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MICS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2019 SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT

European Union

UKaid
from the British people

Sweden
Sverige

UNFPA

unicef
for every child

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The 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF, European Union (EU), UK Department for International Development (DFID), Embassy of Sweden and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the 2019 Zimbabwe MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame	2012 Zimbabwe Census Frame	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	November-December 2018	**Fieldwork**	January-April 2019

Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	12 012	- Eligible	6 223
- Occupied	11 313	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	6 102
- Interviewed	11 091	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.1
- Response rate (Per cent)	92.3		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	10 703	- Eligible	7 155
- Interviewed	10 129	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	7 027
- Response rate (Per cent)	94.6	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.2
Men (age 15-49)		Water Quality Testing	
- Eligible for interviews	4 677	- Eligible	2 138
- Interviewed	4 178	- Interviewed	2 124
- Response rate (Per cent)	89.3	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.3

Survey population			
Average household size	4.0	**Percentage of population living in**	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	31.5
- Age 5	14.2	- Rural areas	68.5
- Age 18	48.6		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	23.4	- Bulawayo	4.9
		- Manicaland	14.5
		- Mashonaland Central	9.3
		- Mashonaland East	10.7
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis vaccine)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DFID	Department for International Development
DK	Don't Know
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
DR	Don't Remember
DV	Domestic Violence
EA	Enumeration Area
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FCT	Field Check Table
FL	Foundational Learning
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IPRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPTp-SP	Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine)
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education

LLIN	Long-Lasting Insecticidal Net
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MR	Measles and Rubella
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
NAP	National Action Plan
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
RHF	Recommended Homemade Fluid
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMT	Survey Management Team
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
TSP	Transitional Stabilisation Programme
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VHW	Village Health Worker
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS/PREFACE

The 2019 Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is the third such survey to be conducted in the country as a follow up to the 2009 and 2014 surveys. For the first time, Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was used in conducting the survey in the country. The survey was designed to collect information on a variety of socioeconomic and health indicators required to inform the planning, implementation and monitoring of national policies and programmes for the enhancement of the welfare of women and children.

The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) wishes to express sincere gratitude to the various institutions and individuals who were highly committed and worked tirelessly to make the survey a success. The survey was made possible through financial and technical support received from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the European Union (EU), UK Department For International Development (DFID), Embassy of Sweden and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). In addition, the expertise contributed by various consultants (global and regional) in the areas of sampling, training, fieldwork, data processing and report writing, timely coverage from the media, and input from various stakeholders who participated in MICS workshops cannot be overemphasized. This survey was made possible through the dedication of the Survey Management Team (SMT) and field personnel. ZIMSTAT is grateful to the respondents who welcomed field teams into their homes and enthusiastically answered the many questions as well as allowed their children to be measured and weighed.

ZIMSTAT would like to acknowledge the following institutions who were members of the MICS Steering and Technical Committees for their invaluable contributions towards the accomplishment of the survey: Office of the President and Cabinet; Ministries of Finance and Economic Development; Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs; Primary and Secondary Education; Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; Information, Publicity and Broadcasting Services; Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development; Health and Child Care; Information, Communication, Technology, Postal and Courier Services; Local Government, Public Works and National Housing; Environment, Tourism and Hospitality Industry; Harare City Health; UNICEF; EU; DFID; Embassy of Sweden and UNFPA.

Taguma Mahonde
Director-General

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2019 by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress towards national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

> *"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children …. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development…"*

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

> *"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)*

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

> *"…We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."*

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, "**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**" stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

> *"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48);* recognizes that *"…baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..."* and calls for *"…strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States..."*

The Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) put in place the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) to cover the period 2016-2018. This was followed by the Transitional Stabilization Programme (TSP) 2018-2020 meant to stabilize the economy and create a strong basis for economic growth. The TSP will be consolidated under the two 5 -year plans (2020 -2025 and 2025 -2030) leading to the country's Vision 2030 of becoming an upper middle income economy. Other national efforts made by the GoZ to address the rights of children include National Action Plans on ending Child Marriages 2018; and Orphans and Vulnerable Children Phase II (NAP II 2011-2015). Going forward, MICS findings will inform the new 5 year National Development Plan from 2020 – 2025.

The 2019 MICS results are critically important for the purposes of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) monitoring, as the survey produces information on 34 global SDG indicators, all of which were adopted by the SDG Taskforce, either in their entirety or partially. Further, the results will be indispensable in reviewing the country's fulfilment of other international agreements such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children and the Universal Periodic Review in 2021 as well as the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women.

The Zimbabwe 2019 MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Zimbabwe MICS;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress towards national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the Zimbabwe 2019 MICS. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents". From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, "Survive", includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, "Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health", which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, adult and maternal mortality, sexual behaviour and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

The following chapter, "Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development" presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, malaria, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

"Learning" is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children's education, and foundational learning skills are covered.

The next chapter, "Protected from violence and exploitation", includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety, and domestic violence.

Chapter 10, "Live in a safe and clean environment", covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled "Equitable chance in life", the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Zimbabwe 2019 MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the ten provinces namely: Bulawayo, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Masvingo and Harare. The urban and rural areas within each province were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas (clusters) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 26 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. A total of 462 clusters and 12,012 households were selected at the national level. All selected enumeration areas were visited during the fieldwork period. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Six questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in five households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.[1]. The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire

- List of Household Members
- Education
- Household Characteristics
- Social Transfers
- Household Energy Use
- Insecticide Treated Nets
- Water and Sanitation
- Handwashing
- Salt Iodisation

Water Quality Testing Questionnaire

[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.

Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men

- Woman's Background[M]
- Mass Media and ICT [M]
- Fertility/Birth History
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-natal Health Checks
- Unmet Need
- Victimisation[M]
- Marriage/Union[M]
- Adult Functioning[M]
- Sexual Behaviour[M]
- HIV/AIDS[M]
- Maternal Mortality
- Life Satisfaction[M]
- Domestic Violence

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years

- Child's Background
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Child Functioning
- Parental Involvement
- Foundational Learning Skills

Questionnaire for Children Under 5

- Under-Five's Background
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Child Discipline
- Child Functioning
- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
- Immunisation
- Care of Illness
- Anthropometry

[1] Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household and source water for *E. coli* levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.[2] From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Shona and Ndebele and were pre-tested in Bulawayo during the period 17 September 2018 to 5 October 2018. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Zimbabwe 2019 MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was developed and an Ethical Review Board of three members of the 2019 MICS Technical Committee was established and were trained using UNICEF's e-module on ethics. The Survey Director was the focal person for the survey protection protocol. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

During salt testing, all households who requested to know the test results were told and were discouraged from making conclusions on causes of low to non-iodisation. The protocol also allowed the sharing of anthropometric measurements with the respondents who wanted them. Regarding children who were found to be malnourished and sick, caregivers were encouraged to take the children to the nearest health facility. Survey protocol did not allow for sharing of Water Quality Test results with the respondents.

A Domestic Violence protection protocol was developed for the survey to ensure safety of respondents to strengthen data quality and safety during the implementation of the domestic violence module adopted from the Demographic Health Survey (DHS). All members of the survey team, including administrative and technical personnel, as well as both male and female field staff, received special training on (a) the purpose of the module and (b) why special measures were being taken. Field staff (interviewers, supervisors, survey coordinators) received additional training in the following safety procedures:

a) How to obtain additional informed consent for the domestic violence module;
b) Sensitive interviewing techniques (sensitivity towards respondent, awareness of the adverse effects that the questions may have on the respondent);
c) Techniques for ensuring absolute privacy (finding a private space; how to handle interruptions);
d) How to provide direct referrals to respondents at risk;
e) How to prepare themselves emotionally for the work (the training included a discussion of interviewers' own perceptions and attitudes toward domestic violence).

[2] The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

The protocol established collaboration with the two ministries responsible for girls and women for referrals and possible follow-ups. The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare was assigned with the responsibility to receive referrals and follow-ups for girls below the age of 18 years while the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development was responsible for women 18 years and above. The protocol established a criteria for referral.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs[3] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Zimbabwe 2019 MICS final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Manicaland Province in Mutare, in both urban and rural areas, during October 2018. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 35 days in November and December 2018. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent four days in field practice in Bulawayo Province. The training was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.[4]

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 13 days, including seven days in field practice and pilot survey.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 17 teams; each was comprised of four interviewers, one driver, one measurer and a supervisor (team leader). Fieldwork began in January 2019 and concluded in April 2019.

Data were collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on five households per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by members of the technical committee and survey management team and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

[3] The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing.

[4] The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

Throughout the fieldwork, Field Check Tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.[5] In addition to the FCTs, custom tools were also developed which were aimed at checking the consistency of data within the team, adding another layer to data quality monitoring.

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the ZIMSTAT head office via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office system developers installed application updates to field teams manually.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.[6]

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.[7]

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews have been removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are available on ZIMSTAT website and on the MICS website[8] and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

[5] The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection.

[6] The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing.

[7] The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis

[8] The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/surveys.

