normalized weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, ratios, and rates but are not valid for estimations based on pooled data or for estimating population totals. [The sampling weights for HIV testing are calculated in a similar way, but the normalization of the HIV weights is different. The individual HIV testing weights are normalized at the national level for women and men together so that HIV prevalence estimates calculated for women and men together are valid.]

# ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and in 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 2023-24 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (2023-24 ZDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling 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 2023-24 ZDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the selected sample. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the exact degree of variability is unknown, 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, and so on), 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% 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 2023-24 sample was the result of a multistage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed in SAS programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances for estimated means, proportions, and 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:

$$SE^{2}(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^{2}} \sum_{h=1}^{H} \left[ \frac{m_{h}}{m_{h}-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_{h}} z_{hi}^{2} - \frac{z_{h}^{2}}{m_{h}} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}$$
 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  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum;  $y_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum;  $x_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  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 formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2023-24 ZDHS, there were 400 non-empty clusters. Hence, 400 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^{2}(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)}\sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_{i} - r)^{2}$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r

ris the estimate computed from the full sample of 399 clusters, $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 398 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 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 2023-24 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 ten provinces]. Tables B.2 through B.13 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R $\pm$ 2SE) for each variable. The DEFT is undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (for example, as calculated for *literacy among women*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is [4.05], and its standard error is [0.045]. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is,  $[4.05\pm2*0.045]$ . There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* average number of children ever born to women age 40–49 is between [3.959] and [4.135].

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is [1.12]. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.12 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 Sampling errors: Total Sample, 2023-24 Zimbab	we DHS								
			Number of	cases			Confider	nce limits	
Variable	Value (R)	standard error (SE)	Unwei ghted (N)	Weig hted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE	
Woman									
Lirban residence	0 454	0.005	9 666	9 666	1 155	0.012	0 444	0 465	
No education	0.008	0.000	9,666	9,666	1.135	0.118	0.006	0.010	
Secondary education or higher	0.789	0.004	9,666	9,666	1.116	0.006	0.780	0.797	
Literacy	0.935	0.003	9,666	9,666	1.151	0.003	0.930	0.940	
Use of internet in last 12 months	0.476	0.005	9,666	9,666	1.148	0.011	0.465	0.487	
Current tobacco use	0.015	0.001	9,666	9,666	1.205	0.090	0.013	0.018	
First birth before age 18	0.010	0.005	9,000	9,000	1.140	0.009	0.000	0.027	
Age at first marriage	18,993	0.003	7,264	7,409	1.100	0.023	18,901	19.085	
Married before age 15	0.050	0.003	7.685	7.707	1.159	0.053	0.045	0.055	
Married before age 18	0.332	0.006	7,685	7,707	1.156	0.017	0.321	0.343	
Had sexual intercourse before are 18	0.431	0.006	7,685	7,707	1.146	0.014	0.419	0.443	
Currently pregnant	0.063	0.003	9,666	9,666	1.181	0.043	0.058	0.068	
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40 to 49	4.047	0.045	2,133	2,119	1.122	0.011	3.959	4.135	
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15 to 49	2.273	0.022	9,666	9,666	1.143	0.010	2.230	2.315	
Mean number of living children	2.101	0.020	9,666	9,666	1.138	0.009	2.062	2.139	
Weah age at first menstrual period	14.469	0.019	9,575	9,569	1.152	0.001	14.433	14.506	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.328	0.007	5,822	5 957	1.140	0.020	0.310	0.341	
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.701	0.006	5.822	5.957	1.138	0.009	0.688	0.713	
Currently using any modern method	0.687	0.006	5,822	5,957	1.138	0.009	0.674	0.700	
Currently using any traditional method	0.014	0.002	5,822	5,957	1.149	0.119	0.010	0.017	
Currently using pill	0.397	0.007	5,822	5,957	1.145	0.017	0.384	0.411	
Currently using injectables	0.116	0.004	5,822	5,957	1.097	0.038	0.107	0.124	
Currently using implants	0.115	0.004	5,822	5,957	1.110	0.038	0.107	0.124	
Currently using male condoms	0.022	0.002	5,822	5,957	1.084	0.091	0.018	0.026	
Unmet need for spacing	0.047	0.003	5,822	5,957	1.142	0.063	0.041	0.053	
Unmet need for limiting	0.038	0.003	5,822	5,957	1.114	0.070	0.033	0.043	
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.085	0.004	5,822	5 957	1.130	0.040	0.078	0.093	
Current use of modern methods	0.687	0.006	5.822	5,957	1.138	0.009	0.674	0.700	
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.856	0.005	5.822	5.957	1.186	0.006	0.846	0.866	
Total demand on family planning all women	0.608	0.005	9,666	9,666	1.149	0.009	0.597	0.618	
Current use of modern method all women	0.531	0.005	9,666	9,666	1.149	0.010	0.520	0.542	
Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for all women	0.414	0.005	9,666	9,666	1.146	0.013	0.403	0.425	
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.180	0.004	9,666	9,666	1.131	0.023	0.172	0.188	
Had HIV test and received results of the last	0.833	0.004	9,666	9,666	1.158	0.005	0.825	0.841	
Stigma and discrimination experience by people living with	0.386	0.017	913	836	1.174	0.045	0.352	0.420	
Mobile phone ownership	0.794	0.004	9.666	9.666	1.138	0.006	0.785	0.802	
Have had and use bank account or mobile phone for	0.478	0.005	9,666	9,666	1.151	0.011	0.467	0.488	
financial transactions									
Employed in last 12 months	0.553	0.007	5,822	5,957	1.136	0.013	0.539	0.566	
Employed in the last 12 months but not paid	0.146	0.006	3,201	3,293	1.071	0.044	0.133	0.158	
Participate in decision making	0.750	0.006	5,822	5,957	1.152	0.008	0.738	0.762	
wake own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive	0.609	0.007	5,822	5,957	1.148	0.011	0.596	0.622	
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is	0.233	0.005	9.666	9.666	1.141	0.020	0.224	0.242	
justified in wife beating			-,	- ,					
Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.216	0.004	9,666	9,666	1.139	0.021	0.208	0.225	
Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator	0.071	0.003	9,666	9,666	1.134	0.039	0.065	0.076	
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.013	0.001	9,666	9,666	1.116	0.092	0.011	0.016	
Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner	0.054	0.002	9,666	9,666	1.118	0.045	0.049	0.059	
ever Experienced emotional physical sexual violence by any	0.005	0.001	9,666	9,666	1.243	0.160	0.003	0.007	
nusband or intimate partner ever in the lats 12 months	0.000	0.004	0 600	0.620	1 101	0 115	0.007	0.011	
Ever experienced symptoms of listuia Symptoms of depression	0.009	0.001	9,032 0 666	9,03U 0 666	1.184 1.170	0.115	0.007	0.011	
Symptoms of anxiety	0.012	0.001	9,666	9,666	1,128	0.099	0.010	0.013	
Motivated & able to access PrEP or using PrEP	0.652	0.014	7,046	7,124	1.102	0.021	0.625	0.678	
<b>C</b>			-						

		Men						
			Number of	Number of cases				
Variable	Value (R)	standard error (SE)	Unwei ghted (N)	Weig hted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE
urban residence	0.430	0.009	3,906	3,907	1.190	0.020	0.413	0.447
secondary education	0.798	0.007	3,906	3,907	1.091	0.008	0.784	0.811
literate	0.927	0.004	3,906	3,907	1.101	0.005	0.918	0.935
use of internet	0.519	0.009	3,906	3,907	1.162	0.017	0.502	0.536
use of tobaco	0.192	0.007	3,906	3,907	1.139	0.035	0.179	0.205
never married	0.449	0.009	3,906	3,907	1.161	0.019	0.432	0.466
currently married	0.482	0.009	3,906	3,907	1.166	0.018	0.465	0.499
sex before 18	0.255	0.009	2,922	2,932	1.153	0.034	0.238	0.272
Want no more children	0.316	0.012	1,852	1,882	1.161	0.037	0.293	0.339
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.200	0.007	3,906	3,907	1.137	0.034	0.186	0.213
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.413	0.012	1,852	1,882	1.164	0.030	0.389	0.437
condom use at last risky sex for men 15-49	0.312	0.008	3,906	3,907	1.136	0.025	0.297	0.328
Condom use at last sex	0.828	0.011	1,304	1,221	1.118	0.013	0.807	0.850
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.714	0.008	3,906	3,907	1.150	0.011	0.699	0.729
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.254	0.035	191	181	1.218	0.137	0.186	0.323
Male circumcision	0.285	0.008	3,906	3,907	1.130	0.027	0.270	0.300
Mobile phone ownership	0.797	0.007	3,906	3,907	1.121	0.009	0.783	0.810
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.488	0.009	3,906	3,907	1.166	0.018	0.471	0.505
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.172	0.006	3,906	3,907	1.139	0.037	0.159	0.185
Symptoms of depression	0.084	0.017	2,594	2,604	1.435	0.203	0.051	0.118
Symptoms of anxiety	0.534	0.022	2,564	2,572	0.899	0.041	0.492	0.577
			Number of	cases			Confi lin	idence nits
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Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEET)	Relative error (SE/R)	R- 2SE	R+2SE
		WOMEN				(01/1()		
Urban Residence	1.000	na	4,479	4,391	na	na	na	na
No education	0.004	0.001	4,479	4,391	1.286	0.263	0.002	0.006
Secondary education or higher	0.914	0.005	4,479	4,391	1.190	0.005	0.905	0.923
Literacy	0.973	0.003	4,479	4,391	1.265	0.003	0.967	0.978
Use of internet in last 12 months	0.670	0.008	4,479	4,391	1.210	0.012	0.655	0.685
Current tobacco use	0.020	0.002	4,479	4,391	1.311	0.120	0.015	0.024
Currently married or in union	0.560	0.008	4,479	4,391	1.201	0.015	0.544	0.576
First birth before age 18	0.145	0.006	3,587	3,529	1.198	0.044	0.132	0.157
Age at first marriage	19.92	0.076	3,118	3,135	1.146	0.004	19.78	20.077
Married before age 15	0.026	0.003	3.587	3,529	1.284	0.116	0.020	0.032
Married before age 18	0.223	0.008	3.587	3,529	1.233	0.035	0.208	0.238
Had sexual intercourse before are 18	0.308	0.008	3,587	3,529	1.200	0.027	0.291	0.325
Currently pregnant	0.053	0.004	4,479	4,391	1.258	0.071	0.045	0.060
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40 to 49	3.298	0.054	896	858	1.206	0.017	3.191	3.404
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15 to 49	1.797	0.027	4,479	4,391	1.213	0.015	1.745	1.850
Mean number of living children	1.681	0.025	4,479	4,391	1.212	0.015	1.632	1.730
Mean age at first menstrual period	14.22	0.027	4,444	4,350	1.189	0.002	14.17	14.280
Want to delay next hirth at least 2 years	6 0 301	0.010	2 4 3 0	2 459	1 223	0.034	2 0.281	0 321
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.301	0.010	2,430	2,459	1 101	0.034	0.201	0.021
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.431	0.011	2,430	2,459	1 1 9 2	0.024	0.430	0.473
Currently using any modern method	0 708	0.010	2,100	2,100	1 1 9 2	0.014	0.688	0.728
Currently using any traditional method	0.009	0.002	2,430	2,459	1.179	0.226	0.005	0.014
Currently using pill	0.436	0.011	2,430	2,459	1.204	0.025	0.415	0.458
Currently using injectables	0.065	0.005	2,430	2,459	1.125	0.082	0.054	0.075
Currently using implants	0.137	0.008	2,430	2,459	1.173	0.055	0.122	0.152
Currently using male condoms	0.019	0.003	2,430	2,459	1.080	0.150	0.014	0.025
Unmet need for spacing	0.042	0.004	2,430	2,459	1.221	0.107	0.033	0.051
Unmet need for limiting	0.030	0.004	2,430	2,459	1.123	0.123	0.023	0.037
Unmet need total	0.072	0.006	2,430	2,459	1.181	0.079	0.060	0.083
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.789	0.009	2,430	2,459	1.193	0.011	0.771	0.807
Current use of modern methods	0.708	0.010	2,430	2,459	1.192	0.014	0.688	0.728
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.901	0.007	2,430	2,459	1.306	0.008	0.888	0.915
Total demand on family planning all women	0.574	0.008	4,479	4,391	1.206	0.014	0.558	0.590
Current use of modern method all women	0.514	0.008	4,479	4,391	1.208	0.016	0.498	0.530
Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for all women	0.355	0.008	4,479	4,391	1.204	0.022	0.339	0.370
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.142	0.006	4,479	4,391	1.207	0.040	0.131	0.154
Had HIV test and received results of the last	0.829	0.006	4,479	4,391	1.213	0.007	0.816	0.841
Stigma and discrimination experience by people living with	0.420	0.030	340	293	1.272	0.072	0.361	0.480
Mobile phone ownership	0.891	0.005	4,479	4,391	1.231	0.006	0.881	0.901
Have had and use bank account or mobile phone for	0.611	0.008	4,479	4,391	1.194	0.013	0.596	0.627
financial transactions	0.602	0.011	2 420	2 450	1 202	0.019	0 5 9 1	0.624
Employed in last 12 months but not not	0.602	0.011	2,430	2,459	1.203	0.018	0.041	0.624
Participate in decision making	0.055	0.008	1,474	1,401 2.450	0.909	0.110	0.041	0.004
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contracentive	0.797	0.009	2,430	2,459	1.203	0.012	0.779	0.015
use, and reproductive care	0.000	0.011	2,400	2,400	1.200	0.010	0.004	0.070
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is institution in wife beating	0.129	0.006	4,479	4,391	1.219	0.043	0.118	0.140
Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.168	0.006	4,479	4,391	1.192	0.036	0.156	0.180
Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator	0.053	0.004	4,479	4,391	1.170	0.068	0.046	0.060
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.013	0.002	4,479	4,391	1.165	0.139	0.010	0.017
Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.043	0.003	4,479	4,391	1.127	0.075	0.036	0.049
Experienced emotional physical sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever in the lats 12 months	0.004	0.001	4,479	4,391	1.169	0.245	0.002	0.006
Ever experienced symptoms of fistula	0.010	0.002	4,467	4,378	1.293	0.168	0.007	0.014
Symptoms of depression	0.023	0.002	4,479	4,391	1.209	0.106	0.019	0.028
Symptoms of anxiety	0.015	0.002	4,479	4,391	1.125	0.130	0.011	0.018
Motivated & able to access PrEP or using PrEP	0.611	0.020	3,317	3,300	1.143	0.033	0.571	0.651