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	55.3
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men	 92.7 87.3
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television Women Men	 5.6 12.2
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	40.2
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	35.7
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	89.4
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	15.2
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	30.3
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months Women Men	 17.1 23.5
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone Women Men	 72.0 73.0

[9] Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/

[10] Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

[11] All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months Women Men	 89.5 88.8
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet Women (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months Men (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	 27.1 22.6 35.7 30.2
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 14.7 13.1 21.6 22.3
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	23.6
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	13.0
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	12.5
SURVIVE [12]					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	32
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	14
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	47
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	19
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	65

[12] Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Description[11]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	108
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	24.1
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	 93.3 71.5 10.2
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care.	65.3
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval[13] prior to the most recent birth	66.1
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	85.5
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	86.0
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	8.8
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	88.0
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	88.9
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	90.9
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	86.3
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	44.9
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	90.0

[13] See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Description[11]	Value
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions[14]		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	81.8
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	82.1
TM.21	Maternal mortality ratio	3.1.1	MM	Deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination excluding accidents and acts of violence, per 100,000 live births	462
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 Women Men	 4.6 3.8
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	 60.5 47.1
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	 69.3 55.4
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	83.3
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	94.6
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	94.7
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	91.0
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	91.0
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	91.0
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23/24-35 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	90.6

[14] Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature,4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Description[11]	Value
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2/3) at any time before the survey	91.7
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23/24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	91.7
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	68.4
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage[15]		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	84.5 50.7
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	35.2
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	32.8 16.5
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	45.6
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	29.7
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	7.3
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	80.3
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[16]	27.7
TC.21a TC.21b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)		TN	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	36.8 18.1

[15] Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

[16] Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Description[11]	Value
TC.22	Population that slept under an ITN	3.8.1	TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	12.3
TC.23	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN		TN	Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	14.9
TC.25	Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria	12.5
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	34.5
TC.27	Malaria diagnostics usage		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	12.2
TC.28	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	2.0
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	98.6
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	59.1
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[17]	41.9
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[18] during the previous day	65.3
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	83.1
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	12.8
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	17.9
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[19] during the previous day	41.9

[17] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

[18] Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

[19] Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Description[11]	Value
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	89.8
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	 14.8 2.7
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	9.2
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[20] during the previous day	16.7
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[21] or more during the previous day	68.2
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	23.7
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	 9.7 1.6
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	 23.5 5.7
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	 2.9 0.3
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	 2.5 0.3
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	83.8

[20] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

[21] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Description[11]	Value
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	 37.4 3.4 18.3
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	3.2
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	68.7
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	20.4
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	70.8
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	28.4
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	81.0
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	92.3
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	67.6
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	 90.5 59.5 8.5
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	 4.7 23.6 70.3
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 92.8 66.7
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	 88.8 54.0 15.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Description[11]	Value
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	70.4
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 2.7 6.8
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school Foundational learning skills for girls divided by foundational learning skills for boys (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years Foundational learning skills for the poorest quintile divided by foundational learning skills for the richest quintile (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years Foundational learning skills for rural residents divided by foundational learning skills for urban residents (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years Foundational learning skills for children with functional difficulties divided by foundational learning skills for children without functional difficulties (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years	 1.0 1.02 1.19 1.00 1.1 0.88 0.43 0.01 1.1 0.95 0.67 0.14 1.19 1.12 0.3 0.3 0.5 0.5 0.7 0.7
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	77.0
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	96.5
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	68.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Description[11]	Value
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	67.4
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	70.5
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	6.9
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	16.3
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	68.7
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	46.7
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	88.7
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7-14 (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	 44.4 21.4 19.6 24.6 6.2 5.1
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	48.7
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	64.1
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[22]	27.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Description[11]	Value
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	 5.4 33.7 0.0 1.9
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men	 21.2 0.7
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union Women Men	 10.1 4.3
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	 18.5 20.1
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months Women Men	 5.9 11.1
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police Women Men	 40.5 38.2
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	 47.9 82.8

[22] Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. See Tables PR.3.1-4 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Description[11]	Value
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
DV.1a DV.1b	Experience of Physical Violence		DV	Percentage of adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 (a) Ever (b) Past 12 months	 39.4 5.5
DV.2a DV.2b	Experience of Sexual Violence		DV	Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence (a) Ever (b) Past 12 months	 11.6 5.1
DV.3	Age at first experience of sexual violence	16.2.3	DV	Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by exact age 18	2.1
DV.4	Experience of different forms of violence		DV	Percentage of adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical and sexual violence	8.5
DV.5	Experience of violence during pregnancy		DV	Among adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy	5.4
DV.6	Marital control exercised by husbands		DV	Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands or partners have ever demonstrated 3 or more of the specific behaviours	24.8
DV.7	Forms of spousal violence	5.2.1	DV	Percentage of ever-married adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have experienced any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence in the 12 months	9.4
DV.8	Spousal violence		DV	Percentage of ever-married adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional and physical and sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner	6.4
DV.9	Spousal violence by spousal age difference		DV	Percentage of ever-married adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner (Wife 10 or more years younger) (a) Emotional (b) Physical (c) Sexual	 31.2 30.8 8.4
DV.10	Injuries to women due to spousal violence		DV	Percentage of ever-married adolescent girls and women 15-49 who have experienced any type of spousal violence by any of the injuries	16.8
DV.11a DV.11b DV.11c DV.11d	Physical violence by women against their spouse		DV	Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months (a) Ever (b) Past 12 months Spousal age difference (c) Wife older (d) Wife 10 or more years younger	 2.9 1.2 3.6 2.3
DV.12	Help seeking to stop violence		DV	Percent distribution of adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help to top violence	37.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Description[11]	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	77.1
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	63.6
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	80.1
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in source water	59.0
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in household drinking water	83.7
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of *E. coli* and available when needed	10.2
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	64.2
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	68.8
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	36.7
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste never emptied or emptied and buried in a covered pit	97.5
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste removed by a service provider for treatment off-site	0.7
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	94.6
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	16.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Description[11]	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	8.9
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 men age 15-49 b) children age 5-17 c) children under age 5	 9.5 8.4 5.6 6.2
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	40.4
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	51.0
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	42.5
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	5.7
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men	 25.2 25.9
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women and men Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 5.8 5.3 5.5 4.9
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 67.4 60.3 74.1 65.5
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 42.2 32.8 41.8 31.0

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 12 012 households selected for the sample, 11 313 were found to be occupied. Of these, 11 091 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these, 2 124 were successfully tested for household drinking water, yielding a response rate of 99.3 percent. Also, 2 043 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality, yielding a response rate of 95.6 percent.

In the interviewed households, 10 703 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 10 129 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 94.6 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every second household. 4 677 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 4 178 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 89.3 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 6 223 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 6 102 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.1 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child was selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 15 440 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 7 155 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 7 027, which correspond to a response rate of 98.2 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates 92.8, 87.6, 96.1, and 96.3 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, according to area of residence and provinces, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

		Area		Province									
	Total	Urban	Rural	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare
Households													
Sampled	**12 012**	4 368	7 644	1 040	1 300	1 196	1 248	1 248	1 066	1 040	1 222	1 248	1 404
Occupied	**11 313**	4 110	7 203	1 007	1 235	1 136	1 177	1 182	999	974	1 145	1 136	1 322
Interviewed	**11 091**	3 975	7 116	986	1 217	1 126	1 168	1 163	987	952	1 139	1 119	1 234
Household completion rate	**92.3**	91.0	93.1	94.8	93.6	94.1	93.6	93.2	92.6	91.5	93.2	89.7	87.9
Household response rate	**98.0**	96.7	98.8	97.9	98.5	99.1	99.2	98.4	98.8	97.7	99.5	98.5	93.3
Water quality testing													
Eligible	**2 138**	767	1 371	190	236	218	225	220	193	183	216	220	237
Household water quality test													
Completed	**2 124**	762	1 362	188	235	216	222	219	193	183	215	218	235
Response rate	**99.3**	99.3	99.3	98.9	99.6	99.1	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.1	99.2
Source water quality test													
Completed	**2 043**	712	1 331	177	234	211	212	218	192	174	191	207	227
Response rate	**95.6**	92.8	97.1	93.2	99.2	96.8	94.2	99.1	99.5	95.1	88.4	94.1	95.8
Women age 15-49 years													
Eligible	**10 703**	4 258	6 445	1 018	1 200	1 036	1 017	1 117	953	825	1 082	1 050	1 405
Interviewed	**10 129**	3 995	6 134	990	1 156	997	971	1 070	895	773	1 042	993	1 242
Women's response rate	**94.6**	93.8	95.2	97.2	96.3	96.2	95.5	95.8	93.9	93.7	96.3	94.6	88.4
Women's overall response rate	**92.8**	90.7	94.0	95.2	94.9	95.4	94.7	94.3	92.8	91.6	95.8	93.2	82.5
Men age 15-49 years													
Number of men in interviewed households	**9 582**	3 571	6 011	839	945	1 135	974	1 144	804	794	894	826	1 227
Eligible	**4 677**	1 729	2 948	393	457	558	467	553	408	392	456	387	606
Interviewed	**4 178**	1 445	2 733	375	425	536	434	501	375	352	433	363	384
Men's response rate	**89.3**	83.6	92.7	95.4	93.0	96.1	92.9	90.6	91.9	89.8	95.0	93.8	63.4
Men's overall response rate	**87.6**	80.8	91.6	93.4	91.6	95.2	92.2	89.1	90.8	87.8	94.5	92.4	59.1
Children under 5 years													
Eligible	**6 223**	1 890	4 333	455	782	628	581	695	626	536	607	673	640
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	**6 102**	1 857	4 245	454	766	624	571	683	615	520	597	656	616
Under-5's response rate	**98.1**	98.3	98.0	99.8	98.0	99.4	98.3	98.3	98.2	97.0	98.4	97.5	96.3
Under-5's overall response rate	**96.1**	95.0	96.8	97.7	96.5	98.5	97.5	96.7	97.1	94.8	97.8	96.0	89.8
Children age 5-17 years													
Number of children in interviewed households	**15 440**	4 129	11 311	1 101	1 848	1 587	1 525	1 583	1 624	1 565	1 658	1 717	1 232
Eligible	**7 155**	2 224	4 931	556	823	763	738	735	691	652	755	754	688
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	**7 027**	2 181	4 846	552	809	758	726	724	682	639	743	724	670
Children age 5-17's response rate	**98.2**	98.1	98.3	99.3	98.3	99.3	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.0	98.4	96.0	97.4
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	**96.3**	94.8	97.1	97.2	96.9	98.5	97.6	96.9	97.5	95.8	97.9	94.6	90.9

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and province, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and provinces are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

		Area		Province									
	Total	Urban	Rural	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity													
Yes, interconnected grid	**37.3**	86.8	11.3	88.8	23.1	19.1	23.7	31.3	12.3	18.6	35.7	19.7	85.7
Yes, off-grid	**19.0**	3.1	27.3	3.8	14.9	18.0	19.8	27.6	28.7	34.0	18.4	34.1	2.2
No	**43.7**	10.1	61.4	7.5	62.0	62.9	56.5	41.1	58.8	47.4	45.9	46.2	12.2
Missing/DK	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cooking[A]													
Clean fuels and technologies	**33.7**	83.2	7.7	85.6	18.1	11.3	19.7	23.9	10.1	20.0	31.2	16.4	87.2
Other fuels	**65.9**	16.4	92.0	14.1	81.6	88.6	80.2	75.6	89.4	79.8	68.2	83.1	12.5
No cooking done in the household	**0.3**	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3
Internet access at home													
Yes	**30.3**	50.1	19.9	39.6	32.6	16.1	40.3	21.2	7.5	36.2	32.2	17.9	46.4
No	**69.6**	49.8	80.1	60.4	67.4	83.9	59.6	78.4	92.5	63.8	67.8	82.1	53.6
Missing/DK	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Main material of flooring[B]													
Natural floor	**21.5**	0.8	32.4	1.9	21.0	35.4	14.9	31.9	63.3	20.0	26.0	22.8	0.5
Rudimentary floor	**0.3**	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7
Finished floor	**77.9**	98.1	67.4	96.7	78.3	64.3	84.8	67.1	36.6	79.6	73.9	77.0	98.7
Other	**0.2**	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Main material of roof[B]													
Natural roofing	**18.6**	0.2	28.3	0.3	10.7	29.9	14.3	23.1	67.0	22.2	26.4	22.8	0.2
Rudimentary roofing	**0.3**	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.3
Finished roofing	**80.9**	98.9	71.4	97.6	89.3	69.9	85.7	76.6	32.8	76.8	73.2	77.1	98.4
Other	**0.2**	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1

Main material of exterior walls[B]													
Natural walls	**8.5**	0.1	12.9	0.5	6.4	8.5	2.2	7.8	61.0	12.1	13.2	5.0	0.0
Rudimentary walls	**0.5**	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Finished walls	**90.4**	98.3	86.2	97.6	93.1	90.1	96.9	89.5	37.7	87.5	86.4	94.7	98.5
Other	**0.7**	1.5	0.3	1.8	0.4	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.2
Rooms used for sleeping													
1	**41.7**	45.1	39.9	42.9	38.8	37.8	42.6	44.8	37.9	41.1	42.2	45.0	41.6
2	**35.7**	34.7	36.2	37.1	38.0	37.1	34.8	34.4	35.6	34.6	35.8	34.5	35.2
3 or more	**22.6**	20.2	23.9	20.0	23.2	25.1	22.6	20.9	26.5	24.3	22.0	20.5	23.2
Number of households	**11 091**	3 824	7 267	594	1 561	999	1 250	1 419	542	576	1 160	1 256	1 735
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	**2.29**	2.18	2.34	2.11	2.36	2.30	2.22	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.27	2.34	2.20
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household[1]	**55.3**	90.1	39.2	93.5	37.5	36.2	44.3	57.2	42.4	51.0	52.7	52.7	87.9
Number of household members	**44 597**	14 046	30 551	2 177	6 480	4 133	4 753	5 845	2 367	2 415	4 667	5 117	6 644

[1] MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

[A] Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

[B] Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and Province, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

		Area		Province									
	Total	Urban	Rural	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare
Percentage of households that own a													
Television	**35.7**	74.7	15.1	78.6	22.5	20.5	25.4	30.9	16.3	27.6	32.1	19.9	75.4
Refrigerator	**22.7**	55.6	5.4	67.9	11.5	7.0	14.1	13.7	8.0	14.6	21.5	9.6	57.4
DVD/VCD Player	**26.3**	52.7	12.4	50.8	16.4	16.7	18.5	23.8	14.0	22.3	22.5	16.7	54.8
Water heater	**3.9**	9.6	0.9	9.4	1.8	1.2	1.8	3.0	1.7	2.0	3.0	2.1	10.8
Electric iron	**22.5**	54.1	5.9	51.0	13.5	8.1	14.7	16.8	7.2	14.6	21.6	12.1	55.0
Microwave	**7.6**	19.0	1.7	20.6	3.7	2.0	4.4	3.6	2.9	4.6	6.4	3.2	22.2
Deep freezer	**10.0**	21.6	3.9	16.0	7.5	5.0	6.4	9.7	5.4	6.7	9.9	7.8	20.2
Fan	**9.0**	21.2	2.6	19.9	5.3	3.4	4.3	6.5	5.6	9.8	7.8	8.2	19.1
Water pump	**2.8**	3.0	2.7	3.8	1.6	2.8	5.9	3.0	0.9	2.0	1.6	1.5	3.7
Electric jug	**9.2**	22.5	2.2	22.3	5.7	3.4	5.8	5.6	3.5	6.1	7.3	4.6	23.9
Percentage of households that own													
Agricultural land	**61.8**	28.2	79.5	25.2	70.5	74.1	70.1	56.6	86.0	69.2	70.5	78.5	29.9
Farm animals/Livestock	**60.3**	27.4	77.6	29.6	68.4	71.0	65.6	59.2	82.2	73.3	70.8	75.7	24.9
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a													
Wristwatch	**17.3**	32.5	9.3	31.7	10.1	10.4	16.1	12.9	9.9	13.9	16.9	9.7	36.6
Bicycle	**20.8**	18.0	22.3	15.9	12.8	19.1	23.7	23.1	25.7	34.2	21.0	21.2	20.2
Motorcycle or scooter	**1.8**	0.9	2.2	0.6	1.5	3.1	2.8	3.6	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9
Animal-drawn cart	**17.3**	6.7	23.0	8.9	11.6	22.4	18.0	21.6	27.5	27.6	23.0	20.2	6.1
Car, truck, or van	**11.9**	23.0	6.0	19.4	6.9	6.4	9.3	11.1	5.6	10.3	10.2	8.7	25.5
Boat with a motor	**0.5**	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9
Wheel barrow	**27.3**	22.3	30.0	20.4	26.0	16.4	33.1	22.7	26.8	45.1	30.6	35.6	23.0
Animal drawn plough	**32.2**	12.0	42.8	15.0	28.3	36.7	32.3	33.9	45.2	45.0	43.8	45.6	11.9
Computer or tablet	**15.2**	31.3	6.8	28.1	9.9	6.3	10.8	13.2	7.2	13.1	14.2	9.2	33.9
Mobile telephone	**87.6**	96.4	83.0	97.0	86.6	79.4	85.4	85.9	77.3	88.5	87.2	86.4	97.1
Mobile phone money account	**80.6**	94.9	73.0	92.4	80.7	75.4	77.4	79.3	61.3	53.8	82.3	80.8	96.2
Bank account	**44.1**	69.1	30.9	60.9	36.1	38.3	37.3	49.3	23.2	29.7	38.0	29.9	75.0
Ownership of dwelling													
Owned by a household member	**61.2**	32.6	76.2	29.4	71.4	73.4	68.6	56.3	82.9	66.4	68.2	69.1	35.5
Not owned	**38.8**	67.4	23.8	70.6	28.6	26.6	31.4	43.7	17.1	33.6	31.8	30.9	64.5
Rented	**20.0**	50.7	3.9	45.5	12.9	5.3	12.4	16.6	4.0	13.2	19.9	12.6	47.3
Other	**18.8**	16.7	19.9	25.1	15.6	21.4	19.0	27.1	13.1	20.4	11.9	18.3	17.2
Missing/DK	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	**11 091**	3 824	7 267	594	1 561	999	1 250	1 419	542	576	1 160	1 256	1 735

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and regions, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Wealth index quintile						
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	Number of household members
Total	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**44 597**
Area							
Urban	0.0	0.4	3.6	36.9	59.1	100.0	14 046
Rural	29.2	29.0	27.6	12.2	2.0	100.0	30 551
Province							
Bulawayo	0.0	0.7	3.3	28.7	67.3	100.0	2 177
Manicaland	22.5	29.0	23.8	14.9	9.9	100.0	6 480
Mashonaland Central	29.7	25.3	26.0	15.3	3.7	100.0	4 133
Mashonaland East	15.0	25.8	26.9	22.4	9.9	100.0	4 753
Mashonaland West	20.3	22.3	25.6	21.4	10.4	100.0	5 845
Matabeleland North	49.9	22.3	16.9	6.1	4.8	100.0	2 367
Matabeleland South	22.1	25.7	29.2	15.4	7.6	100.0	2 415
Midlands	25.7	20.1	19.6	14.9	19.8	100.0	4 667
Masvingo	27.6	26.2	23.5	13.8	8.9	100.0	5 117
Harare	0.1	0.3	3.5	37.2	58.8	100.0	6 644

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, province, area, number of household members, education of household head, and religion[23]. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[24]

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized. The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

[23] This was determined by asking Sex of household head, Age of household head, Area, Province, Education of household head, Number of household members and Religion of household head.