		MEN						
urban residence	1.000	na	1,641	1,682	na	na	na	na
secondary education	0.924	0.007	1,641	1,682	1.263	0.008	0.910	0.939
literate	0.979	0.004	1,641	1,682	1.351	0.004	0.971	0.987
use of internet	0.768	0.012	1,641	1,682	1.241	0.015	0.745	0.790
use of tobaco	0.164	0.010	1,641	1,682	1.244	0.062	0.144	0.184
never married	0.453	0.014	1,641	1,682	1.232	0.030	0.426	0.479
currently married	0.485	0.014	1,641	1,682	1.237	0.028	0.459	0.512
sex before 18	0.233	0.013	1,310	1,347	1.224	0.055	0.208	0.258
Want no more children	0.339	0.019	790	816	1.230	0.055	0.302	0.375
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.144	0.010	1,641	1,682	1.341	0.070	0.124	0.163
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.351	0.019	790	816	1.244	0.054	0.314	0.388
condom use at last risky sex for men 15-49	0.322	0.013	1,641	1,682	1.200	0.039	0.297	0.347
Condom use at last sex	0.839	0.017	572	542	1.231	0.020	0.806	0.873
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.755	0.012	1,641	1,682	1.223	0.016	0.732	0.778
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.343	0.064	73	72	1.292	0.185	0.217	0.468
Male circumcision	0.287	0.012	1,641	1,682	1.189	0.042	0.263	0.311
Mobile phone ownership	0.894	0.008	1,641	1,682	1.221	0.009	0.878	0.911
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.693	0.013	1,641	1,682	1.223	0.018	0.669	0.718
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.110	0.009	1,641	1,682	1.295	0.080	0.093	0.127
Symptoms of depression	0.151	0.036	1,170	1,196	1.464	0.237	0.081	0.222
Symptoms of anxiety	0.635	0.039	1,150	1,172	0.878	0.061	0.559	0.711

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Rural sample 2023-24 Zimbabwe DHS									
			<u>Numbe</u> r o	of cases			Confidence limits		
Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE	
		WOMEN							
Urban residence	0.000	na	5,187	5,275	na	na	na	na	
No education	0.012	0.002	5,187	5,275	1.080	0.131	0.009	0.015	
Secondary education or higher	0.685	0.007	5,187	5,275	1.085	0.010	0.671	0.698	
Literacy	0.904	0.004	5,187	5,275	1.109	0.005	0.895	0.912	
Use of internet in last 12 months	0.315	0.007	5,187	5,275	1.076	0.021	0.301	0.328	
Current tobacco use	0.012	0.002	5,187	5,275	1.073	0.133	0.009	0.015	
Currently married or in union	0.663	0.007	5,187	5,275	1.090	0.010	0.650	0.677	
First birth before age 18	0.295	0.007	4,098	4,177	1.100	0.025	0.280	0.309	
Age at first marriage	18.307	0.057	4,146	4,275	1.064	0.003	18.195	18.419	
Married before age 15	0.071	0.004	4,098	4,177	1.109	0.060	0.062	0.079	
Married before age 18	0.424	0.008	4,098	4,177	1.106	0.019	0.408	0.440	
Had sexual intercourse before are 18	0.535	0.008	4,098	4,177	1.100	0.015	0.519	0.551	
Currently pregnant	0.072	0.004	5,187	5,275	1.129	0.053	0.064	0.079	
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40 to 49	4.557	0.061	1,237	1,261	1.088	0.013	4.437	4.677	
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15 to 49	2.669	0.032	5,187	5,275	1.102	0.012	2.607	2.731	
Mean number of living children	2.450	0.028	5,187	5,275	1.092	0.012	2.395	2.505	
Weah age at first menstrual period	14.672	0.025	5,131	5,219	1.125	0.002	14.623	14.721	
Want to delay flext birth at least 2 years	0.340	0.009	3,392	3,490	1.090	0.025	0.331	0.304	
Currently using any contracentive method	0.454	0.009	3,392	3,498	1.095	0.020	0.437	0.472	
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.009	0.008	3,392	3,498	1.102	0.012	0.675	0.705	
Currently using any modern method	0.072	0.008	3,392	3,490	1.102	0.013	0.030	0.009	
	0.017	0.002	3,392	3,498	1.132	0.140	0.012	0.021	
Currently using pin	0.070	0.005	3 392	3 498	1.100	0.024	0.000	0.367	
	0.101	0.000	3,392	3,498	1.001	0.042	0.133	0.104	
Currently using male condoms	0.024	0.003	3 392	3 498	1.000	0.000	0.003	0.029	
Unmet need for spacing	0.051	0.004	3 392	3 498	1.000	0.077	0.043	0.020	
Unmet need for limiting	0.044	0.004	3.392	3.498	1.105	0.085	0.036	0.051	
Unmet need total	0.095	0.005	3.392	3.498	1.099	0.056	0.084	0.105	
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.784	0.007	3.392	3.498	1.106	0.009	0.769	0.798	
Current use of modern methods	0.672	0.008	3,392	3,498	1.102	0.013	0.656	0.689	
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.824	0.007	3,392	3,498	1.133	0.008	0.811	0.838	
Total demand on family planning all women	0.636	0.007	5,187	5,275	1.103	0.011	0.622	0.650	
Current use of modern method all women	0.545	0.007	5,187	5,275	1.101	0.013	0.531	0.559	
Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for all women	0.463	0.007	5,187	5,275	1.100	0.016	0.449	0.478	
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.212	0.006	5,187	5,275	1.082	0.028	0.200	0.223	
Had HIV test and received results of the last	0.836	0.005	5,187	5,275	1.112	0.006	0.825	0.847	
Stigma and discrimination experience by people living with HIV in community settings	0.367	0.021	573	542	1.109	0.058	0.326	0.409	
Mobile phone ownership	0.712	0.007	5,187	5,275	1.096	0.009	0.699	0.725	
Have had and use bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.367	0.007	5,187	5,275	1.108	0.019	0.353	0.380	
Employed in last 12 months	0.518	0.009	3,392	3,498	1.094	0.017	0.500	0.536	
Employed in the last 12 months but not paid	0.222	0.010	1,727	1,812	1.066	0.047	0.201	0.242	
Participate in decision making	0.717	0.008	3,392	3,498	1.094	0.011	0.701	0.733	
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.577	0.009	3,392	3,498	1.100	0.015	0.559	0.594	
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.319	0.007	5,187	5,275	1.100	0.021	0.306	0.333	
Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.257	0.006	5,187	5,275	1.100	0.025	0.244	0.269	
Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator	0.086	0.004	5,187	5,275	1.107	0.048	0.078	0.094	
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.014	0.002	5,187	5,275	1.077	0.123	0.010	0.017	
Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.064	0.004	5,187	5,275	1.106	0.056	0.057	0.071	
Experienced emotional physical sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever in the lats 12 months	0.006	0.001	5,187	5,275	1.283	0.209	0.003	0.008	
Ever experienced symptoms of listula	0.008	0.001	5,165	5,252 5 975	1.082	0.157	0.006	0.011	
Symptoms of anxiety	0.011	0.001	5,107	0,∠10 5.075	1 1 / 1	0.150	0.000	0.014	
Motivated & able to access PrEP or using PrEP	0.010	0.001	3,107	0,∠10 3,821	1.141	0.101	0.007	0.012	
MOUNTAION & ADIO 10 ADDODD I TEL ULUDINU FIEF	0.007	0.010	0,120	0.024	1.005	0.020	0.002	0.122	

		MEN						
urban residence	0.000	na	2,265	2,226	na	na	na	na
secondary education	0.702	0.010	2,265	2,226	1.069	0.014	0.682	0.721
literate	0.887	0.007	2,265	2,226	1.078	0.008	0.874	0.901
use of internet	0.331	0.010	2,265	2,226	1.108	0.031	0.311	0.351
use of tobacco	0.213	0.009	2,265	2,226	1.077	0.042	0.196	0.231
never married	0.446	0.011	2,265	2,226	1.104	0.025	0.425	0.468
currently married	0.479	0.011	2,265	2,226	1.109	0.023	0.457	0.501
sex before 18	0.274	0.012	1,612	1,585	1.097	0.042	0.251	0.297
Want no more children	0.299	0.015	1,062	1,066	1.100	0.049	0.270	0.327
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.242	0.009	2,265	2,226	1.052	0.038	0.224	0.260
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.460	0.016	1,062	1,066	1.105	0.035	0.429	0.492
condom use at last risky sex for men 15-49	0.305	0.010	2,265	2,226	1.082	0.033	0.285	0.325
Condom use at last sex	0.819	0.014	732	679	1.035	0.018	0.791	0.848
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.683	0.010	2,265	2,226	1.101	0.015	0.663	0.703
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.195	0.038	118	109	1.072	0.194	0.121	0.270
Male circumcision	0.283	0.010	2,265	2,226	1.081	0.035	0.264	0.303
Mobile phone ownership	0.723	0.010	2,265	2,226	1.093	0.014	0.704	0.742
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.332	0.010	2,265	2,226	1.105	0.031	0.312	0.353
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.219	0.009	2,265	2,226	1.083	0.041	0.201	0.237
Symptoms of depression	0.028	0.008	1,424	1,408	0.900	0.279	0.013	0.043
Symptoms of anxiety	0.450	0.023	1,414	1,400	0.932	0.051	0.405	0.495

Table B.4 Sampling errors : Manicaland , 2023-24 Zimbabwe DHS										
			Number of	cases			Confiden	Confidence limits		
Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE		
Urban residence	0.243	0.013	1,015	1,237	0.868	0.052	0.218	0.268		
No education	0.011	0.003	1,015	1,237	1.098	0.319	0.004	0.017		
Secondary education or higher	0.717	0.015	1,015	1,237	1.095	0.021	0.688	0.746		
Literacy	0.916	0.009	1,015	1,237	1.111	0.010	0.898	0.934		
Use of internet in last 12 months	0.231	0.013	1,015	1,237	0.964	0.056	0.206	0.257		
Current tobacco use	0.020	0.004	1,015	1,237	0.996	0.217	0.012	0.029		
Currently married or in union	0.646	0.015	1,015	1,237	1.036	0.024	0.616	0.676		
First birth before age 18	0.244	0.016	801	982	1.080	0.065	0.213	0.275		
Age at first marriage	18.449	0.128	792	979	1.002	0.007	18.198	18.699		
Married before age 15	0.069	0.009	801	982	1.100	0.136	0.050	0.087		
Married before age 18	0.396	0.018	801	982	1.064	0.045	0.361	0.431		
Had sexual intercourse before are 18	0.492	0.018	801	982	1.049	0.037	0.457	0.528		
Currently pregnant	0.073	0.009	1,015	1,237	1.091	0.117	0.056	0.089		
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40 to 49	4.454	0.141	243	298	1.028	0.032	4.178	4.730		
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15 to 49	2.665	0.074	1,015	1,237	1.073	0.028	2.520	2.810		
Mean number of living children	2.431	0.065	1,015	1,237	1.066	0.027	2.304	2.559		
Weat age at first menstrual period	14.419	0.053	1,001	1,220	1.040	0.004	14.310	14.522		
Want to delay flext birth at least 2 years	0.302	0.019	643	790	1.052	0.054	0.324	0.400		
Currently using any contracentive method	0.431	0.020	643	790	1.045	0.040	0.392	0.470		
Currently using any modern method	0.670	0.019	643	790	1.050	0.020	0.033	0.700		
Currently using any modern method	0.030	0.020	643	790	1.033	0.031	0.090	0.074		
	0.004	0.007	643	798	1.000	0.210	0.020	0.049		
Currently using pill	0.126	0.013	643	798	1.000	0.000	0.010	0.509		
Currently using implants	0.094	0.014	643	798	0.986	0.100	0.033	0.135		
Currently using male condoms	0.025	0.006	643	798	1.049	0.252	0.013	0.038		
Unmet need for spacing	0.057	0.009	643	798	1.049	0.165	0.038	0.075		
Unmet need for limiting	0.050	0.009	643	798	1.147	0.183	0.032	0.069		
Unmet need total	0.107	0.013	643	798	1.092	0.119	0.082	0.132		
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.778	0.017	643	798	1.049	0.022	0.745	0.811		
Current use of modern methods	0.636	0.020	643	798	1.055	0.031	0.598	0.674		
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.779	0.017	643	798	1.074	0.022	0.746	0.812		
Total demand on family planning all women	0.598	0.016	1,015	1,237	1.045	0.026	0.567	0.629		
Current use of modern method all women	0.491	0.016	1,015	1,237	1.049	0.033	0.460	0.523		
Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for all women	0.444	0.016	1,015	1,237	1.056	0.036	0.412	0.475		
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.201	0.013	1,015	1,237	1.068	0.065	0.175	0.226		
Had HIV test and received results of the last	0.768	0.014	1,015	1,237	1.062	0.018	0.741	0.795		
Stigma and discrimination experience by people living with HIV in community settings	0.490	0.063	65	78	1.031	0.130	0.365	0.614		
Mobile phone ownership	0.762	0.014	1,015	1,237	1.089	0.018	0.735	0.789		
Have had and use bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions Employed in last 12 months	0.426	0.016	1,015	1,237	1.038	0.037	0.395	0.457		
Employed in the last 12 months but not paid	0.022	0.020	043 229	/ 90 /17	1.040	0.039	0.40Z	0.001		
Participate in decision making	0.130	0.022	538 643	708	1.074	0.120	0.130	0.223		
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.513	0.020	643	798	1.047	0.020	0.474	0.553		
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.308	0.015	1,015	1,237	1.066	0.049	0.279	0.337		
Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.231	0.014	1,015	1,237	1.074	0.059	0.204	0.258		
Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator	0.092	0.009	1,015	1,237	1.054	0.101	0.074	0.111		
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.012	0.003	1,015	1,237	0.948	0.276	0.006	0.019		
Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.049	0.007	1,015	1,237	1.094	0.145	0.035	0.063		
Experienced emotional physical sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever in the lats 12 months	0.007	0.003	1,015	1,237	1.058	0.383	0.002	0.012		
Ever experienced symptoms of fistula	0.003	0.002	1,009	1,230	1.155	0.597	-0.001	0.007		
Symptoms of depression	0.019	0.004	1,015	1,237	1.014	0.227	0.011	0.027		
Symptoms of anxiety Motivated & able to access PrEP or using PrEP	0.020	0.004	1,015	1,231	1.041	0.224	0.011	0.029		
WOUVALED & ADIE 10 AUCESS FILF UI USIILY FIEF	0.520	0.044	099	000	0.900	0.004	0.440	0.012		

		Men						
urban residence	0.235	0.020	381	460	0.852	0.085	0.196	0.274
secondary education	0.810	0.021	381	460	1.080	0.026	0.769	0.851
literate	0.946	0.012	381	460	1.067	0.013	0.922	0.969
use of internet	0.315	0.024	381	460	1.012	0.076	0.268	0.362
use of tobaco	0.176	0.020	381	460	1.053	0.114	0.137	0.216
never married	0.480	0.026	381	460	1.048	0.055	0.429	0.532
currently married	0.453	0.026	381	460	1.050	0.058	0.401	0.504
sex before 18	0.206	0.026	267	320	1.101	0.126	0.155	0.257
Want no more children	0.346	0.037	171	208	1.049	0.108	0.272	0.419
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.211	0.022	381	460	1.074	0.103	0.169	0.254
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.413	0.039	171	208	1.048	0.094	0.337	0.489
condom use at last risky sex for men 15-49	0.205	0.021	381	460	1.029	0.103	0.163	0.246
Condom use at last sex	0.861	0.040	80	94	1.045	0.046	0.783	0.939
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.636	0.025	381	460	1.050	0.040	0.586	0.686
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.382	0.157	10	12	0.943	0.412	0.071	0.692
Male circumcision	0.237	0.022	381	460	1.055	0.095	0.193	0.281
Mobile phone ownership	0.749	0.023	381	460	1.054	0.031	0.704	0.793
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.293	0.023	381	460	1.004	0.080	0.247	0.339
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.198	0.021	381	460	1.076	0.107	0.156	0.240
Symptoms of depression	0.011	0.006	233	280	0.856	0.588	-0.002	0.023
Symptoms of anxiety	0.109	0.021	232	279	1.026	0.191	0.068	0.150

#### Table B.5 Sampling errors: Mashonaland Central sample, 2023-24 Zimbabwe DHS Design Relative Unweighted Weighted Standard Variable Value (R) R-2SE R+2SE effect error error (SE) (WN) (N) (DEFT) (SE/R) WOMEN 0.011 0.059 Urban residence 0 1 9 2 982 777 0 799 0 170 0 214 982 0.213 0.015 No education 0.026 0.005 777 1 180 0.036 Secondary education or higher 0 621 0.016 982 777 1 071 0.026 0 589 0.652 0.860 0.012 982 777 1.124 0.014 0.837 0.883 Literacy Use of internet in last 12 months 982 0.056 0.212 0.264 0.238 0.013 777 0.960 Current tobacco use 0.006 0.002 982 777 0.946 0.391 0.001 0.011 0.014 982 1.019 0.020 0.694 0.751 Currently married or in union 0.723 777 First birth before age 18 0.342 0.017 804 635 1.069 0.051 0.308 0.376 Age at first marriage 17.785 0.112 828 661 1 0 2 1 0.006 17.567 18.004 Married before age 15 0.091 0.011 804 635 1.088 0.117 0.070 0.111 Married before age 18 0.496 0.018 804 635 1.046 0.036 0.460 0.531 Had sexual intercourse before are 18 0.550 0.018 804 635 1.036 0.033 0.514 0 585 0.083 0.009 982 1.064 0.065 0.101 Currently pregnant 777 0.110 Mean number of children ever born to women age 40 to 4.519 0.133 211 172 1.053 0.030 4.258 4.781 49 777 1.075 0.025 2.568 Mean number of children ever born to women age 15 to 2.702 0.068 982 2.836 49 Mean number of living children 2 477 0.061 982 777 1.069 0.025 2.357 2 597 970 0.004 Mean age at first menstrual period 14.472 0.051 767 1.034 14.371 14.572 Want to delay next birth at least 2 years 0.366 0.019 696 561 1.050 0.051 0.329 0.403 696 Want no more children 0 4 3 4 0.019 561 1 0 3 9 0 044 0 396 0 472 Currently using any contraceptive method 0 7 1 4 0.017 696 561 1 0 3 1 0 024 0 680 0 748 Currently using any modern method 0.703 0.018 696 561 1.033 0.025 0.669 0.738 0.011 0.004 696 561 1.103 0.378 0.003 0.019 Currently using any traditional method 0.470 Currently using pill 0.432 0.019 696 561 1.041 0.044 0.395 Currently using injectables 0.157 0.014 696 561 1.050 0.090 0.129 0.185 0.086 0.011 696 561 1.037 0.126 0.065 0.107 Currently using implants 0.005 696 0.985 0.292 0.007 0.026 Currently using male condoms 0.016 561 Unmet need for spacing 0.043 0.008 696 561 1.057 0.183 0.028 0.059 Unmet need for limiting 0.027 0.006 696 561 1.027 0.232 0.015 0.039 0.070 0.010 696 561 0.141 0.051 0.089 Unmet need total 1.046 Demand satisfied by modern methods 0 784 0.016 696 561 1 0 2 4 0.020 0 753 0.815 Current use of modern methods 0.703 0.018 696 561 1 0 3 3 0.025 0 669 0.738 Participation in decision making about family planning 0.849 0.014 696 561 1.075 0.017 0.821 0.876 Total demand on family planning all women 0.015 982 1 0 3 2 0 700 0 670 777 0.023 0 640 Current use of modern method all women 0 607 0.016 982 777 1 0 3 8 0.026 0.576 0.638 Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for all women 0.555 0.016 982 777 1.041 0.029 0.523 0.587 Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV 0 217 0.014 982 777 1 057 0.062 0 1 9 1 0 244 Had HIV test and received results of the last 0.860 0.011 982 777 1.034 0.013 0.838 0.882 Stigma and discrimination experience by people living 0.447 0.057 79 63 1.037 0.128 0.335 0.560 with HIV in community settings 0.015 982 777 1 074 0.022 0.658 0 718 Mobile phone ownership 0.688 Have had and use bank account or mobile phone for 0.405 0.016 982 777 1.033 0.039 0.374 0.436 financial transactions Employed in last 12 months 0.757 0.016 696 561 1.006 0.022 0.725 0.789 1 067 0 070 0 256 0.338 Employed in the last 12 months but not paid 0 297 0.021 517 425 Participate in decision making 0.789 0.016 696 561 1.053 0.020 0.758 0.820 Make own decisions about sexual relations, 0.642 0.019 696 1.048 0.029 0.606 561 0.679 contraceptive use, and reproductive care 0 273 0.015 777 1 069 0 054 Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is 982 0 2 4 4 0.301 justified in wife beating Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by any 0.266 0.015 982 777 1.063 0.055 0.238 0.295 perpetrator Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator 0.055 0.089 0 072 0.009 982 777 1 0 9 8 0 1 2 0 Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner 0.008 0.003 982 777 1.060 0.361 0.002 0.014 Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner 0.058 0.008 982 777 1.095 0.135 0.043 0.073 ever Ever experienced symptoms of fistula 0.012 0.004 978 773 1.015 0.291 0.005 0.019 Symptoms of depression 0.011 0.003 982 777 1.045 0.307 0.004 0.018 Symptoms of anxiety 0.010 0 0 0 4 982 777 1 1 6 0 0.334 0 004 0.017

0.681

0.025

755

599

0.967

0.036

0.633

0.730

		MEN						
urban residence	0.134	0.015	414	330	0.758	0.109	0.105	0.162
secondary education	0.640	0.024	414	330	1.060	0.038	0.592	0.688
literate	0.838	0.019	414	330	1.070	0.022	0.801	0.875
use of internet	0.219	0.020	414	330	0.945	0.090	0.180	0.257
use of tobaco	0.246	0.022	414	330	1.053	0.088	0.203	0.289
never married	0.350	0.024	414	330	1.032	0.068	0.303	0.397
currently married	0.562	0.025	414	330	1.035	0.044	0.513	0.611
sex before 18	0.307	0.026	331	263	1.035	0.084	0.256	0.358
Want no more children	0.303	0.031	233	185	1.039	0.101	0.243	0.364
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.187	0.020	414	330	1.071	0.106	0.148	0.226
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.444	0.033	233	185	1.034	0.075	0.379	0.509
condom use at last risky sex for men 15-49	0.282	0.022	414	330	1.031	0.080	0.238	0.326
Condom use at last sex	0.863	0.033	118	93	1.054	0.038	0.799	0.927
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.726	0.022	414	330	1.035	0.031	0.682	0.769
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with	0.204	0.092	19	15	0.941	0.451	0.022	0.386
Male circumcision	0.202	0.020	414	330	1.031	0.099	0.163	0.242
Mobile phone ownership	0.758	0.022	414	330	1.064	0.029	0.716	0.801
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial	0.433	0.025	414	330	1.026	0.057	0.385	0.481
transactions Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is instituted in wife beating	0.177	0.019	414	330	1.064	0.109	0.139	0.215
Symptoms of depression	0.052	0.028	281	223	0.937	0.538	-0.003	0.107
Symptoms of anxiety	0.273	0.052	277	220	0.981	0.191	0.171	0.376

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Mashonaland East sample, 2023-24 Zimbabwe DHS									
			Number	of cases	-		Confide	nce limits	
Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweight ed (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE	
		WOMEN							
Urban residence	0.421	0.017	919	1,085	1.051	0.040	0.388	0.454	
No education	0.008	0.003	919	1,085	1.064	0.381	0.002	0.014	
Secondary education or higher	0.834	0.012	919	1,085	1.010	0.015	0.809	0.858	
Literacy	0.936	0.008	919	1,085	1.014	0.009	0.920	0.952	
Use of internet in last 12 months	0.459	0.017	919	1,085	1.044	0.037	0.426	0.492	
Current tobacco use	0.010	0.003	919	1,085	0.937	0.317	0.004	0.016	
Currently married or in union	0.635	0.016	919	1,085	1.036	0.025	0.604	0.667	
First birth before age 18	0.232	0.016	734	870	1.037	0.068	0.201	0.264	
Age at first marriage	18.674	0.137	726	861	1.019	0.007	18.405	18.942	
Married before age 15	0.050	0.008	734	870	1.041	0.164	0.034	0.066	
Married before age 18	0.378	0.018	734	870	1.039	0.048	0.343	0.414	
Had sexual intercourse before are 18	0.445	0.019	734	870	1.042	0.042	0.408	0.482	
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.008	919	1,085	1.072	0.140	0.041	0.072	
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40 to 49	4.162	0.112	227	263	1.028	0.027	3.942	4.382	
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15 to 49	2.400	0.066	919	1,085	1.034	0.027	2.271	2.528	
Mean number of living children	2.202	0.059	919	1,085	1.035	0.027	2.086	2.317	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.216	0.061	910	1,075	1.079	0.004	14.260	14.521	
Want to delay flext birth at least 2 years	0.310	0.020	577	680	1.039	0.003	0.277	0.555	
Currently using any contracentive method	0.471	0.021	577	689	1.042	0.043	0.429	0.312	
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.095	0.020	577	689	1.037	0.020	0.000	0.733	
Currently using any traditional method	0.007	0.020	577	689	1 164	0.023	0.040	0.720	
Currently using all	0.000	0.004	577	689	1.104	0.048	0.000	0.013	
Currently using pin	0.125	0.021	577	689	1.040	0.040	0.404	0.407	
Currently using implants	0.070	0.011	577	689	0.989	0.152	0.049	0.090	
Currently using male condoms	0.013	0.005	577	689	0.972	0.355	0.004	0.022	
Unmet need for spacing	0.042	0.008	577	689	1.024	0.201	0.026	0.059	
Unmet need for limiting	0.024	0.007	577	689	1.110	0.281	0.011	0.037	
Unmet need total	0.066	0.011	577	689	1.054	0.161	0.045	0.087	
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.761	0.018	577	689	1.031	0.024	0.725	0.796	
Current use of modern methods	0.687	0.020	577	689	1.039	0.029	0.648	0.726	
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.906	0.012	577	689	1.027	0.014	0.882	0.930	
Total demand on family planning all women	0.607	0.016	919	1,085	1.040	0.027	0.575	0.639	
Current use of modern method all women	0.555	0.017	919	1,085	1.043	0.030	0.523	0.588	
Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for all women	0.287	0.015	919	1,085	1.023	0.053	0.257	0.316	
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.166	0.013	919	1,085	1.044	0.076	0.141	0.191	
Had HIV test and received results of the last	0.869	0.011	919	1,085	1.011	0.013	0.847	0.891	
Stigma and discrimination experience by people living with	0.324	0.051	86	96	1.026	0.159	0.223	0.425	
HIV in community settings	0.004	0.040	040	4 005	4 000	0.047	0 774	0.007	
Mobile phone ownership	0.801	0.013	919	1,085	1.036	0.017	0.774	0.827	
Have had and use bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.504	0.017	919	1,085	1.045	0.033	0.471	0.537	
Employed in last 12 months	0.607	0.021	577	689	1.034	0.034	0.566	0.647	
Employed in the last 12 months but not paid	0.144	0.019	344	418	1.002	0.132	0.107	0.181	
Participate in decision making	0.825	0.016	577	689	1.044	0.020	0.794	0.857	
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive	0.679	0.020	577	689	1.032	0.029	0.640	0.717	
use, and reproductive care Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is	0.227	0.014	919	1,085	1.045	0.062	0.199	0.255	
justified in wife beating Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by any	0.200	0.013	919	1,085	1.032	0.067	0.174	0.227	
Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator	0 077	0 009	919	1 085	1 047	0 117	0 059	0 094	
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.015	0.004	919	1.085	1.042	0.271	0.007	0.023	
Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.038	0.006	919	1,085	0.985	0.164	0.026	0.051	
Experienced emotional physical sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever in the lats 12 months	0.003	0.002	919	1,085	1.035	0.578	0.000	0.007	
Ever experienced symptoms of fistula	0.013	0.004	917	1,083	1.209	0.322	0.005	0.021	
Symptoms of depression	0.015	0.004	919	1,085	1.027	0.272	0.007	0.023	
Symptoms of anxiety	0.008	0.003	919	1,085	1.005	0.362	0.002	0.014	
Motivated & able to access PrEP or using PrEP	0.754	0.036	705	844	0.985	0.048	0.684	0.825	