[24] See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

		Number of households	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**11 091**	**11 091**
Sex of household head			
Male	62.3	6 905	6 772
Female	37.7	4 186	4 319
Age of household head			
<18	0.7	80	83
18-34	29.7	3 290	3 217
35-64	55.8	6 190	6 178
65-84	12.2	1 356	1 425
85+	1.6	175	188
Area			
Urban	34.5	3 824	3 975
Rural	65.5	7 267	7 116
Province			
Bulawayo	5.4	594	986
Manicaland	14.1	1 561	1 217
Mashonaland Central	9.0	999	1 126
Mashonaland East	11.3	1 250	1 168
Mashonaland West	12.8	1 419	1 163
Matabeleland North	4.9	542	987
Matabeleland South	5.2	576	952
Midlands	10.5	1 160	1 139
Masvingo	11.3	1 256	1 119
Harare	15.6	1 735	1 234
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	5.3	583	617
Primary	33.4	3 702	3 773
Secondary	47.3	5 246	5 136
Higher	14.0	1 554	1 557
Missing/DK	(*)	7	8
Number of household members			
1	12.9	1 427	1 471
2	12.6	1 402	1 409
3	17.9	1 988	2 008
4	19.1	2 116	2 080
5	15.3	1 699	1 687
6	10.7	1 192	1 140
7+	11.4	1 267	1 296
Religion of household head			
Roman Catholic	8.0	888	895
Protestant	17.3	1 915	1 976
Pentecostal	16.7	1 856	1 837
Apostolic sect	28.7	3 181	3 031
Zion	7.4	817	937
Other christian	2.4	262	273
Traditional	3.5	389	409
No religion	14.7	1 636	1 589
Other religion	1.3	146	142
Missing/DK	(*)	2	2
Households with [A]			
At least one child under age 5 years	45.6	5 057	4 977
At least one child age 5-17 years	64.6	7 167	7 155
At least one child age <18 years	76.4	8 470	8 431
At least one woman age 15-49 years	75.3	8 348	8 248
At least one man age 15-49 years	66.9	7 419	7 324
No member age <50	5.8	642	657
No adult (18+) member	0.7	74	77
Mean household size	4.0	11 091	11 091

[A] Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 44 597 household members were listed. Of these, 21 306 were males, and 23 291 were females.[25]

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**21 306**	**100.0**	**23 291**	**100.0**	**44 597**	**100.0**
Age						
0-4	3 133	14.7	3 181	13.7	6 314	14.2
5-9	3 485	16.4	3 488	15.0	6 973	15.6
10-14	2 844	13.3	2 755	11.8	5 599	12.6
15-19	2 462	11.6	2 202	9.5	4 664	10.5
15-17	1 508	7.1	1 301	5.6	2 809	6.3
18-19	954	4.5	901	3.9	1 855	4.2
20-24	1 584	7.4	1 831	7.9	3 415	7.7
25-29	1 214	5.7	1 575	6.8	2 789	6.3
30-34	1 391	6.5	1 657	7.1	3 047	6.8
35-39	1 200	5.6	1 543	6.6	2 743	6.2
40-44	1 022	4.8	1 171	5.0	2 193	4.9
45-49	788	3.7	854	3.7	1 642	3.7
50-54	521	2.4	602	2.6	1 124	2.5
55-59	375	1.8	631	2.7	1 006	2.3
60-64	386	1.8	555	2.4	942	2.1
65-69	282	1.3	435	1.9	717	1.6
70-74	225	1.1	285	1.2	510	1.1
75-79	170	0.8	215	0.9	385	0.9
80-84	112	0.5	133	0.6	245	0.5
85+	111	0.5	176	0.8	287	0.6
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	10 969	51.5	10 725	46.0	21 695	48.6
Adults age 18+ years	10 336	48.5	12 566	54.0	22 902	51.4

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).[24] Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

[25] The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, province, age, education[26], marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), religion of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.[27, 28]

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, province, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), religion of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

[26] Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

[27] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In 2019 MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: fixed telephone line, radio, sofa, table, chair, bed, cupboard/kitchen unit, wardrobe, television, refrigerator, dvd/vcd player, water heater, electric iron, microwave, deep freezer, fan, water pump, electric jug, wristwatch, bicycle, motorcycle / scooter, animal-drawn cart, car / truck / van, boat with motor, wheel barrow, animal drawn plough, milk cows or bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys or mules, goats, sheep, chickens, pigs, turkeys, guinea fowls, rabbits, computer/tablet and mobile telephone. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:
Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;
Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf.;
Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas.* Calverton: Macro International, 2008. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf.

[28] When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**10 129**	**10 129**
Area			
Urban	38.6	3 910	3 995
Rural	61.4	6 219	6 134
Province			
Bulawayo	5.7	573	990
Manicaland	14.2	1 441	1 156
Mashonaland Central	8.4	851	997
Mashonaland East	9.9	1 008	971
Mashonaland West	12.8	1 293	1 070
Matabeleland North	4.8	487	895
Matabeleland South	4.6	470	773
Midlands	10.2	1 032	1 042
Masvingo	10.9	1 100	993
Harare	18.5	1 875	1 242
Age			
15-19	20.0	2 021	2 063
15-17	11.9	1 206	1 239
18-19	8.1	816	824
20-24	16.8	1 700	1 705
25-29	14.7	1 489	1 471
30-34	15.3	1 549	1 541
35-39	14.4	1 463	1 461
40-44	10.9	1 099	1 084
45-49	8.0	808	804
Education			
Pre-primary or none	0.8	86	88
Primary	24.0	2 433	2 453
Secondary	64.7	6 550	6 518
Higher	10.5	1 060	1 070
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	62.9	6 366	6 224
Widowed	4.2	428	441
Divorced	4.9	500	452
Separated	4.9	500	532
Never married/in union	23.0	2 335	2 479
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	24.4	2 468	2 500
Ever gave birth	75.6	7 661	7 629
Gave birth in last two years	23.4	2 372	2 338
No birth in last two years	52.2	5 289	5 291
Health insurance			
Has coverage	9.5	966	929
Has no coverage	90.4	9 156	9 195
Missing/DK	(*)	7	5

Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	4.6	413	402
Has no functional difficulty	95.3	8 508	8 486
Missing	(*)	2	2
Religion of household head			
Roman Catholic	6.7	681	692
Protestant	16.9	1 714	1 769
Pentecostal	18.8	1 901	1 859
Apostolic sect	29.0	2 942	2 807
Zion	7.8	786	904
Other christian	2.4	243	253
Traditional	3.2	327	346
No religion	14.0	1 422	1 381
Other religion	1.1	111	117
Missing/DK	(*)	2	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.0	1 725	1 750
Second	17.4	1 761	1 734
Middle	17.6	1 787	1 766
Fourth	22.7	2 298	2 298
Richest	25.2	2 557	2 581

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**4 178**	**4 178**
Area			
Urban	36.1	1 507	1 445
Rural	63.9	2 671	2 733
Province			
Bulawayo	5.2	219	375
Manicaland	12.3	513	425
Mashonaland Central	10.4	436	536
Mashonaland East	10.9	456	434
Mashonaland West	14.8	618	501
Matabeleland North	4.5	190	375
Matabeleland South	5.0	211	352
Midlands	9.5	399	433
Masvingo	9.6	400	363
Harare	17.6	737	384
Age			
15-19	27.1	1 132	1 161
15-17	17.2	720	737
18-19	9.8	411	424
20-24	15.8	659	689
25-29	12.2	511	517
30-34	13.8	577	529
35-39	11.9	496	500
40-44	10.3	431	424
45-49	8.9	372	358
Education			
Pre-primary or none	(*)	11	13
Primary	21.5	898	965
Secondary	67.3	2 812	2 757
Higher	10.9	457	443
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	49.9	2 087	2 015
Widowed	(*)	21	22
Divorced	2.6	110	107
Separated	2.4	101	106
Never married/in union	44.5	1 858	1 926
Missing	(*)	1	2
Health insurance			
Has coverage	8.4	349	327
Has no coverage	91.6	3 829	3 851
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.9	101	99
Has no functional difficulty	97.0	3 356	3 341
Missing	(*)	1	1

Religion of household head			
Roman Catholic	7.3	306	305
Protestant	15.5	648	651
Pentecostal	16.2	676	650
Apostolic sect	28.9	1 208	1 155
Zion	5.9	247	301
Other christian	2.6	110	125
Traditional	4.1	170	197
No religion	18.0	753	733
Other religion	1.4	58	60
Missing/DK	(*)	1	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.3	638	680
Second	17.9	750	769
Middle	20.7	864	879
Fourth	24.4	1 018	987
Richest	21.8	909	863

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

		Number of under-5 children	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**6 102**	**6 102**
Sex			
Male	49.6	3 027	3 042
Female	50.4	3 075	3 060
Area			
Urban	29.4	1 795	1 857
Rural	70.6	4 307	4 245
Province			
Bulawayo	4.4	269	454
Manicaland	16.0	977	766
Mashonaland Central	8.8	537	624
Mashonaland East	10.0	609	571
Mashonaland West	13.9	850	683
Matabeleland North	5.5	338	615
Matabeleland South	5.1	313	520
Midlands	9.9	606	597
Masvingo	12.0	732	656
Harare	14.3	870	616
Age in months			
0-5	10.0	608	605
6-11	9.6	588	584
12-23	19.0	1 157	1 153
24-35	20.6	1 256	1 248
36-47	19.9	1 212	1 220
48-59	21.0	1 280	1 292
Mother's education[A]			
Pre-primary or none	2.4	148	150
Primary	31.5	1 919	1 913
Secondary	58.7	3 579	3 576
Higher	7.5	455	462
Missing/DK	(*)	0	1
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	86.7	5 292	5 201
Other primary caretaker	13.3	810	901
Health insurance			
Has coverage	6.2	376	361
Has no coverage	93.8	5 723	5 739
Missing/DK	(*)	3	2
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[B,C]			
Has functional difficulty	3.8	144	149
Has no functional difficulty	96.0	3 604	3 611
Missing	(*)	6	6
Mother's functional difficulties[D]			
Has functional difficulty	2.9	174	173
Has no functional difficulty	87.5	5 337	5 280
No information	9.7	590	648
Missing	(*)	1	1

Religion of household head			
Roman Catholic	5.8	353	356
Protestant	13.6	830	861
Pentecostal	15.3	934	931
Apostolic sect	33.8	2 060	1 967
Zion	8.3	506	596
Other christian	2.4	146	151
Traditional	3.6	220	231
No religion	16.1	981	936
Other religion	1.1	67	71
Missing/DK	(*)	4	2
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.4	1 429	1 426
Second	21.3	1 297	1 260
Middle	19.3	1 178	1 171
Fourth	19.4	1 181	1 186
Richest	16.7	1 016	1 059

[A] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

[B] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

[C] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

[D] In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**15 087**	**7 027**	**7 027**
Sex				
Male	51.2	7 718	3 627	3 632
Female	48.8	7 369	3 400	3 395
Area				
Urban	26.3	3 966	2 119	2 181
Rural	73.7	11 122	4 908	4 846
Province				
Bulawayo	4.3	655	325	552
Manicaland	15.6	2 360	1 052	809
Mashonaland Central	9.6	1 448	667	758
Mashonaland East	10.7	1 617	778	726
Mashonaland West	12.0	1 807	891	724
Matabeleland North	6.1	922	380	682
Matabeleland South	6.4	963	385	639
Midlands	11.5	1 740	760	743
Masvingo	12.1	1 820	819	724
Harare	11.6	1 755	970	670
Age				
5-9	45.8	6 908	3 353	3 284
10-14	36.3	5 471	2 395	2 437
15-17	17.9	2 708	1 279	1 306
Mother's education[B]				
Pre-primary or none	6.2	936	401	421
Primary	40.3	6 084	2 575	2 615
Secondary	45.5	6 871	3 346	3 265
Higher	7.1	1 068	625	634
No information	0.8	127	79	91
Missing/DK	(*)	1	0	1
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	64.9	9 792	4 640	4 456
Other primary caretaker	34.3	5 168	2 308	2 480
Emancipated[C]	0.8	127	79	91
Health insurance				
Has coverage	5.5	837	489	475
Has no coverage	94.4	14 242	6 535	6 547
Missing/DK	(*)	8	3	5
Child's functional difficulties[D]				
Has functional difficulty	10.1	1 520	670	654
Missing/DK	89.7	13 538	6 346	6 358
Has no functional difficulty	(*)	29	11	15
Mother's functional difficulties[E]				
Has functional difficulty	4.2	635	267	246
Has no functional difficulty	68.0	10 258	4 856	4 756
No information	27.8	4 193	1 903	2 024
Missing/DK	(*)	2	1	1

Religion of household head				
Roman Catholic	6.3	944	464	475
Protestant	15.7	2 364	1 137	1 186
Pentecostal	14.4	2 177	1 142	1 121
Apostolic sect	33.8	5 010	2 201	2 080
Zion	9.1	1 369	589	671
Other christian	2.6	394	164	171
Traditional	4.3	649	279	290
No religion	13.2	1 997	974	952
Other religion	1.2	182	78	81
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	23.2	3 494	1 464	1 481
Second	22.5	3 393	1 490	1 449
Middle	20.7	3 117	1 391	1 380
Fourth	17.5	2 639	1 330	1 321
Richest	16.2	2 444	1 351	1 396

[A] As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

[B] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

[C] Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

[D] The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter 11.1.

[E] In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W and SR.6.1M show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women and men, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women and men age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the two tables.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education 3) secondary education and 4) those with higher education.

The percent missing includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available or for whom no response was reported.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy								
	Pre-primary or none		Primary						
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Secondary	Higher[A]	Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women
Total	**0.1**	**0.7**	**16.8**	**7.2**	**64.7**	**10.5**	**100.0**	**92.1**	**10 129**
Area									
Urban	0.1	0.2	5.9	2.1	72.4	19.2	100.0	97.7	3 910
Rural	0.2	1.0	23.7	10.4	59.8	5.0	100.0	88.6	6 219
Province									
Bulawayo	0.1	0.4	8.6	2.3	66.5	22.1	100.0	97.3	573
Manicaland	0.1	0.5	21.5	7.3	60.7	9.9	100.0	92.1	1 441
Mashonaland Central	0.2	1.7	25.8	13.2	54.7	4.4	100.0	85.2	851
Mashonaland East	0.1	0.6	16.6	6.8	69.1	6.9	100.0	92.6	1 008
Mashonaland West	0.1	0.8	22.3	9.4	60.9	6.5	100.0	89.8	1 293
Matabeleland North	0.4	1.2	28.6	13.8	51.4	4.5	100.0	84.9	487
Matabeleland South	0.1	0.6	23.1	6.9	61.9	7.5	100.0	92.5	470
Midlands	0.1	0.9	15.2	8.0	64.8	11.0	100.0	91.1	1 032
Masvingo	0.2	0.9	18.2	8.6	62.7	9.5	100.0	90.6	1 100
Harare	0.2	0.2	3.6	1.7	77.1	17.3	100.0	98.1	1 875
Age									
15-24[1]	0.1	0.2	10.5	7.1	77.0	5.1	100.0	92.7	3 721
15-19	0.1	0.2	10.8	6.8	80.9	1.2	100.0	93.0	2 021
15-17	0.0	0.1	11.5	6.8	81.5	0.1	100.0	93.1	1 206
18-19	0.2	0.4	9.6	6.9	80.0	2.8	100.0	92.7	816
20-24	0.0	0.3	10.2	7.4	72.4	9.8	100.0	92.4	1 700
25-34	0.1	0.7	17.9	6.0	62.8	12.5	100.0	93.3	3 038
35-49	0.3	1.3	22.9	8.4	52.7	14.5	100.0	90.3	3 370
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*									
Has functional difficulty	0.0	2.7	20.8	12.8	55.7	8.1	100.0	84.6	413
Has no functional difficulty	0.2	0.7	17.4	7.0	62.7	12.1	100.0	92.3	8 508
Religion of household head*									
Roman Catholic	0.2	0.2	7.2	4.1	73.0	15.2	100.0	95.7	681
Protestant	0.0	0.4	8.3	3.4	69.5	18.4	100.0	96.2	1 714
Pentecostal	0.2	0.4	9.9	3.3	65.9	20.3	100.0	96.3	1 901
Apostolic sect	0.2	1.0	22.8	9.5	62.7	3.8	100.0	89.6	2 942
Zion	0.0	0.7	22.6	9.1	64.2	3.4	100.0	90.2	786
Other christian	0.4	0.0	15.6	6.6	61.1	16.3	100.0	93.4	243
Traditional	0.2	2.4	26.0	17.3	52.7	1.3	100.0	80.3	327
No religion	0.2	0.9	23.4	10.0	61.3	4.3	100.0	89.1	1 422
Other religion	0.0	1.3	17.7	13.5	59.2	8.4	100.0	85.3	111
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.2	1.8	32.8	19.6	45.3	0.2	100.0	78.6	1 725
Second	0.2	0.9	27.0	9.3	61.6	1.0	100.0	89.7	1 761
Middle	0.0	0.7	18.8	7.5	69.3	3.7	100.0	91.9	1 787
Fourth	0.2	0.4	10.2	3.2	74.1	11.9	100.0	96.3	2 298
Richest	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.7	68.1	27.4	100.0	99.2	2 557

[1] MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

[A] Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases each under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" and "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy								
	Pre-primary or none		Primary						
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Secondary	Higher[A]	Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of men
Total	**0.0**	**0.3**	**11.1**	**10.3**	**67.3**	**10.9**	**100.0**	**89.4**	**4 178**
Area									
Urban	0.0	0.1	3.7	1.8	74.8	19.6	100.0	98.1	1 507
Rural	0.0	0.3	15.3	15.2	63.1	6.1	100.0	84.5	2 671
Province									
Bulawayo	0.0	0.8	5.1	3.1	68.6	22.5	100.0	96.2	219
Manicaland	0.0	0.2	11.7	9.5	68.1	10.5	100.0	90.3	513
Mashonaland Central	0.2	0.9	17.9	18.2	59.2	3.7	100.0	81.0	436
Mashonaland East	0.0	0.0	11.6	8.4	72.7	7.3	100.0	91.6	456
Mashonaland West	0.0	0.5	14.4	13.1	63.9	8.1	100.0	86.4	618
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.2	18.7	27.0	49.0	5.1	100.0	72.8	190
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.3	16.7	16.2	58.0	8.8	100.0	83.5	211
Midlands	0.0	0.0	8.1	11.6	67.2	13.1	100.0	88.4	399
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	12.6	11.0	66.8	9.6	100.0	89.0	400
Harare	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.4	78.5	18.3	100.0	99.6	737
Age									
15-24[1]	0.0	0.2	8.9	12.5	75.5	3.0	100.0	87.3	1 791
15-19	0.0	0.3	8.9	13.0	77.3	0.6	100.0	86.7	1 132
15-17	0.0	0.2	8.9	12.7	78.2	0.0	100.0	87.1	720
18-19	0.0	0.3	8.9	13.5	75.7	1.6	100.0	86.1	411
20-24	0.0	0.1	8.9	11.6	72.3	7.1	100.0	88.3	659
25-34	0.0	0.1	11.7	8.9	63.5	15.7	100.0	91.0	1 088
35-49	0.1	0.4	13.8	8.5	59.3	17.9	100.0	91.0	1 299
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*									
Has functional difficulty	0.0	1.0	18.8	9.5	58.7	12.0	100.0	89.5	101
Has no functional difficulty	0.0	0.2	11.4	9.8	65.3	13.2	100.0	89.9	3 356
Religion of household head*									
Roman Catholic	0.0	0.0	4.5	5.4	70.4	19.7	100.0	94.6	306
Protestant	0.0	0.2	4.6	7.9	67.4	20.0	100.0	91.9	648
Pentecostal	0.1	0.2	4.3	3.4	74.6	17.4	100.0	96.4	676
Apostolic sect	0.0	0.3	13.9	11.7	70.1	4.1	100.0	88.1	1 208
Zion	0.0	0.4	17.6	17.9	59.1	5.0	100.0	81.7	247
Other christian	0.0	0.8	9.1	10.0	63.8	16.3	100.0	89.2	110
Traditional	0.0	0.7	17.6	21.6	56.8	3.3	100.0	77.7	170
No religion	0.0	0.3	17.1	13.8	61.8	7.1	100.0	85.9	753
Other religion	0.0	0.0	22.9	6.9	53.3	16.9	100.0	93.1	58
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.0	0.9	24.6	24.0	49.2	1.3	100.0	75.1	638
Second	0.1	0.1	16.5	16.0	66.0	1.3	100.0	83.9	750
Middle	0.0	0.4	11.8	11.4	70.7	5.7	100.0	88.1	864
Fourth	0.0	0.1	7.3	5.7	74.1	12.9	100.0	94.2	1 018
Richest	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	70.4	28.4	100.0	99.7	909