		MEN						
urban residence	0.420	0.026	389	449	1.058	0.061	0.370	0.471
secondary education	0.832	0.020	389	449	1.063	0.024	0.794	0.870
literate	0.942	0.012	389	449	1.061	0.013	0.918	0.966
use of internet	0.524	0.026	389	449	1.045	0.049	0.473	0.575
use of tobacco	0.168	0.019	389	449	1.037	0.115	0.130	0.206
never married	0.475	0.026	389	449	1.046	0.055	0.424	0.526
currently married	0.447	0.026	389	449	1.048	0.058	0.397	0.498
sex before 18	0.204	0.024	287	330	1.021	0.118	0.157	0.251
Want no more children	0.355	0.037	173	201	1.038	0.105	0.282	0.428
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.101	0.016	389	449	1.035	0.154	0.071	0.132
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.418	0.039	173	201	1.055	0.092	0.342	0.494
condom use at last risky sex for men 15-49	0.278	0.023	389	449	1.042	0.083	0.233	0.324
Condom use at last sex	0.896	0.029	109	125	1.000	0.033	0.838	0.954
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.711	0.024	389	449	1.045	0.033	0.665	0.757
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.180	0.096	15	17	0.873	0.532	0.009	0.370
Male circumcision	0.243	0.022	389	449	1.065	0.093	0.199	0.287
Mobile phone ownership	0.831	0.019	389	449	1.002	0.023	0.794	0.868
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.504	0.026	389	449	1.046	0.051	0.453	0.555
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.136	0.018	389	449	1.025	0.129	0.102	0.171
Symptoms of depression	0.016	0.008	262	302	1.117	0.511	0.000	0.032
Symptoms of anxiety	0.554	0.065	262	302	1.042	0.118	0.426	0.683

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Mashonaland West ,2023-24 Zim	babwe DHS							
			Number of	of cases			Confider	nce limits
Variable	Value (R)	stand ard error (SE)	Unwei ghted (N)	Weig hted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE
		Women						
Urban residence	0.374	0.015	1,116	1,320	1.069	0.040	0.345	0.404
No education	0.012	0.003	1,116	1,320	0.941	0.269	0.005	0.018
Secondary education or higher	0.777	0.013	1,116	1,320	1.056	0.016	0.752	0.802
Literacy	0.904	0.009	1,116	1,320	1.105	0.010	0.886	0.922
Use of internet in last 12 months	0.369	0.015	1,116	1,320	1.080	0.041	0.340	0.399
Current tobacco use	0.008	0.003	1,116	1,320	0.927	0.324	0.003	0.013
Currently married or in union	0.655	0.015	1,116	1,320	1.069	0.022	0.627	0.684
First birth before age 18	0.292	0.016	900	1,064	1.094	0.054	0.261	0.323
Age at first manage Married before age 15	0.061	0.118	910	1,065	1.051	0.006	0.045	18.590
Married before age 18	0.001	0.008	900	1,004	1.039	0.134	0.045	0.077
Had sexual intercourse before are 18	0.420	0.017	900	1,004	1.077	0.040	0.335	0.400
Currently pregnant	0.079	0.008	1.116	1.320	1.067	0.105	0.063	0.096
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40 to 49	4.049	0.125	254	296	0.986	0.031	3.803	4.295
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15 to 49	2.347	0.059	1,116	1,320	1.019	0.025	2.232	2.462
Mean number of living children	2.173	0.053	1,116	1,320	1.027	0.025	2.068	2.278
Mean age at first menstrual period	14.408	0.054	1,110	1,313	1.123	0.004	14.303	14.513
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.330	0.018	727	865	1.068	0.055	0.294	0.365
Want no more children	0.422	0.019	727	865	1.082	0.045	0.384	0.459
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.680	0.018	727	865	1.072	0.026	0.644	0.715
Currently using any modern method	0.668	0.018	727	865	1.070	0.027	0.633	0.704
Currently using any traditional method	0.011	0.004	727	865	0.921	0.337	0.004	0.018
Currently using pill	0.419	0.019	727	865	1.076	0.045	0.382	0.457
Currently using injectables	0.094	0.011	727	865	1.082	0.120	0.072	0.116
Currently using implants	0.107	0.012	727	865	1.066	0.110	0.084	0.131
Currently using male condoms	0.029	0.006	727	805	1.044	0.221	0.016	0.041
Unmet need for limiting	0.053	0.009	121 707	000 865	1.113	0.100	0.030	0.070
	0.035	0.007	727	865	1 045	0.109	0.022	0.048
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.000	0.011	727	865	1.043	0.021	0.007	0.709
Current use of modern methods	0.668	0.018	727	865	1.075	0.027	0.633	0.704
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.790	0.016	727	865	1.063	0.020	0.759	0.820
Total demand on family planning all women	0.607	0.015	1,116	1,320	1.075	0.025	0.577	0.637
Current use of modern method all women	0.523	0.015	1,116	1,320	1.074	0.030	0.493	0.554
Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for all women	0.408	0.015	1,116	1,320	1.084	0.038	0.378	0.438
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.182	0.012	1,116	1,320	1.051	0.065	0.159	0.205
Had HIV test and received results of the last	0.843	0.011	1,116	1,320	1.045	0.013	0.821	0.865
Stigma and discrimination experience by people living with	0.441	0.053	91	106	1.018	0.120	0.337	0.545
HIV in community settings	0.754	0.040	4 4 4 6	4 0 0 0	4 070	0.040	0.704	0 777
Mobile phone ownership	0.751	0.013	1,116	1,320	1.073	0.018	0.724	0.777
transactions	0.355	0.015	1,110	1,320	1.007	0.042	0.324	0.362
Employed in last 12 months	0.510	0.019	727	865	1.072	0.038	0.472	0.547
Employed in the last 12 months but not paid	0.075	0.013	363	441	0.937	0.179	0.049	0.101
Participate in decision making	0.750	0.017	727	865	1.055	0.022	0.718	0.782
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive	0.519	0.019	727	865	1.070	0.037	0.482	0.557
use, and reproductive care Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is	0.302	0.014	1,116	1,320	1.049	0.047	0.274	0.330
Justified in wire beating Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.256	0.014	1,116	1,320	1.079	0.053	0.229	0.283
Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator	0.076	0.008	1,116	1,320	1.050	0.107	0.060	0.092
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.016	0.004	1,116	1,320	1.062	0.239	0.009	0.024
Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.066	0.008	1,116	1,320	1.212	0.124	0.050	0.082
Experienced emotional physical sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever in the lats 12 months	0.007	0.003	1,116	1,320	1.409	0.415	0.001	0.013
Ever experienced symptoms of fistula	0.016	0.004	1,110	1,313	1.053	0.238	0.009	0.024
Symptoms of anxiety	0.015	0.004	1,110 1,116	1,320 1 320	0.909	0.230	0.008	0.023
Motivated & able to access PrEP or using PrEP	0.013	0.004	843	1,020	1 064	0.244	0.000	0.022
	0.013	5.020	0+0	1,000	1.004	0.040	0.000	5.074

		Men						
urban residence	0.301	0.022	491	576	1.080	0.071	0.259	0.344
secondary education	0.789	0.019	491	576	1.072	0.024	0.751	0.826
literate	0.923	0.014	491	576	1.278	0.015	0.897	0.950
use of internet	0.407	0.023	491	576	1.080	0.057	0.361	0.452
use of tobaco	0.184	0.018	491	576	1.082	0.099	0.148	0.220
never married	0.363	0.022	491	576	1.067	0.062	0.319	0.407
currently married	0.571	0.023	491	576	1.076	0.041	0.526	0.617
sex before 18	0.251	0.024	377	447	1.135	0.095	0.204	0.297
Want no more children	0.332	0.029	276	329	1.064	0.088	0.274	0.389
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.170	0.018	491	576	1.089	0.104	0.135	0.204
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.419	0.031	276	329	1.087	0.074	0.359	0.480
condom use at last risky sex for men 15-49	0.314	0.022	491	576	1.087	0.070	0.272	0.357
Condom use at last sex	0.828	0.031	154	181	1.018	0.037	0.768	0.888
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.758	0.020	491	576	1.060	0.026	0.719	0.797
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.317	0.097	24	30	1.001	0.306	0.126	0.509
Male circumcision	0.219	0.019	491	576	1.048	0.087	0.182	0.257
Mobile phone ownership	0.767	0.020	491	576	1.076	0.026	0.728	0.806
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.427	0.023	491	576	1.081	0.054	0.381	0.472
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.221	0.019	491	576	1.069	0.088	0.183	0.259
Symptoms of depression	0.065	0.027	344	404	0.801	0.415	0.012	0.118
Symptoms of anxiety	0.643	0.053	341	401	1.060	0.083	0.539	0.747

Table B.8 Sampling errors:Matabeleland North sample,2023-24 Zimbabwe DHS											
			Number of c	ases			Confide	nce limits			
Variable	Value (R)	standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE			
			WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.248	0.015	801	447	0.942	0.060	0.219	0.277			
No education	0.004	0.003	801	447	1.214	0.581	-0.001	0.010			
Secondary education or higher	0.678	0.017	801	447	1.048	0.025	0.645	0.711			
Literacy	0.916	0.010	801	447	1.058	0.011	0.896	0.936			
Use of internet in last 12 months	0.521	0.018	801	447	1.035	0.034	0.486	0.556			
Current tobacco use	0.019	0.005	801	447	1.115	0.268	0.009	0.029			
Currently married or in union	0.603	0.018	801	447	1.031	0.029	0.569	0.637			
First birth before age 18	0.247	0.018	633	355	1.048	0.071	0.212	0.281			
Age at first marriage	19.771	0.177	583	327	1.043	0.009	19.424	20.117			
Married before age 15	0.032	0.007	633	355	1.041	0.222	0.018	0.046			
Married before age 18	0.263	0.018	633	355	1.024	0.067	0.228	0.298			
Had sexual intercourse before are 18	0.498	0.020	633	355	1.033	0.041	0.458	0.538			
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.008	801	447	0.975	0.153	0.035	0.065			
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40 to 49	4.105	0.147	182	101	1.040	0.036	3.818	4.393			
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15 to 49	2.286	0.069	801	447	1.027	0.030	2.151	2.420			
Mean number of living children	2.171	0.065	801	447	1.028	0.030	2.044	2.298			
Mean age at first menstrual period	14.987	0.064	796	444	1.018	0.004	14.861	15.113			
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.317	0.022	481	270	1.038	0.068	0.274	0.359			
Want no more children	0.501	0.023	481	270	1.031	0.046	0.456	0.547			
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.744	0.020	481	270	1.016	0.027	0.704	0.783			
Currently using any modern method	0.730	0.020	481	270	1.014	0.028	0.690	0.770			
Currently using any traditional method	0.013	0.005	481	270	0.940	0.378	0.003	0.024			
Currently using pill	0.299	0.021	481	270	1.030	0.071	0.258	0.341			
Currently using injectables	0.188	0.018	481	270	1.050	0.097	0.153	0.224			
Currently using implants	0.163	0.017	481	270	1.058	0.106	0.129	0.197			
Currently using male condoms	0.038	0.009	481	270	1.045	0.236	0.020	0.055			
Unmet need for spacing	0.030	0.008	481	270	0.968	0.257	0.015	0.044			
Unmet need for limiting	0.040	0.009	481	270	0.991	0.222	0.023	0.058			
Unmet need total	0.070	0.012	481	270	0.983	0.165	0.047	0.092			
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.813	0.018	481	270	1.021	0.022	0.778	0.849			
Current use of modern methods	0.730	0.020	481	270	1.014	0.028	0.690	0.770			
Participation in decision making about family	0.950	0.010	481	270	1.014	0.010	0.931	0.970			
Total demand on family planning all women	0.675	0.017	801	447	1.022	0.025	0.642	0.707			
Current use of modern method all women	0.605	0.017	801	447	1.024	0.029	0.570	0.639			
Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for all women	0.355	0.017	801	447	1.033	0.048	0.321	0.388			
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.261	0.016	801	447	1.041	0.061	0.230	0.292			
Had HIV test and received results of the last	0.862	0.012	801	447	1.011	0.014	0.838	0.886			
Stigma and discrimination experience by people living with HIV in community settings	0.307	0.042	126	71	1.032	0.136	0.225	0.389			
Mobile phone ownership	0.755	0.015	801	447	1.036	0.020	0.725	0.786			
Have had and use bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.414	0.018	801	447	1.026	0.043	0.379	0.448			
Employed in last 12 months	0.454	0.023	481	270	1.030	0.051	0.408	0.499			
Employed in the last 12 months but not paid	0.004	0.004	221	122	0.812	0.999	-0.004	0.011			
Participate in decision making	0.643	0.022	481	270	1.030	0.035	0.599	0.686			
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.608	0.023	481	270	1.030	0.037	0.563	0.652			
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.335	0.017	801	447	1.038	0.051	0.301	0.368			
Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.309	0.017	801	447	1.041	0.054	0.277	0.342			
Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator	0.111	0.011	801	447	1.044	0.102	0.088	0.133			
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate	0.030	0.006	801	447	1.045	0.205	0.018	0.042			
Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.116	0.012	801	447	1.045	0.100	0.094	0.139			
Experienced emotional physical sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever in the lats 12 months	0.006	0.003	801	447	1.127	0.501	0.000	0.011			
Symptoms of depression	0.013	0.004	801	447	1.003	0.307	0.005	0.021			
Symptoms of anxiety	0.008	0.003	801	447	1.065	0.419	0.001	0.014			
Motivated & able to access PrEP or using PrEP	0.528	0.022	546	306	1.031	0.041	0.485	0.570			

			MEN					
urban residence	0.246	0.022	352	192	0.942	0.091	0.203	0.290
secondary education	0.609	0.026	352	192	1.033	0.043	0.557	0.661
literate	0.908	0.016	352	192	1.029	0.017	0.877	0.939
use of internet	0.446	0.027	352	192	1.029	0.060	0.394	0.499
use of tobaco	0.313	0.025	352	192	1.043	0.081	0.264	0.363
never married	0.436	0.027	352	192	1.032	0.062	0.383	0.489
currently married	0.467	0.027	352	192	1.030	0.058	0.414	0.520
sex before 18	0.414	0.031	269	145	1.038	0.074	0.354	0.474
Want no more children	0.278	0.035	167	89	1.030	0.127	0.209	0.347
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.637	0.026	352	192	1.031	0.041	0.586	0.688
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.333	0.037	167	89	1.045	0.112	0.259	0.406
condom use at last risky sex for men 15-49	0.469	0.027	352	192	1.028	0.058	0.416	0.522
Condom use at last sex	0.746	0.034	170	90	1.049	0.046	0.679	0.813
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.790	0.022	352	192	1.048	0.028	0.746	0.834
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.269	0.078	34	18	1.022	0.290	0.115	0.423
Male circumcision	0.323	0.025	352	192	1.021	0.078	0.273	0.372
Mobile phone ownership	0.743	0.024	352	192	1.031	0.032	0.696	0.789
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.370	0.026	352	192	1.027	0.071	0.319	0.422
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.339	0.026	352	192	1.032	0.076	0.289	0.390
Symptoms of depression	0.042	0.013	247	133	1.071	0.315	0.016	0.068
Symptoms of anxiety	0.290	0.044	244	131	1.036	0.150	0.204	0.375

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Matabeleland South sample ,2023-24 Zimbabwe DHS										
				Confider	nce limits					
Variable	Value (R)	standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE		
		WON	IEN							
Urban residence	0.246	0.015	748	457	0.929	0.062	0.217	0.276		
No education	0.000	na	748	457	na	na	na	na		
Secondary education or higher	0.763	0.016	748	457	1.121	0.022	0.730	0.795		
Literacy	0.949	0.009	748	457	1.172	0.009	0.931	0.966		
Use of internet in last 12 months	0.627	0.018	748	457	1.093	0.029	0.591	0.663		
Current tobacco use	0.009	0.004	748	457	1.397	0.449	0.001	0.017		
Currently married or in union	0.535	0.019	748	457	1.070	0.035	0.498	0.572		
Age at first marriage	20 423	0.019	J09 196	303	1.002	0.073	10.210	20.849		
Age at instituatinage Married before age 15	0.022	0.217	589	358	0.946	0.011	0.010	20.049		
Married before age 18	0.022	0.000	589	358	1 055	0.203	0.010	0.000		
Had sexual intercourse before are 18	0.506	0.021	589	358	1.072	0.042	0.464	0.547		
Currently pregnant	0.048	0.009	748	457	1.321	0.187	0.031	0.066		
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40 to 49	3.751	0.168	155	95	1.143	0.045	3.422	4.081		
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15 to 49	2.108	0.072	748	457	1.114	0.034	1.968	2.249		
Mean number of living children	1.983	0.067	748	457	1.111	0.034	1.851	2.115		
Mean age at first menstrual period	14.877	0.072	738	450	1.136	0.005	14.736	15.017		
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.289	0.024	398	245	1.082	0.082	0.243	0.336		
Want no more children	0.488	0.026	398	245	1.081	0.053	0.437	0.539		
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.698	0.024	398	245	1.104	0.035	0.650	0.745		
Currently using any modern method	0.689	0.024	398	245	1.104	0.035	0.641	0.737		
Currently using any traditional method	0.009	0.005	398	245	1.1/6	0.587	-0.001	0.018		
Currently using pill	0.277	0.023	398	245	1.037	0.083	0.232	0.321		
Currently using implents	0.212	0.021	308	245	1.059	0.099	0.171	0.254		
Currently using implants	0.124	0.017	398	245	1.055	0.137	0.091	0.157		
Unmet need for spacing	0.043	0.012	398	245	0.976	0.234	0.023	0.063		
Unmet need for limiting	0.045	0.010	398	245	0.925	0.222	0.026	0.065		
Unmet need total	0.088	0.014	398	245	0.957	0.158	0.061	0.116		
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.786	0.022	398	245	1.164	0.028	0.743	0.830		
Current use of modern methods	0.689	0.024	398	245	1.104	0.035	0.641	0.737		
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.950	0.011	398	245	1.064	0.012	0.927	0.972		
Total demand on family planning all women	0.605	0.019	748	457	1.081	0.031	0.569	0.642		
Current use of modern method all women	0.514	0.019	748	457	1.074	0.037	0.477	0.551		
Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for all women	0.490	0.019	748	457	1.074	0.039	0.453	0.527		
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.215	0.016	748	457	1.105	0.074	0.184	0.246		
Had HIV test and received results of the last	0.851	0.014	748	457	1.084	0.016	0.825	0.878		
HIV in community settings Mobile phone ownership	0.218	0.040	748	457	1.039	0.183	0.140	0.297		
Have had and use bank account or mobile phone for	0.214	0.015	748	457	1.028	0.071	0.185	0.244		
financial transactions Employed in last 12 months	0.389	0.025	398	245	1.061	0.065	0.339	0.438		
Employed in the last 12 months but not paid	0.117	0.026	161	95	1.013	0.218	0.067	0.167		
Participate in decision making	0.824	0.020	398	245	1.098	0.024	0.785	0.864		
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.766	0.022	398	245	1.097	0.029	0.722	0.809		
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is	0.188	0.015	748	457	1.110	0.080	0.159	0.218		
Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.225	0.016	748	457	1.073	0.070	0.194	0.256		
Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator	0.059	0.009	748	457	1.021	0.148	0.042	0.076		
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.013	0.004	748	457	0.882	0.301	0.005	0.020		
Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.078	0.010	748	457	1.016	0.127	0.058	0.097		
Experienced emotional physical sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever in the lats 12 months	0.007	0.003	748	457	0.965	0.422	0.001	0.013		
Ever experienced symptoms of fistula	0.006	0.003	745	454	1 011	0.450	0.001	0.011		
Symptoms of anxiety	0.014	0.004	740 748	407 457	1.011	0.300	0.000	0.023		
Motivated & able to access PrEP or using PrEP	0.879	0.077	506	307	1.039	0.087	0.729	1.029		

MEN											
urban residence	0.221	0.022	339	204	0.930	0.099	0.178	0.263			
secondary education	0.683	0.027	339	204	1.103	0.039	0.631	0.735			
literate	0.865	0.019	339	204	1.062	0.022	0.828	0.903			
use of internet	0.472	0.028	339	204	1.064	0.059	0.418	0.527			
use of tobaco	0.171	0.020	339	204	0.997	0.119	0.131	0.212			
never married	0.534	0.028	339	204	1.070	0.053	0.479	0.589			
currently married	0.378	0.027	339	204	1.071	0.072	0.324	0.431			
sex before 18	0.376	0.033	242	143	1.098	0.087	0.312	0.440			
Want no more children	0.289	0.042	129	77	1.110	0.146	0.206	0.372			
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.345	0.027	339	204	1.076	0.078	0.292	0.397			
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.370	0.044	129	77	1.040	0.118	0.285	0.455			
condom use at last risky sex for men 15-49	0.468	0.028	339	204	1.071	0.060	0.413	0.523			
Condom use at last sex	0.723	0.037	160	95	1.069	0.051	0.650	0.795			
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.604	0.028	339	204	1.092	0.046	0.550	0.659			
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.050	0.049	20	12	0.960	0.977	-0.047	0.147			
Male circumcision	0.554	0.028	339	204	1.070	0.050	0.499	0.609			
Mobile phone ownership	0.731	0.026	339	204	1.147	0.035	0.681	0.782			
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.347	0.026	339	204	1.034	0.076	0.296	0.399			
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.225	0.024	339	204	1.077	0.105	0.179	0.271			
Symptoms of depression	0.194	0.084	191	111	1.008	0.435	0.028	0.359			
Symptoms of anxiety	1.147	0.157	186	108	0.942	0.137	0.840	1.455			

20, Table B.10 Sampling errors: Midlands sample	23-24 Zimbab	we DHS								
			Number of	of cases			Confidence limits			
Variable	Value (R)	standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect	Relative error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE		
		WOME	N			(01/1()				
Urban residence	0.334	0.015	1 020	1 159	0.987	0.044	0.305	0.362		
No education	0.005	0.002	1,020	1,159	0.007	0.447	0.000	0.002		
Secondary education or higher	0.783	0.013	1.020	1,159	1.023	0.017	0.758	0.809		
Literacy	0.947	0.007	1.020	1,159	1.005	0.007	0.933	0.961		
Use of internet in last 12 months	0.571	0.016	1,020	1,159	1.018	0.027	0.540	0.602		
Current tobacco use	0.015	0.004	1.020	1,159	0.961	0.249	0.008	0.022		
Currently married or in union	0.632	0.015	1,020	1,159	1.015	0.024	0.602	0.662		
First birth before age 18	0.219	0.015	813	922	1.021	0.067	0.190	0.247		
Age at first marriage	18.728	0.117	814	926	1.003	0.006	18.499	18.957		
Married before age 15	0.042	0.007	813	922	1.027	0.170	0.028	0.056		
Married before age 18	0.349	0.017	813	922	1.015	0.048	0.316	0.382		
Had sexual intercourse before are 18	0.452	0.018	813	922	1.017	0.039	0.418	0.487		
Currently pregnant	0.058	0.007	1,020	1,159	1.048	0.130	0.043	0.072		
Mean number of children ever born to women age	4.364	0.140	232	260	1.038	0.032	4.088	4.639		
40 to 49										
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15 to 49	2.447	0.066	1,020	1,159	1.026	0.027	2.317	2.577		
Mean number of living children	2.244	0.059	1,020	1,159	1.019	0.026	2.128	2.360		
Mean age at first menstrual period	14.720	0.053	1,010	1,147	1.011	0.004	14.617	14.824		
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.354	0.019	644	732	1.019	0.054	0.317	0.391		
Want no more children	0.448	0.020	644	732	1.019	0.044	0.410	0.487		
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.730	0.018	644	732	1.022	0.024	0.695	0.764		
Currently using any modern method	0.721	0.018	644	732	1.021	0.025	0.686	0.756		
Currently using any traditional method	0.009	0.004	644	732	0.986	0.408	0.002	0.016		
Currently using pill	0.422	0.020	644	732	1.016	0.047	0.383	0.460		
Currently using injectables	0.137	0.014	644	732	1.057	0.102	0.110	0.164		
Currently using implants	0.119	0.013	644	732	1.003	0.108	0.094	0.144		
Currently using male condoms	0.014	0.005	644	732	0.991	0.334	0.005	0.023		
Unmet need for spacing	0.052	0.009	644	732	1.027	0.171	0.035	0.069		
Unmet need for limiting	0.044	0.008	644	732	1.062	0.190	0.027	0.060		
Unmet need total	0.096	0.012	644	732	1.042	0.124	0.072	0.119		
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.825	0.015	644	732	1.014	0.018	0.796	0.855		
Current use of modern methods	0.721	0.018	644	732	1.021	0.025	0.686	0.756		
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.850	0.014	644	732	1.030	0.017	0.822	0.878		
Total demand on family planning all women	0.654	0.015	1,020	1,159	1.015	0.023	0.624	0.683		
Current use of modern method all women	0.577	0.016	1,020	1,159	1.018	0.027	0.547	0.608		
Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for all women	0.496	0.016	1,020	1,159	1.017	0.032	0.465	0.527		
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.185	0.012	1,020	1,159	1.018	0.066	0.161	0.209		
Had HIV test and received results of the last	0.855	0.011	1,020	1,159	1.021	0.013	0.833	0.877		
Stigma and discrimination experience by people living with HIV in community settings	0.335	0.047	104	119	1.014	0.140	0.243	0.427		
Mobile phone ownership	0.765	0.013	1,020	1,159	1.024	0.018	0.739	0.792		
Have had and use bank account or mobile phone	0.575	0.016	1,020	1,159	1.021	0.027	0.544	0.605		
tor financial transactions	0 553	0.000	614	700	1 001	0.026	0 515	0 500		
Employed in the last 12 months but not paid	0.003	0.020	260	1 3Z 10F	1.021	0.030	0.010	0.092		
Employed in the last 12 months but not paid	0.330	0.025	500	403	1.011	0.075	0.207	0.305		
Famolyale in decision making Make own decisions about sexual relations	0.005	0.019	044 614	132	1.022	0.028	0.020	0.702		
contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.374	0.020	1 020	1 1 5 0	1.020	0.034	0.000	0.013		
husband is justified in wife beating	0.234	0.014	1,020	1,159	1.017	0.049	0.200	0.322		
by any perpetrator	0.205	0.014	1,020	1,159	1.026	0.053	0.238	0.293		
Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator	0.101	0.010	1,020	1,159	1.034	0.095	0.082	0.119		
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.018	0.004	1,020	1,159	1.019	0.236	0.009	0.026		
Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.076	0.008	1,020	1,159	0.994	0.109	0.060	0.093		
Experienced emotional physical sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever in the lats 12	0.008	0.003	1,020	1,159	1.012	0.354	0.002	0.013		
monuts Ever experienced symptoms of fistula	0 003	0 002	1 010	1 158	0 006	0 578	0 000	0.006		
Symptoms of depression	0.000	0.002	1 020	1 150	0.000	0.070	0.000	0.000		
Symptoms of anxiety	0.010	0.000	1 020	1 150	0.004	0.207	0.000	0.020		
Motivated & able to access PrEP or using PrEP	0.629	0.025	765	866	1 033	0.040	0.580	0.678		
	0.020	0.020	,	000		0.010	0.000	0.070		