[1] MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

[A] Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 "Missing" case each under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" and "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the 2019 MICS asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the province they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Years since most recent migration							Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:													
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of women	City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Outside Zimbabwe	Missing	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
Total	**28.4**	**8.7**	**18.9**	**15.2**	**28.8**	**100.0**	**10129**	**13.3**	**15.0**	**71.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**3.3**	**16.7**	**11.1**	**11.3**	**13.3**	**5.6**	**3.9**	**9.2**	**14.1**	**9.6**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**7 253**
Area																										
Urban	31.3	8.5	17.2	15.8	27.3	100.0	3 910	17.0	21.1	61.9	0.0	100.0	4.4	15.3	8.8	13.2	13.3	4.8	3.6	11.5	12.2	10.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	2 687
Rural	26.6	8.8	20.0	14.9	29.8	100.0	6 219	11.1	11.4	77.5	0.0	100.0	2.7	17.5	12.4	10.3	13.3	6.0	4.1	7.8	15.2	9.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	4 566
Province																										
Bulawayo	41.3	7.3	15.6	12.3	23.5	100.0	573	14.2	13.3	72.5	0.0	100.0	2.3	5.2	2.1	2.5	1.8	29.8	19.4	17.2	5.2	8.8	5.6	0.0	100.0	336
Manicaland	22.6	9.1	22.8	14.2	31.3	100.0	1 441	14.4	12.9	72.7	0.0	100.0	1.4	72.0	0.8	3.8	1.1	0.5	0.1	2.5	7.2	9.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	1 115
Mashonaland Central	18.4	6.7	23.3	18.7	32.8	100.0	851	9.4	11.7	78.7	0.1	100.0	0.2	1.5	70.3	6.4	4.6	0.3	0.1	1.3	2.5	11.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	694
Mashonaland East	17.1	12.5	24.1	14.3	32.0	100.0	1 008	18.3	19.1	62.7	0.0	100.0	0.7	8.6	5.5	45.7	4.1	0.2	0.1	2.0	3.5	28.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	835
Mashonaland West	18.2	10.1	23.4	20.4	27.9	100.0	1 293	12.9	15.9	71.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	1.9	2.7	5.1	64.0	0.6	0.4	10.7	1.8	11.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	1 058
Matabeleland North	29.1	9.0	21.6	14.8	25.6	100.0	487	12.3	10.9	76.8	0.0	100.0	12.5	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	70.1	5.8	3.9	1.0	1.6	3.2	0.2	100.0	345
Matabeleland South	29.3	11.2	16.5	13.3	29.7	100.0	470	18.6	7.6	73.8	0.0	100.0	13.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	8.2	50.4	11.7	6.0	1.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	332
Midlands	47.0	6.8	13.2	11.9	21.2	100.0	1 032	20.0	19.0	60.9	0.0	100.0	7.1	2.8	1.7	2.1	9.0	2.4	2.1	46.2	14.7	10.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	547
Masvingo	25.8	10.4	20.8	13.5	29.5	100.0	1 100	7.4	11.5	81.0	0.1	100.0	1.6	7.8	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.7	5.9	72.8	6.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	817
Harare	37.4	5.8	11.1	15.7	29.9	100.0	1 875	10.7	19.5	69.8	0.0	100.0	4.7	17.1	17.2	22.3	12.3	0.4	0.5	7.6	13.4	1.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	1 173
Age																										
15-19	46.1	17.6	20.0	8.9	7.4	100.0	2 021	12.6	16.0	71.2	0.1	100.0	2.8	12.3	12.8	11.6	14.8	5.8	4.6	9.1	12.8	10.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	1 089
15-17	53.0	14.5	15.3	10.2	7.1	100.0	1 206	13.6	14.8	71.7	0.0	100.0	3.2	12.6	11.0	12.1	16.0	5.5	5.7	8.9	11.8	10.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	567
18-19	36.0	22.1	27.0	7.0	7.8	100.0	816	11.6	17.4	70.8	0.2	100.0	2.3	12.0	14.7	11.0	13.5	6.2	3.4	9.5	13.9	10.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	522
20-24	29.8	12.6	32.5	17.1	7.9	100.0	1 700	14.4	16.4	69.2	0.0	100.0	3.7	15.8	11.0	11.0	13.2	6.7	4.1	9.1	14.0	9.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	1 193
25-29	24.6	7.5	22.9	25.3	19.7	100.0	1 489	13.0	15.3	71.7	0.0	100.0	3.2	16.8	12.9	11.8	12.1	5.4	3.8	8.7	13.0	9.9	2.2	0.1	100.0	1 122
30-34	23.9	5.6	15.6	19.1	35.8	100.0	1 549	14.5	14.5	70.9	0.1	100.0	2.8	18.4	11.4	11.1	12.7	4.3	3.7	10.2	13.1	9.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	1 179
35-39	20.8	3.9	13.8	14.9	46.6	100.0	1 463	12.8	15.1	72.1	0.0	100.0	3.3	18.3	10.0	9.5	15.4	5.9	3.7	9.5	14.4	8.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	1 158
40-44	19.4	3.0	10.4	11.2	55.9	100.0	1 099	11.2	12.4	76.3	0.0	100.0	3.6	19.0	8.8	12.4	12.8	4.6	3.2	9.0	15.7	9.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	886
45-49	22.4	2.3	7.3	7.3	60.7	100.0	808	14.1	14.3	71.6	0.0	100.0	4.4	16.0	9.9	13.0	10.6	6.2	3.9	8.3	17.1	9.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	627

Education																								
Pre-primary or none	29.6	2.5	20.4	12.9	34.6	100.0	86	1.3	8.0	90.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	11.1	26.1	17.7	12.0	5.0	3.8	9.3	10.3	2.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	60
Primary	24.5	7.8	18.7	14.0	34.9	100.0	2 433	5.4	6.6	88.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	17.7	16.2	9.0	16.2	9.2	4.4	7.2	12.2	4.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	1 836
Secondary	29.8	9.3	18.6	15.9	26.4	100.0	6 550	14.3	16.3	69.3	0.0	100.0	3.3	16.1	9.9	12.8	13.0	4.5	3.6	9.6	14.6	10.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	4 595
Higher	28.2	7.1	21.6	13.8	29.3	100.0	1 060	26.9	27.8	45.3	0.0	100.0	7.6	18.1	4.7	7.8	8.0	2.9	4.5	11.5	15.6	16.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	762
Marital status																										
Ever married/in union	22.2	7.4	19.5	16.6	34.3	100.0	7 794	12.3	14.3	73.4	0.0	100.0	2.9	17.4	11.5	11.3	13.5	5.3	3.5	9.2	14.4	9.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	6 060
Never married/in union	48.9	12.8	17.1	10.7	10.5	100.0	2 335	18.3	18.3	63.3	0.1	100.0	5.2	12.9	9.1	11.4	12.2	6.7	5.8	9.1	12.2	12.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	1 193
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*																										
Has functional difficulty	26.7	7.4	13.5	11.0	41.5	100.0	413	9.7	18.4	71.9	0.0	100.0	3.2	12.7	9.5	11.4	21.5	3.1	5.5	8.0	15.9	7.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	303
Has no functional difficulty	25.0	7.9	19.7	16.2	31.3	100.0	8 508	13.4	14.8	71.7	0.0	100.0	3.3	17.2	11.2	11.3	12.6	5.7	3.6	9.3	14.2	9.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	6 382
Religion of household head*																										
Roman Catholic	31.6	9.3	20.0	12.7	26.3	100.0	681	15.2	20.6	64.2	0.0	100.0	3.5	15.9	7.4	15.7	7.4	6.6	2.4	6.7	19.0	12.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	466
Protestant	32.8	9.7	17.7	14.0	25.7	100.0	1 714	16.2	19.7	63.9	0.1	100.0	4.5	18.6	6.3	10.2	12.6	7.4	5.0	11.0	10.7	11.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	1 152
Pentecostal	28.5	9.2	20.2	15.2	26.8	100.0	1 901	19.5	19.2	61.3	0.1	100.0	5.2	17.5	7.3	10.6	12.9	4.1	3.9	10.6	12.8	12.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	1 359
Apostolic sect	24.2	8.8	18.8	16.6	31.7	100.0	2 942	11.0	12.0	77.1	0.0	100.0	1.9	18.7	14.4	13.6	13.4	3.2	1.8	8.2	13.9	9.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	2 231
Zion	33.3	8.5	15.5	14.6	28.1	100.0	786	8.6	8.5	82.9	0.0	100.0	3.9	11.4	3.1	3.8	3.9	13.5	10.8	10.7	32.1	3.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	524
Other christian	28.1	8.0	20.5	12.8	30.7	100.0	243	12.8	17.5	69.8	0.0	100.0	3.8	10.8	12.7	10.4	8.8	4.7	2.9	10.5	25.6	7.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	175
Traditional	30.0	7.6	17.4	12.8	32.1	100.0	327	6.7	8.5	84.8	0.0	100.0	2.1	16.9	8.7	14.2	6.3	16.7	6.0	10.3	10.2	6.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	229
No religion	27.0	6.6	20.2	16.6	29.7	100.0	1 422	10.0	12.2	77.8	0.0	100.0	2.7	13.3	19.3	9.6	22.8	3.9	4.1	8.1	8.1	6.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	1 039
Other religion	29.2	6.5	20.8	13.0	30.5	100.0	111	10.6	20.2	69.2	0.0	100.0	1.0	12.2	24.2	18.2	27.5	3.9	1.2	1.5	3.2	5.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	79
Wealth index quintile																										
Poorest	29.8	5.7	19.1	15.7	29.7	100.0	1 725	5.4	7.2	87.4	0.0	100.0	2.2	16.6	15.0	8.2	13.1	12.4	3.3	9.7	14.4	3.8	1.1	0.1	100.0	1 211
Second	28.0	6.8	19.3	13.6	32.2	100.0	1 761	10.7	8.3	81.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	20.1	11.7	9.3	12.6	4.5	4.2	8.1	17.0	8.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	1 268
Middle	27.8	10.0	19.6	14.1	28.5	100.0	1 787	11.6	11.8	76.6	0.1	100.0	2.4	16.6	11.7	13.0	15.3	4.7	4.3	6.4	14.7	9.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	1 290
Fourth	22.6	11.6	20.8	18.9	26.1	100.0	2 298	14.9	19.2	65.9	0.1	100.0	3.3	14.8	11.3	13.8	14.8	3.4	3.4	8.6	12.0	12.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	1 778
Richest	33.3	8.3	16.5	13.5	28.5	100.0	2 557	20.4	23.5	56.1	0.0	100.0	5.5	16.1	7.2	11.2	10.8	4.5	4.2	12.3	13.2	11.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	1 707