		MEN						
urban residence	0.301	0.022	435	476	0.977	0.072	0.258	0.343
secondary education	0.765	0.021	435	476	1.024	0.027	0.724	0.805
literate	0.930	0.012	435	476	1.029	0.013	0.905	0.954
use of internet	0.527	0.024	435	476	1.016	0.046	0.479	0.574
use of tobaco	0.223	0.020	435	476	1.015	0.090	0.184	0.263
never married	0.473	0.024	435	476	1.014	0.051	0.426	0.521
currently married	0.465	0.024	435	476	1.017	0.052	0.417	0.512
sex before 18	0.255	0.025	313	344	1.017	0.098	0.206	0.304
Want no more children	0.283	0.032	201	221	1.016	0.113	0.220	0.346
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.236	0.021	435	476	1.024	0.087	0.196	0.276
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.459	0.036	201	221	1.017	0.077	0.389	0.529
condom use at last risky sex for men 15-49	0.379	0.023	435	476	1.016	0.062	0.333	0.425
Condom use at last sex	0.843	0.029	165	181	1.014	0.034	0.787	0.899
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.686	0.022	435	476	1.014	0.033	0.642	0.730
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.457	0.119	18	20	0.962	0.259	0.223	0.691
Male circumcision	0.271	0.022	435	476	1.018	0.079	0.229	0.313
Mobile phone ownership	0.770	0.020	435	476	1.030	0.027	0.730	0.810
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.515	0.024	435	476	1.016	0.047	0.467	0.562
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.169	0.018	435	476	1.023	0.108	0.134	0.205
Symptoms of depression	0.013	0.006	280	307	0.917	0.503	0.000	0.025
Symptoms of anxiety	0.584	0.036	279	306	0.924	0.062	0.512	0.655

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Masvingo samp	2023-24, le	Zimbabwe D	HS					
			Number o	of cases			Confi	dence nits
Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE
		wo	MEN					
Urban residence	0.149	0.010	979	945	0.747	0.066	0.130	0.168
No education	0.009	0.003	979	945	1.066	0.355	0.003	0.015
Secondary education or higher	0.743	0.014	979	945	1.056	0.019	0.715	0.772
Literacy	0.952	0.007	979	945	1.053	0.007	0.938	0.966
Use of internet in last 12 months	0.475	0.016	979	945	1.045	0.034	0.443	0.507
Current tobacco use	0.012	0.004	979	945	1.045	0.292	0.005	0.019
First birth before age 18	0.629	0.016	979 748	945 71 <i>4</i>	1.044	0.025	0.598	0.000
Age at first marriage	18.936	0.153	759	733	1.062	0.008	18.636	19.236
Married before age 15	0.076	0.010	748	714	1.076	0.133	0.056	0.095
Married before age 18	0.346	0.018	748	714	1.054	0.052	0.311	0.381
Had sexual intercourse before are 18	0.438	0.019	748	714	1.051	0.042	0.402	0.475
Currently pregnant	0.068	0.008	979	945	1.033	0.121	0.052	0.084
Mean number of children ever born to women	4.144	0.137	249	239	1.061	0.033	3.875	4.413
Age 40 to 49 Mean number of children ever born to women age 15 to 49	2.380	0.069	979	945	1.054	0.029	2.244	2.516
Mean number of living children	2.212	0.064	979	945	1.051	0.029	2.087	2.337
Mean age at first menstrual period	14.578	0.054	970	937	1.042	0.004	14.471	14.684
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.281	0.019	614	594	1.046	0.066	0.245	0.317
Want no more children	0.513	0.021	614	594	1.045	0.040	0.472	0.553
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.673	0.019	614	594	1.043	0.029	0.635	0.711
Currently using any modern method	0.661	0.020	614	594	1.041	0.029	0.623	0.700
Currently using any traditional method	0.012	0.004	614 614	594	0.962	0.362	0.003	0.020
Currently using pill	0.300	0.020	614	594 594	1.051	0.034	0.327	0.405
Currently using implants	0.127	0.013	614	594	0.995	0.103	0.086	0.134
Currently using male condoms	0.026	0.007	614	594	1.078	0.259	0.013	0.038
Unmet need for spacing	0.051	0.009	614	594	1.045	0.178	0.033	0.069
Unmet need for limiting	0.054	0.010	614	594	1.095	0.177	0.035	0.073
Unmet need total	0.105	0.013	614	594	1.069	0.122	0.080	0.130
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.779	0.017	614	594	1.031	0.022	0.745	0.812
Current use of modern methods	0.661	0.020	614	594	1.041	0.029	0.623	0.700
Participation in decision making about ramily planning	0.851	0.015	014	594	1.030	0.017	0.822	0.879
Current use of modern method all women	0.595	0.016	979	945 945	1.045	0.027	0.564	0.627
Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for	0.480	0.016	979	945	1.040	0.034	0.448	0.535
all women Discriminatory attitudes towards people with	0.204	0.013	979	945	1.030	0.064	0.178	0.230
HIV	0.040	0.012	070	0.45	1 057	0.016	0 702	0.042
Had HIV test and received results of the last	0.818	0.013	979	945	1.057	0.016	0.793	0.843
people living with HIV in community settings	0.332	0.040	107	100	1.020	0.139	0.241	0.423
Mobile phone ownership	0.767	0.014	979	945	1.068	0.018	0.740	0.794
Have had and use bank account or mobile	0.439	0.016	979	945	1.042	0.037	0.408	0.471
phone for financial transactions	0.440	0.004	04.4	504	4 0 40	0.040	0.400	0.400
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.440	0.021	280	094 265	1.043	0.046	0.400	0.400
Participate in decision making	0.093	0.019	200 614	203 594	1.134	0.199	0.037	0.130
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contracentive use, and reproductive care	0.653	0.020	614	594	1.038	0.030	0.614	0.691
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.222	0.014	979	945	1.067	0.062	0.195	0.249
Ever experienced physical violence since age	0.188	0.013	979	945	1.049	0.068	0.163	0.213
Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator	0.055	0.008	979	945	1.084	0.138	0.040	0.070
Experienced sexual violence by any non- intimate partner	0.008	0.003	979	945	1.107	0.365	0.002	0.014
Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.048	0.007	979	945	1.024	0.144	0.035	0.062
Experienced emotional physical sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner	0.006	0.003	979	945	1.076	0.421	0.001	0.011
ever in the lats 12 months								
Ever experienced symptoms of fistula	0.012	0.003	974	941	1.010	0.293	0.005	0.019
Symptoms of appression	0.016	0.004	979	945	1.043	0.253	0.008	0.025
Motivated & able to access PrEP or using	0.920	0.064	686	945 655	1.085	0.357	0.794	1.045

		ME	IN					
urban residence	0.168	0.017	375	347	0.790	0.102	0.135	0.202
secondary education	0.790	0.022	375	347	1.051	0.027	0.747	0.832
literate	0.878	0.017	375	347	1.067	0.020	0.843	0.912
use of internet	0.581	0.026	375	347	1.048	0.045	0.530	0.632
use of tobaco	0.182	0.020	375	347	1.025	0.111	0.143	0.222
never married	0.477	0.026	375	347	1.041	0.055	0.425	0.528
currently married	0.475	0.026	375	347	1.041	0.055	0.423	0.526
sex before 18	0.213	0.026	262	240	1.024	0.120	0.162	0.263
Want no more children	0.286	0.034	178	165	1.024	0.120	0.219	0.354
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.091	0.016	375	347	1.089	0.171	0.061	0.121
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.506	0.038	178	165	1.036	0.076	0.431	0.581
condom use at last risky sex for men 15- 49	0.269	0.023	375	347	1.031	0.087	0.223	0.315
Condom use at last sex	0.840	0.037	103	93	1.065	0.045	0.766	0.913
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.683	0.025	375	347	1.048	0.036	0.635	0.732
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.081	0.057	18	17	0.747	0.707	-0.032	0.194
Male circumcision	0.342	0.025	375	347	1.047	0.073	0.293	0.392
Mobile phone ownership	0.758	0.023	375	347	1.062	0.030	0.713	0.803
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.397	0.026	375	347	1.030	0.065	0.347	0.448
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.188	0.021	375	347	1.065	0.111	0.147	0.229
Symptoms of depression	0.014	0.007	241	221	0.862	0.505	0.000	0.028
Symptoms of anxiety	0.300	0.030	240	220	1.040	0.101	0.240	0.359

		-	Number of cr	1505			Confiden	ce limite
		standard	Linwoightod	Woighted	Design	Relative	Comdence mints	
Variable	Value (R)	error (SE)	(N)	(WN)	effect (DEFT)	error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban Residence	1.000	na	1,128	1,742	na	na	na	na
No education	0.004	0.002	1,128	1,742	1.013	0.448	0.001	0.008
Secondary education or higher	0.927	0.008	1,128	1,742	1.053	0.009	0.912	0.943
Literacy	0.974	0.005	1,128	1,742	1.064	0.005	0.965	0.984
Use of internet in last 12 months	0.686	0.014	1,128	1,742	1.028	0.020	0.659	0.714
Current tobacco use	0.029	0.005	1,128	1,742	1.021	0.175	0.019	0.038
Currently married or in union	0.570	0.015	1,128	1,742	1.018	0.026	0.541	0.599
First birth before age 18	0.120	0.011	919	1,419	1.034	0.091	0.099	0.141
Age at first marriage	20.081	0.138	809	1,254	0.997	0.007	19.811	20.351
Married before age 15	0.026	0.005	919	1,419	1.087	0.213	0.015	0.036
Married before age 18	0.201	0.013	919	1,419	1.040	0.067	0.174	0.227
Had sexual intercourse before are 18	0.270	0.015	919	1,419	1.031	0.055	0.241	0.299
Currently pregnant	0.055	0.007	1,128	1,742	1.038	0.126	0.041	0.068
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40 to 49	3.274	0.104	195	301	1.003	0.032	3.069	3.479
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15 to 49	1.726	0.048	1,128	1,742	1.020	0.028	1.631	1.821
Mean number of living children	1.604	0.045	1,128	1,742	1.022	0.028	1.515	1.693
Mean age at first menstrual period	14.199	0.051	1,116	1,720	1.014	0.004	14.100	14.298
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.326	0.019	639	993	1.024	0.058	0.290	0.363
Want no more children	0.425	0.020	639	993	1.017	0.046	0.386	0.463
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.728	0.018	639	993	1.023	0.024	0.693	0.763
Currently using any modern method	0.717	0.018	639	993	1.022	0.025	0.682	0.752
Currently using any traditional method	0.011	0.004	639	993	1.006	0.382	0.003	0.019
Currently using pill	0.442	0.020	639	993	1.020	0.045	0.403	0.481
Currently using injectables	0.045	0.008	639	993	1.036	0.186	0.029	0.061
Currently using implants	0.152	0.014	639	993	1.020	0.094	0.124	0.180
Currently using male condoms	0.015	0.005	639	993	0.995	0.318	0.006	0.025
Unmet need for spacing	0.037	0.008	639	993	1.046	0.207	0.022	0.052
Unmet need for limiting	0.025	0.006	639	993	1.022	0.250	0.013	0.037
Unmet need total	0.062	0.010	639	993	1.036	0.157	0.043	0.081
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.790	0.016	639	993	1.020	0.021	0.758	0.822
Current use of modern methods	0.717	0.018	639	993	1.022	0.025	0.682	0.752
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.878	0.013	639	993	1.025	0.015	0.853	0.904
Total demand on family planning all women	0.571	0.015	1.128	1,742	1.019	0.026	0.542	0.600
Current use of modern method all women	0.514	0.015	1,128	1,742	1.020	0.029	0.485	0.544
Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for all	0.340	0.014	1,128	1,742	1.025	0.042	0.312	0.368
women			.,	-,				
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.137	0.010	1,128	1,742	1.025	0.076	0.117	0.157
Had HIV test and received results of the last	0.822	0.012	1,128	1,742	1.024	0.014	0.799	0.844
Stigma and discrimination experience by people living with HIV in community settings	0.633	0.069	49	78	0.996	0.110	0.497	0.769
Mobile phone ownership	0.903	0.009	1,128	1,742	1.053	0.010	0.885	0.920
Have had and use bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.665	0.014	1,128	1,742	1.030	0.021	0.637	0.693
Employed in last 12 months	0.586	0.020	639	993	1.025	0.034	0.547	0.625
Employed in the last 12 months but not paid	0.005	0.004	379	582	1.042	0.707	-0.002	0.013
Participate in decision making	0.757	0.017	639	993	1.026	0.023	0.724	0.791
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.609	0.020	639	993	1.024	0.032	0.571	0.648
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.113	0.010	1,128	1,742	1.032	0.085	0.094	0.131
Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.143	0.011	1,128	1,742	1.034	0.074	0.123	0.164
Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator	0.037	0.006	1,128	1,742	1.053	0.157	0.025	0.048
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.010	0.003	1,128	1,742	1.055	0.302	0.004	0.016
Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.030	0.005	1,128	1,742	1.055	0.175	0.019	0.040
Experienced emotional physical sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever in the lats 12 months	0.003	0.002	1,128	1,742	1.070	0.580	0.000	0.006
Liver experienced symptoms of installa	0.010	0.003	1,122	1,733	1.018	0.303	0.004	0.016
Symptoms of anyiety	0.022	0.004	1,128	1,742	1.032	0.204	0.013	0.030
Symptoms of anxiety	0.010	0.003	1,128	1,742	1.029	0.303	0.004	0.016
IVIOTIVATED & ADIE TO ACCESS PIEP OF USING PIEP	0.505	0.038	871	1,341	1.086	0.075	0.431	0.580