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2"Missing" cases on "Number of women" each under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" and "Religion of household head " omitted from the table
* 1"Missing" case on "Number of women who ever migrated" under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" omitted from the table

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last move, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Years since most recent migration							Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:												
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of men	City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Outside Zimbabwe	Total	Number of men who ever migrated
Total	**43.6**	**5.9**	**15.6**	**11.8**	**23.1**	**100.0**	**4 178**	**19.1**	**14.3**	**66.4**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**3.4**	**13.5**	**13.0**	**9.8**	**15.6**	**4.0**	**3.4**	**9.6**	**11.6**	**14.4**	**1.7**	**100.0**	**2 356**
Area																									
Urban	41.4	4.2	14.6	12.6	27.2	100.0	1 507	27.8	21.7	50.3	0.2	100.0	5.0	15.0	7.0	11.4	12.4	2.9	2.7	10.5	9.3	22.5	1.2	100.0	883
Rural	44.9	6.8	16.1	11.4	20.9	100.0	2 671	13.9	9.9	76.1	0.1	100.0	2.5	12.6	16.5	8.9	17.5	4.7	3.8	9.1	13.0	9.5	2.0	100.0	1 473
Province																									
Bulawayo	44.5	7.3	10.0	13.8	24.4	100.0	219	26.0	15.8	58.2	0.0	100.0	13.8	6.7	2.3	1.9	2.5	14.8	11.8	19.1	13.8	10.8	2.4	100.0	122
Manicaland	44.7	8.3	19.1	11.0	17.0	100.0	513	22.9	7.1	70.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	69.1	1.0	5.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.8	10.7	2.9	100.0	283
Mashonaland Central	35.2	5.0	16.4	13.3	30.0	100.0	436	5.5	12.4	81.9	0.3	100.0	0.0	1.2	73.6	6.4	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.9	8.5	1.6	100.0	283
Mashonaland East	43.8	6.1	20.1	13.5	16.6	100.0	456	21.5	15.7	62.7	0.0	100.0	0.9	6.9	9.6	36.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	6.7	3.5	26.4	0.9	100.0	256
Mashonaland West	32.3	8.2	16.4	15.5	27.6	100.0	618	11.6	13.9	74.3	0.2	100.0	0.2	2.2	5.0	7.1	57.1	0.2	0.4	15.4	1.8	10.4	0.2	100.0	418
Matabeleland North	53.5	6.3	14.1	8.8	17.4	100.0	190	14.5	12.2	73.3	0.0	100.0	11.4	0.3	1.2	1.2	3.1	68.0	2.2	5.5	2.4	1.4	3.4	100.0	88
Matabeleland South	41.6	7.5	14.4	13.1	23.4	100.0	211	20.6	7.2	72.2	0.0	100.0	13.2	2.4	0.0	0.7	1.6	7.4	43.1	13.5	10.3	3.0	4.8	100.0	123
Midlands	56.7	4.4	13.4	8.4	17.1	100.0	399	29.2	14.5	56.2	0.0	100.0	6.5	3.4	3.8	2.6	9.9	3.1	1.7	33.3	19.1	14.3	2.2	100.0	173
Masvingo	38.5	5.4	22.6	9.3	24.2	100.0	400	10.6	11.6	77.8	0.0	100.0	1.7	10.7	1.6	2.4	4.5	0.3	2.2	4.8	62.0	7.5	2.5	100.0	246
Harare	50.5	2.7	8.9	10.5	27.4	100.0	737	32.9	25.0	41.6	0.5	100.0	3.7	13.3	9.5	16.8	14.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.3	30.8	0.5	100.0	365
Age																									
15-19	58.9	6.8	13.8	9.4	11.1	100.0	1 132	17.5	12.4	70.2	0.0	100.0	3.8	13.3	12.8	8.3	14.4	4.8	5.4	11.2	11.3	12.7	1.9	100.0	465
15-17	62.3	5.5	13.1	9.9	9.2	100.0	720	18.4	11.2	70.4	0.0	100.0	4.2	14.1	12.4	7.6	14.2	3.7	5.3	11.2	12.7	13.1	1.6	100.0	272
18-19	53.1	9.0	15.1	8.3	14.5	100.0	411	16.2	14.0	69.8	0.0	100.0	3.2	12.3	13.3	9.4	14.7	6.3	5.6	11.2	9.3	12.2	2.5	100.0	193
20-24	42.2	11.0	23.7	8.6	14.5	100.0	659	16.6	9.4	74.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	10.9	14.0	11.8	20.2	5.2	3.7	6.7	11.9	10.9	1.7	100.0	381
25-29	40.9	6.5	15.1	18.1	19.4	100.0	511	18.9	18.0	62.8	0.3	100.0	4.5	11.0	13.9	12.8	14.8	3.7	3.0	11.1	8.9	14.4	1.8	100.0	302
30-34	36.9	4.0	17.5	14.1	27.5	100.0	577	20.2	18.7	60.3	0.8	100.0	2.3	18.8	11.1	9.6	13.2	3.3	4.2	10.9	9.5	15.9	1.2	100.0	364
35-39	38.7	2.9	14.9	12.7	30.8	100.0	496	20.8	13.6	65.6	0.0	100.0	2.2	13.2	15.2	10.9	11.2	2.9	1.9	8.9	13.7	17.3	2.4	100.0	304
40-44	33.3	3.3	10.9	12.1	40.4	100.0	431	20.8	12.0	67.2	0.0	100.0	3.8	14.4	13.0	6.0	19.2	3.9	2.3	7.3	13.6	15.2	1.2	100.0	288
45-49	32.1	2.8	10.4	11.5	43.2	100.0	372	20.4	18.0	61.6	0.0	100.0	4.4	12.4	10.6	9.6	16.1	3.7	1.8	10.5	13.6	16.0	1.4	100.0	253

Education																								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Primary	43.9	6.5	17.1	11.2	21.3	100.0	898	5.5	5.3	89.1	0.0	100.0	1.7	12.1	23.1	8.3	17.1	8.6	4.3	9.3	10.2	3.0	2.3	100.0	503
Secondary	45.7	5.9	14.3	10.8	23.3	100.0	2 812	20.6	15.0	64.2	0.1	100.0	3.7	14.0	11.0	10.5	15.8	3.1	3.1	9.3	11.8	16.4	1.2	100.0	1 527
Higher	30.4	4.6	20.4	18.3	26.4	100.0	457	33.6	25.4	40.3	0.6	100.0	4.6	13.1	6.1	9.0	11.7	0.9	3.7	11.4	13.3	23.1	3.0	100.0	318
Marital status																								
Ever married/in union	35.8	4.5	15.2	13.6	30.9	100.0	2 320	19.1	15.6	65.0	0.2	100.0	3.1	13.7	13.9	9.7	15.6	3.4	2.7	9.7	11.5	15.0	1.7	100.0	1 491
Never married/in union	53.4	7.6	16.0	9.6	13.5	100.0	1 858	19.0	12.1	68.9	0.0	100.0	3.9	13.2	11.3	10.0	15.6	5.1	4.7	9.4	11.9	13.3	1.7	100.0	866
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*																								
Has functional difficulty	33.9	5.6	19.1	9.2	32.2	100.0	101	14.5	5.5	80.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	8.7	24.3	12.7	13.3	1.6	2.6	10.0	10.9	9.3	5.4	100.0	67
Has no functional difficulty	39.9	6.0	16.0	12.3	25.9	100.0	3 356	19.3	15.0	65.5	0.2	100.0	3.4	13.6	12.7	10.0	15.8	4.1	3.2	9.3	11.5	14.7	1.6	100.0	2 018
Religion of household head*																								
Roman Catholic	47.6	6.9	13.3	11.2	21.0	100.0	306	23.0	21.4	55.6	0.0	100.0	3.5	11.0	5.8	11.2	9.0	4.1	2.3	10.9	18.5	22.5	1.1	100.0	160
Protestant	46.8	8.4	15.8	12.2	16.9	100.0	648	29.9	14.2	55.3	0.6	100.0	6.0	15.4	7.0	8.6	12.0	5.9	4.0	12.2	8.2	18.7	2.1	100.0	345
Pentecostal	40.1	5.4	17.4	13.5	23.6	100.0	676	24.5	18.9	56.7	0.0	100.0	4.7	11.7	7.1	12.0	18.7	2.3	2.8	9.3	13.7	15.6	2.2	100.0	405
Apostolic sect	41.8	5.1	16.9	11.2	24.9	100.0	1 208	13.6	11.2	74.9	0.2	100.0	1.9	16.8	16.6	11.8	14.1	1.9	2.0	8.6	11.8	13.5	1.0	100.0	702
Zion	46.7	4.8	16.9	7.8	23.8	100.0	247	13.5	6.4	80.2	0.0	100.0	5.6	10.8	4.5	1.5	8.6	12.9	10.5	10.5	25.7	7.5	2.0	100.0	132
Other christian	42.0	4.8	14.5	11.9	26.7	100.0	110	30.6	14.5	54.9	0.0	100.0	5.4	10.4	19.7	4.3	4.8	6.6	9.1	7.8	12.8	19.2	0.0	100.0	64
Traditional	60.2	4.7	8.0	6.2	21.0	100.0	170	17.6	9.6	72.8	0.0	100.0	3.6	13.1	15.2	4.5	7.7	16.4	4.4	17.8	4.5	8.2	4.6	100.0	68
No religion	41.7	5.7	14.0	13.7	24.9	100.0	753	13.8	13.9	72.4	0.0	100.0	1.5	11.6	20.0	9.0	23.4	2.8	2.9	8.5	7.2	11.1	1.8	100.0	439
Other religion	31.5	6.3	13.5	12.9	35.8	100.0	58	12.5	33.3	54.1	0.0	100.0	3.2	3.1	24.2	13.5	34.6	0.8	4.9	0.8	3.2	9.3	2.4	100.0	40
Wealth index quintile																								
Poorest	51.7	2.6	13.0	10.3	22.4	100.0	638	5.1	9.3	85.3	0.3	100.0	2.4	11.1	22.1	3.7	16.8	10.9	2.3	13.3	12.7	3.3	1.5	100.0	308
Second	51.6	6.1	12.9	9.6	19.8	100.0	750	11.5	6.6	81.7	0.2	100.0	2.5	9.8	16.8	6.7	21.1	4.9	3.6	10.6	13.9	6.8	3.2	100.0	363
Middle	42.7	8.3	17.2	10.7	21.1	100.0	864	14.8	8.5	76.8	0.0	100.0	2.5	18.7	13.7	10.8	14.4	3.0	5.7	8.6	11.2	9.4	1.8	100.0	495
Fourth	32.5	8.2	20.3	15.2	23.8	100.0	1 018	21.7	18.3	59.7	0.3	100.0	4.1	11.8	13.0	13.5	15.6	2.6	2.7	7.1	9.2	19.2	1.2	100.0	687
Richest	44.6	3.0	12.7	12.0	27.7	100.0	909	33.9	23.2	42.9	0.0	100.0	4.6	14.9	3.8	9.9	11.9	2.0	2.7	10.9	13.2	24.9	1.3	100.0	503