		MEN						
Urban residence	1.000	na	407	694	na	na	na	na
secondary education	0.933	0.013	407	694	1.069	0.014	0.908	0.958
literate	0.977	0.008	407	694	1.045	0.008	0.962	0.992
use of internet	0.810	0.020	407	694	1.057	0.025	0.770	0.849
use of tobacco	0.161	0.019	407	694	1.048	0.116	0.124	0.198
never married	0.451	0.025	407	694	1.019	0.055	0.402	0.500
currently married	0.480	0.025	407	694	1.023	0.052	0.431	0.529
sex before 18	0.237	0.024	331	567	1.016	0.100	0.190	0.283
Want no more children	0.311	0.034	193	333	1.006	0.108	0.246	0.377
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.190	0.020	407	694	1.059	0.105	0.151	0.229
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.350	0.035	193	333	1.023	0.100	0.281	0.418
condom use at last risky sex for men 15-49	0.282	0.023	407	694	1.021	0.080	0.238	0.326
Condom use at last sex	0.842	0.034	115	196	0.982	0.040	0.775	0.908
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.760	0.021	407	694	1.001	0.028	0.718	0.802
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.244	0.107	17	30	0.998	0.440	0.032	0.455
Male circumcision	0.267	0.022	407	694	1.029	0.083	0.224	0.311
Mobile phone ownership	0.906	0.015	407	694	1.050	0.016	0.877	0.935
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.728	0.022	407	694	1.027	0.031	0.685	0.772
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.106	0.016	407	694	1.070	0.149	0.075	0.137
Symptoms of depression	0.268	0.082	288	496	0.996	0.306	0.108	0.429
Symptoms of anxiety	0.491	0.058	278	479	1.043	0.118	0.378	0.604

			Number o	of cases	_		Confiden	ce limits
Variable	Value (R)	standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	R-2SE	R+2SE
		wo	MEN					
Urban residence	1.000	na	958	498	na	na	na	na
No education	0.002	0.002	958	498	1.069	0.710	-0.001	0.005
Secondary education or higher	0.902	0.010	958	498	1.016	0.011	0.883	0.92
Literacy	0.991	0.003	958	498	0.998	0.003	0.985	0.997
Use of internet in last 12 months	0.642	0.016	958	498	1.011	0.024	0.612	0.673
Current tobacco use	0.010	0.003	958	498	0.933	0.315	0.004	0.016
Currently married or in union	0.421	0.016	958	498	1.007	0.038	0.389	0.452
First birth before age 18	0.149	0.013	744	387	1.012	0.088	0.123	0.174
Age at first marriage	20.894	0.183	539	280	0.983	0.009	20.535	21.254
Married before age 15	0.014	0.004	744	387	0.976	0.300	0.006	0.023
Married before age 18	0.135	0.013	744	387	1.012	0.093	0.110	0.160
Had sexual intercourse before are 18	0.298	0.017	744	387	1.009	0.057	0.265	0.33
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.006	958	498	1.015	0.167	0.025	0.049
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40	3.159	0.110	185	95	0.981	0.035	2.944	3.374
to 49 Mean number of children ever born to women age 15	1.600	0.052	958	498	1.002	0.032	1.499	1.701
to 49 Mean number of living children	1 520	0.040	059	100	1 002	0 033	1 /05	1 61
Mean age at first menstrual period	1/ 215	0.049	900	490 106	1.003	0.032	1/ 100	וט.ו ירב 1/1
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.252	0.004	904 402	490 210	1.003	0.004	0.210	0.20
Want to delay flext billin at least 2 years	0.203	0.022	403 402	210	1.013	0.000	0.210	0.29
	0.550	0.025	403	210	1.000	0.047	0.467	0.00
Currently using any modern method	0.009	0.023	403	210	1.003	0.034	0.044	0.73
Currently using any modern method	0.075	0.023	403	210	0.002	0.035	0.629	0.72
Currently using any traditional method	0.014	0.006	403	210	0.965	0.407	0.003	0.02
Currently using pill	0.289	0.023	403	210	1.003	0.078	0.245	0.334
Currently using injectables	0.047	0.011	403	210	0.999	0.224	0.026	0.060
	0.212	0.021	403	210	1.019	0.097	0.172	0.25
Currently using male condoms	0.040	0.010	403	210	1.026	0.246	0.021	0.060
Unmet need for spacing	0.065	0.012	403	210	1.010	0.191	0.040	0.08
Unmet need for limiting	0.062	0.012	403	210	1.013	0.194	0.039	0.080
Unmet need total	0.127	0.017	403	210	1.011	0.131	0.094	0.160
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.816	0.019	403	210	0.997	0.024	0.778	0.854
Current use of modern methods	0.675	0.023	403	210	1.002	0.035	0.629	0.720
planning	0.977	0.007	403	210	1.017	0.008	0.963	0.994
I otal demand on family planning all women	0.522	0.016	958	498	1.007	0.031	0.491	0.554
Current use of modern method all women	0.433	0.016	958	498	1.007	0.037	0.402	0.465
Not exposed to any of the 8 media sources for all	0.339	0.015	958	498	1.007	0.045	0.309	0.370
Nomen Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0 080	0 009	958	498	0 998	0 103	0.071	0 107
Had HIV test and received results of the last	0.000	0.005	958	498	1 008	0.105	0.790	0.101
Stigma and discrimination experience by people	0.342	0.049	92	48	0.989	0.145	0.750	0.043
living with HIV in community settings	0.012	0.010	02	10	0.000	0.110	0.210	0.100
Mobile phone ownership	0.886	0.010	958	498	1.014	0.012	0.866	0.90
Have had and use bank account or mobile phone for	0.486	0.016	958	498	1.006	0.033	0.455	0.518
financial transactions	0 500	0.025	402	210	1 009	0.042	0 520	0.620
Employed in the last 12 months but not paid	0.300	0.023	403	210	1.000	0.042	0.039	0.030
Participate in decision making	0.077	0.016	200	123	1.023	0.227	0.043	0.112
Make even decision making	0.892	0.016	403	210	1.019	0.017	0.862	0.92
contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.842	0.018	403	210	1.016	0.022	0.806	0.876
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.062	0.008	958	498	1.020	0.126	0.047	0.078
Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.136	0.011	958	498	0.991	0.081	0.115	0.15
Ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator	0.046	0.007	958	498	0.995	0.146	0.033	0.06
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.010	0.003	958	498	1.049	0.332	0.003	0.016
Experienced violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.030	0.005	958	498	0.971	0.180	0.020	0.04
Experienced emotional physical sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever in the lats 12 months	0.002	0.001	958	498	0.904	0.709	-0.001	0.004
Ever experienced symptoms of fistula	0.012	0.004	957	498	0.996	0.288	0.005	0.01
Symptoms of depression	0 024	0.005	958	498	1.015	0 207	0.014	0.03
Symptoms of anxiety	0 022	0.005	958	498	1,019	0 217	0.013	0.03
Motivated & able to access PrEP or using PrEP	0 780	0.000	670	340	1 042	0.068	0.676	0.00
WOUVALED & ADIE TO ACCESS FIEF OF USING FIEF	0.700	0.003	0/0	349	1.042	0.000	0.070	0.00

MEN											
urban residence	1.000	na	323	179	na	na	na	na			
secondary education	0.907	0.016	323	179	1.004	0.018	0.875	0.939			
literate	0.995	0.004	323	179	0.892	0.004	0.987	1.002			
use of internet	0.807	0.022	323	179	0.996	0.027	0.764	0.850			
use of tobaco	0.166	0.021	323	179	0.999	0.125	0.125	0.206			
never married	0.555	0.028	323	179	1.005	0.050	0.501	0.609			
currently married	0.407	0.027	323	179	1.007	0.068	0.353	0.460			
sex before 18	0.268	0.029	243	135	1.008	0.107	0.212	0.324			
Want no more children	0.346	0.042	131	73	1.004	0.121	0.264	0.428			
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.058	0.013	323	179	1.043	0.230	0.032	0.084			
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.377	0.043	131	73	1.005	0.113	0.293	0.460			
condom use at last risky sex for men 15-49	0.403	0.027	323	179	1.007	0.068	0.350	0.457			
Condom use at last sex	0.778	0.037	130	72	0.999	0.047	0.707	0.850			
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.758	0.024	323	179	0.990	0.031	0.711	0.804			
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.252	0.109	16	9	0.950	0.434	0.036	0.467			
Male circumcision	0.523	0.028	323	179	1.006	0.053	0.469	0.578			
Mobile phone ownership	0.849	0.020	323	179	0.998	0.023	0.810	0.889			
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.703	0.026	323	179	1.005	0.036	0.653	0.753			
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.020	0.008	323	179	1.061	0.406	0.004	0.035			
Symptoms of depression	0.055	0.043	227	127	1.188	0.784	-0.029	0.139			
Symptoms of anxiety	1.725	0.199	225	126	1.022	0.115	1.334	2.116			

# **DATA QUALITY TABLES**

#### Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Zimbabwe 2023-24

	N	Iale	Female		Male	Female			
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	523	2.6	519	2.4	42	212	1.1	258	1.2
1	537	2.7	564	2.6	43	222	1.1	265	1.2
2	581	2.9	593	2.7	44	196	1.0	212	1.0
3	583	2.9	638	2.9	45	167	0.8	189	0.9
4	607	3.0	614	2.8	46	140	0.7	192	0.9
5	532	2.7	565	2.6	47	155	0.8	193	0.9
6	588	3.0	567	2.6	48	160	0.8	174	0.8
7	608	3.1	627	2.9	49	179	0.9	157	0.7
8	567	2.8	575	2.6	50	156	0.8	179	0.8
9	558	2.8	563	2.6	51	140	0.7	173	0.8
10	605	3.0	596	2.7	52	134	0.7	159	0.7
11	597	3.0	524	2.4	53	139	0.7	149	0.7
12	693	3.5	635	2.9	54	98	0.5	136	0.6
13	645	3.2	651	3.0	55	114	0.6	121	0.6
14	512	2.6	508	2.3	56	110	0.6	95	0.4
15	495	2.5	412	1.9	57	61	0.3	87	0.4
16	467	2.3	450	2.1	58	70	0.3	97	0.4
17	417	2.1	380	1.7	59	67	0.3	106	0.5
18	440	2.2	406	1.9	60	83	0.4	109	0.5
19	342	1.7	370	1.7	61	73	0.4	105	0.5
20	303	1.5	347	1.6	62	75	0.4	96	0.4
21	282	1.4	318	1.5	63	80	0.4	110	0.5
22	328	1.6	306	1.4	64	87	0.4	100	0.5
23	357	1.8	393	1.8	65	78	0.4	133	0.6
24	290	1.5	331	1.5	66	60	0.3	78	0.4
25	247	1.2	323	1.5	67	68	0.3	82	0.4
26	257	1.3	284	1.3	68	48	0.2	80	0.4
27	229	1.1	302	1.4	69	41	0.2	84	0.4
28	240	1.2	314	1.4	70	57	0.3	89	0.4
29	251	1.3	326	1.5	71	51	0.3	66	0.3
30	209	1.0	250	1.1	72	49	0.2	63	0.3
31	200	1.0	237	1.1	73	33	0.2	54	0.2
32	200	1.0	241	1.1	74	34	0.2	57	0.3
33	196	1.0	230	1.1	75	41	0.2	54	0.2
34	216	1.1	264	1.2	76	34	0.2	56	0.3
35	202	1.0	265	1.2	77	26	0.1	28	0.1
36	212	1.1	256	1.2	78	38	0.2	36	0.2
37	183	0.9	275	1.3	79	25	0.1	25	0.1
38	201	1.0	259	1.2	80+	196	1.0	314	1.4
39	200	1.0	283	1.3	Don't know	22	0.1	21	0.1
40	228	1.1	278	1.3					
41	182	0.9	253	1.2	Total	19,926	100.0	21,871	100.0
	Note: The d	e facto popula	ation includes	all residents a	and nonresidents w	ho stayed in th	ne household the r	night before t	ne interview.

#### Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed w	Interviewed women age 15-49				
Age group	Number	Number	Percentage	Percentage of eligible women interviewed			
10-14	2,914	na	na	na			
15-19	2,018	1,943	20.2	96.3			
20-24	1,695	1,633	17.0	96.3			
25-29	1,549	1,498	15.6	96.7			
30-34	1,221	1,183	12.3	96.9			
35-39	1,337	1,286	13.4	96.2			
40-44	1,266	1,216	12.6	96.1			
45-49	904	873	9.1	96.5			
50-54	796	na	na	na			
15-49	9,990	9,631	100.0	96.4			

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.

#### Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-59, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-54, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Household population of men age 10-59	Interviewed		
Age group	Number	Number	Percentage	Percentage of eligible men interviewed
10-14	1,560	na	na	na
15-19	1,034	980	23.5	94.8
20-24	737	677	16.2	91.9
25-29	585	543	13.0	92.8
30-34	490	423	10.2	86.3
35-39	503	451	10.8	89.6
40-44	503	451	10.8	89.7
45-49	381	355	8.5	93.1
50-54	304	287	6.9	94.2
55-59	230	0	0.0	0.0
60-64	201	na	na	na
15-54	4,767	4,165	100.0	87.4

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 C.3 Age displacement at ages 14/15

Number of women and men age 12-18 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 15/14, according to Province (weighted), Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Age								
-								Total age	Age ratio (age			
Province	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12-18	15/age 14)			
WOMEN												
Bulawayo	24	33	24	25	26	21	23	176	102.9			
Manicaland	102	107	82	54	60	64	40	511	66.0			
Mashonaland central	60	55	52	32	28	24	38	290	61.0			
Mashonaland east	87	90	81	42	69	40	49	458	52.1			
Mashonaland west	80	77	60	56	75	43	53	445	93.4			
Matabeleland north	38	40	32	23	26	14	21	193	70.8			
Matabeleland south	42	49	32	27	22	22	21	214	83.4			
Midlands	65	81	62	56	45	48	57	415	91.0			
Masvingo	76	83	55	60	53	50	44	422	110.4			
Harare	93	71	50	53	56	69	78	470	106.0			
Total	666	687	530	428	461	396	425	3,594	80.7			
				MEN								
Bulawayo	29	28	19	17	22	17	22	152	90.4			
Manicaland	98	88	86	84	70	66	76	568	97.5			
Mashonaland central	68	56	43	44	36	47	32	326	102.6			
Mashonaland east	78	79	75	57	65	44	67	464	75.3			
Mashonaland west	86	97	69	70	54	62	56	494	101.3			
Matabeleland north	33	32	27	23	24	14	28	181	83.4			
Matabeleland south	37	35	30	30	31	28	31	221	99.8			
Midlands	100	99	69	82	71	52	37	511	117.5			
Masvingo	88	77	69	65	55	56	56	466	94.6			
Harare	94	79	43	43	52	60	55	427	99.2			
Total	711	670	530	513	480	448	459	3,811	96.8			

### Table C.4 Age displacement at ages 49/50

Number of women and men age 47-53 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 50/49, according to Province (weighted), Zimbabwe 2023-24

				Age					Age ratio
Province	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	Total age 47-53	(age 50/age 49)
			WOMEN						
Bulawayo	6	5	10	10	10	6	9	57	100.7
Manicaland	23	29	22	31	29	24	20	178	139.7
Mashonaland central	12	22	11	14	16	11	14	100	133.4
Mashonaland east	26	20	21	18	30	33	21	170	83.4
Mashonaland west	34	22	18	22	19	11	17	143	127.5
Matabeleland north	8	12	9	8	9	9	8	63	85.3
Matabeleland south	10	5	5	9	8	9	7	53	187.6
Midlands	26	17	28	21	21	18	25	157	74.3
Masvingo	26	21	18	25	18	18	15	142	133.6
Harare	30	29	16	29	23	27	19	173	177.1
Total	201	182	159	187	184	167	156	1,236	117.6
			MEN						
Bulawayo	3	9	6	10	4	6	8	46	162.3
Manicaland	26	22	20	22	18	16	23	146	105.2
Mashonaland central	28	11	17	17	9	18	8	108	99.8
Mashonaland east	12	17	24	23	21	30	23	151	95.1
Mashonaland west	18	27	26	31	21	16	25	162	118.5
Matabeleland north	7	9	12	11	7	5	8	60	96.0
Matabeleland south	6	10	10	5	9	3	8	50	50.1
Midlands	19	19	28	10	15	13	16	119	35.3
Masvingo	16	12	18	17	17	15	9	104	96.9
Harare	33	31	33	20	29	20	18	184	60.7
Total	168	168	193	165	149	141	146	1,130	85.3

#### Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey

Number of pregnancy outcomes, percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given, sex ratio at birth of live births, and ratio by years preceding the survey, according to living children, dead children, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions, and total pregnancy outcomes (weighted), Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Number of pregnancy outcomes			Percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given				Sex ratio at birth of live births <sup>1</sup>			Ratio of years preceding survey2							
	Living	Dead		Miscarriages		Living	Dead		Miscarriages		Living	Dead		Living	Dead		Miscarriages	
Years preceding survey	children	children	Stillbirths	/abortions	Total	children	children	Stillbirths	/abortions	Total	children	children	Total	children	children	Stillbirths	/abortions	Total
0	1 042	76	27	212	1 257	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	00 1	104 1	00 /	22	22	22	22	<b>n</b> 2
1	1,042	70	10	170	1,337	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1 00 F	104.1	99.4 00.1			110	102 7	
1	1,040	71	15	110	1,294	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	92.0	99.1	97.5	90.8	49.3	103.7	97.3 100 F
2	1,090	70	27	115	1,302	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.2	158.4	96.2	102.6	102.2	144.9	78.9	100.5
3	1,086	66	24	123	1,299	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	94.1	100.3	103.4	93.9	104.9	111.5	103.6
4	1,011	71	18	104	1,205	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.0	169.3	91.8	101.1	111.7	77.2	92.5	100.4
5	914	61	24	103	1,103	100.0	98.9	95.8	88.9	98.8	106.3	189.8	110.1	93.2	93.3	132.1	102.4	94.6
6	950	60	18	97	1,126	99.5	98.4	90.6	78.9	97.6	102.9	96.9	102.6	103.6	102.5	79.6	105.8	103.2
7	921	56	21	81	1,079	100.0	94.3	84.0	83.3	98.1	100.7	129.9	102.1	101.2	87.1	135.5	96.7	100.5
8	870	68	14	70	1,022	100.0	92.4	78.3	76.4	97.6	101.9	127.0	103.5	97.1	107.8	63.0	90.2	96.5
9	872	70	21	74	1,038	99.9	88.8	72.4	74.2	96.7	95.1	93.0	94.9	100.1	118.9	169.1	111.0	102.8
0-4	5,269	355	108	724	6,457	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.1	119.1	97.4	na	na	na	na	na
5-9	4.528	315	99	425	5.367	99.9	94.3	84.8	80.9	97.8	101.4	121.7	102.6	na	na	na	na	na
10-14	4.219	353	56	308	4.937	99.8	89.4	81.7	72.2	97.1	101.2	121.9	102.7	na	na	na	na	na
15-10	3.035	281	39	225	3.579	99.5	91.2	77.2	74.0	97.0	100.3	91.7	99.5	na	na	na	na	na
20+	3,254	360	65	171	3,850	98.8	85.5	85.4	65.2	95.9	103.6	114.3	104.6	na	na	na	na	na
All	20,305	1,663	367	1,854	24,189	99.7	92.0	88.1	84.6	97.8	100.1	113.9	101.1	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

 $^1\,(B_m/B_f)x100,$  where  $B_m$  and  $B_f$  are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

 $^{2}$  [2P<sub>x</sub>/(P<sub>x-1</sub>+P<sub>x+1</sub>)]x100, where P<sub>x</sub> is the number of pregnancy outcomes in year x preceding the survey

## Table C.6 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage with			
Subject	information missing	Number of cases		
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 15				
years)				
Missing day only	1.20	15,302		
Missing month, but year reported	0.62	-		
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 5 years)				
Missing day only	1.17	5,732		
Date of birth of women				
Missing month, but year reported	0.15	9,666		
Missing year	0.02	-		
Date of birth of men				
Missing month, but year reported	0.43	4,185		
Missing year	0.06	-		
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks	1.80	5,269		
Anthropometry of children				
Height	4.08	2,912		
Weight	3.99	-		
Height or weight	4.08	-		
Anthronomotive of woman				
Height	E 07	E 027		
Woight	3.07	5,027		
Height or woight	4.99	-		
Teight of weight	5.07	-		
Anthronometry of men				
Height	10 91	4 232		
Weight	10.51			
Height or weight	10.91	-		
	10.01			
Anemia				
Children	12.17	2,669		
Women	7.97	5,027		
Men	14.63	4,536		
Malaria				
Children	0.00	2,669		

#### Table C.12 Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference)

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded (unweighted), Zimbabwe 2023-24

	We	eight	Height o	r length
Digit	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	266	9.4	293	10.3
1	304	10.7	323	11.4
2	278	9.8	310	10.9
3	326	11.5	314	11.1
4	250	8.8	291	10.2
5	290	10.2	281	9.9
6	280	9.9	293	10.3
7	275	9.7	271	9.5
8	294	10.3	279	9.8
9	279	9.8	185	6.5
Total	2,842	100.0	2,840	100.0
Index of dissimilarity <sup>1</sup>	na	2.7	na	4.2

Note: The table includes all children with weight and height/length measurements, regardless of the completeness of date of birth information and cases with implausible data. Both weight and length/height measurements are recorded with one decimal digit.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> The index of dissimilarity is a measure of digit preference, which is calculated as one-half of the sum of absolute differences between the observed and expected percentage. It can be interpreted as the percent of values that would need to be redistributed in order to achieve a uniform distribution.

#### Table C.13 Observation of mosquito nets

Percentage of all mosquito nets observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Zimbabwe 2023-24

	Percentage of mosquito nets	
	observed by	Number of mosquito
Background characteristic	interviewers	nets
Residence		
Urban	78.1	2,508
Rural	88.1	5,397
Province		
Bulawayo	67.6	226
Manicaland	77.5	617
Mashonaland Central	89.2	955
Mashonaland East	95.6	805
Mashonaland West	91.3	1,343
Matabeleland North	87.1	497
Matabeleland South	79.6	496
Midlands	93.1	1,097
Masvingo	77.4	1,056
Harare	70.0	814
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	91.7	1,389
Second	88.4	1,587
Middle	85.1	1,810
Fourth	82.6	1,676
Highest	77.1	1,443
Total	84.9	7,906

#### Table C.16 Vaccination cards photographed

Percentage of children under age 3 reported to have a vaccination card, percentage whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer, percentages whose vaccination card was photographed or was not photographed by reason, and among children with a vaccination card seen, percentage of cards photographed, according to background characteristics (weighted) Zimbabwe 2023-24

							Among child vaccination	lren with a card seen
Packground characteristic	Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was seen by	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed as permission was not	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed for other	Number of	Percentage of vaccination cards	Number of
Background characteristic	Caru	Interviewer	photographed	Teceiveu	Teasons	children	photographed	cilluren
Age in months 0-11	85.1	81.4	80.4	0.4	0.5	1.042	98.8	849
12-23	83.4	79.4	78.5	0.7	0.2	1,040	98.9	825
24-35	71.8	65.1	64.1	0.4	0.6	1,090	98.5	709
Residence								
Urban	81.6	76.8	76.1	0.4	0.3	1,188	99.0	913
Rural	79.0	74.1	73.1	0.5	0.5	1,984	98.6	1,470
Province								
Bulawayo	86.9	81.8	81.4	0.0	0.4	121	99.5	99
Manicaland	67.9	64.1	63.6	0.2	0.4	454	99.1	291
Mashonaland Central	81.4	76.8	76.2	0.2	0.4	302	99.1	232
Mashonaland East	83.1	78.8	78.2	0.6	0.0	352	99.3	277
Mashonaland West	76.4	69.9	67.6	1.3	1.0	452	96.7	316
Matabeleland North	91.2	87.1	84.6	2.0	0.5	155	97.1	135
Matabeleland South	89.8	81.9	80.3	0.0	1.6	152	98.0	124
Midlands	77.8	74.8	74.3	0.3	0.2	432	99.3	323
Masvingo	85.7	79.9	79.3	0.0	0.6	284	99.3	227
Harare	81.8	76.5	76.2	0.4	0.0	468	99.5	358
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	74.5	70.6	69.2	0.9	0.4	756	98.1	533
Second	81.4	77.3	76.4	0.5	0.5	606	98.7	469
Middle	82.0	77.2	76.6	0.1	0.5	602	99.2	465
Fourth	83.6	76.8	75.7	0.5	0.6	683	98.6	524
Highest	79.0	74.6	74.2	0.3	0.2	525	99.4	392
Total	80.0	75.1	74.2	0.5	0.4	3,172	98.8	2,383
Note: Vaccination cards include	cards, booklet	s, or other hor	me-based records	5.				

# ZDHS PERSONNEL

# **APPENDIX D**

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# Zimbabwe



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