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1"Missing" case on "Number of men" each under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" and "Religion of household head " omitted from the table
* 1"Missing" case on "Number of men who ever migrated" under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the "short set" of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.[29]

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.[30]

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.[31]

Self-reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self-reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labeled as "incapacitated" in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of "incapacitated" individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. The standard tabulations of MICS do therefore not include such. These data are however the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status – the objective behind the inclusion of the module. It is important to interpret the disaggregate with the bias in mind: The data is representative for the household population age 18-49 for which an interview was completed and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. This approach is not currently sought by MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, maternal mortality, early marriage, FGM, etc.).

Tables SR.8.1W and SR.8.1M present the percentage of women and men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within each domain (Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering).

[29] IAEG-SDG's. *Disability Data Disaggregation.* Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Joint-statement-on-disaggregation-of-data-by-disability-Final.pdf.

[30] Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

[31] "Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time." Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/.

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering				
Total	**4.8**	**0.2**	**1.8**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**4.6**	**8 923**	**3.5**	**433**
Area												
Urban	8.8	0.1	2.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	4.0	3 543	3.8	310
Rural	2.3	0.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.3	1.9	5.1	5 380	2.8	122
Province												
Bulawayo	8.0	0.1	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	4.6	504	0.0	40
Manicaland	4.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	3.5	1 255	(0.0)	53
Mashonaland Central	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	4.3	749	(0.0)	19
Mashonaland East	3.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.4	2.5	5.6	894	(3.5)	26
Mashonaland West	3.3	0.1	2.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	6.5	1 141	(5.4)	37
Matabeleland North	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	415	(4.3)	10
Matabeleland South	3.1	0.0	2.7	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	3.1	7.6	405	(*)	13
Midlands	3.6	0.0	3.3	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	2.0	6.9	902	(5.0)	32
Masvingo	6.3	0.7	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	3.9	946	(6.2)	59
Harare	8.3	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	3.1	1 713	4.6	142
Age												
18-19	3.5	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	2.8	816	(2.5)	28
20-24	2.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.4	1 700	(0.0)	45
25-29	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.8	1 489	(0.0)	44
30-34	4.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.4	3.8	1 549	3.4	62
35-39	5.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.7	4.4	1 463	3.6	77
40-44	6.9	0.4	3.6	0.5	2.6	0.2	0.2	2.2	8.5	1 099	6.7	75
45-49	12.6	0.0	6.3	1.1	4.7	0.2	0.3	4.3	13.0	808	4.6	102
Education												
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.3	3.7	0.0	2.4	4.3	13.0	85	-	0
Primary	0.9	0.2	2.1	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.2	2.8	6.3	2 213	0.0	19
Secondary	3.6	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	4.1	5 567	5.8	203
Higher	19.9	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	3.2	1 059	1.6	210
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	5.0	1 490	0.0	15
Second	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.3	1.8	5.6	1 524	0.0	21
Middle	1.5	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.7	5.1	1 547	0.0	23
Fourth	4.8	0.1	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	1.1	4.2	2 068	5.9	98
Richest	12.0	0.1	2.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.8	2 294	3.4	276

[A] In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the insert number of cases from working table cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years)

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering				
Total	**3.1**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**2.9**	**3 458**	**2.1**	**106**
Area												
Urban	5.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	1 313	1.7	66
Rural	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.2	3.5	2 145	(2.7)	40
Province												
Bulawayo	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	192	(*)	7
Manicaland	4.8	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5	403	(*)	19
Mashonaland Central	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.4	366	(*)	8
Mashonaland East	1.7	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.1	5.5	384	(*)	7
Mashonaland West	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	3.1	522	(*)	9
Matabeleland North	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.0	148	(*)	2
Matabeleland South	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	2.3	163	(*)	6
Midlands	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	322	(*)	7
Masvingo	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	328	(*)	2
Harare	6.4	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	630	(*)	40
Age												
18-19	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	411	(*)	10
20-24	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.2	659	(*)	8
25-29	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.4	511	(*)	12
30-34	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	577	(*)	11
35-39	3.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.9	496	(*)	15
40-44	2.4	0.7	2.2	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.1	4.7	431	(*)	10
45-49	10.7	0.0	3.5	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.4	6.4	372	(2.3)	40
Education												
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	9.7	10	-	0
Primary	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.2	3.9	742	(*)	4
Secondary	2.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.6	2 249	(0.0)	44
Higher	12.6	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.7	457	3.8	58
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.7	0.4	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.1	511	(*)	4
Second	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.0	4.4	585	(*)	4
Middle	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.8	707	(*)	9
Fourth	2.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	2.7	866	(*)	24
Richest	8.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	789	0.3	65

[A] In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the insert number of cases from working table cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The 2019 MICS collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years and is presented in Tables SR.9.1W and SR.9.1M.

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone[32] and computer) and access to internet.

Tables SR.9.3W and SR.9.3M present the use of ICT by women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W and SR.9.4M present the ICT skills of women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

[32] In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49 years.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
Total	**13.9**	**43.8**	**38.0**	**5.6**	**63.6**	**10 129**
Area						
Urban	23.6	45.9	75.9	11.4	85.9	3 910
Rural	7.8	42.5	14.2	2.0	49.5	6 219
Province						
Bulawayo	21.1	41.8	81.7	8.8	90.2	573
Manicaland	12.6	43.4	23.3	4.3	54.4	1 441
Mashonaland Central	7.7	48.2	20.7	2.0	57.1	851
Mashonaland East	14.3	54.7	28.6	5.4	68.1	1 008
Mashonaland West	9.9	47.0	30.7	3.6	61.8	1 293
Matabeleland North	9.8	26.3	15.5	2.0	38.4	487
Matabeleland South	6.2	36.5	23.9	1.1	52.6	470
Midlands	10.9	40.8	33.0	5.1	56.7	1 032
Masvingo	6.9	32.6	20.5	1.3	46.9	1 100
Harare	26.6	49.2	76.3	13.8	87.0	1 875
Age						
15-19	13.8	43.2	34.8	4.9	62.9	2 021
15-17	14.7	41.7	32.9	4.1	62.2	1 206
18-19	12.4	45.4	37.5	6.0	64.0	816
20-24	13.5	46.3	42.7	5.5	67.4	1 700
25-29	15.6	46.3	42.3	6.7	67.4	1 489
30-34	14.0	43.0	39.6	5.7	63.8	1 549
35-39	13.3	43.3	35.9	5.7	61.7	1 463
40-44	11.7	40.2	33.1	5.2	57.9	1 099
45-49	15.5	42.5	35.6	6.2	60.5	808
Education						
Pre-primary or none	1.2	24.0	20.5	0.0	35.9	86
Primary	1.8	35.0	14.2	0.4	41.8	2 433
Secondary	13.5	46.6	41.2	5.5	67.8	6 550
Higher	44.6	48.2	74.1	18.9	89.7	1 060
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*						
Has functional difficulty	9.9	35.2	30.4	2.9	53.1	413
Has no functional difficulty	14.0	44.5	39.1	6.0	64.3	8 508
Religion of household head*						
Roman Catholic	20.9	46.1	49.0	8.4	73.2	681
Protestant	20.9	45.7	49.6	8.8	71.7	1 714
Pentecostal	19.8	44.7	59.1	8.9	76.8	1 901
Apostolic sect	9.0	40.9	23.6	3.3	52.9	2 942
Zion	6.1	36.0	19.4	1.6	47.0	786
Other christian	18.3	41.8	44.6	8.0	68.1	243
Traditional	7.1	43.8	17.4	0.8	52.3	327
No religion	9.6	49.5	33.8	4.1	63.8	1 422
Other religion	10.9	46.8	43.8	4.3	69.6	111
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.7	28.6	2.2	0.3	30.5	1 725
Second	4.6	37.7	4.2	0.4	41.3	1 761
Middle	8.2	49.7	10.5	1.4	55.2	1 787
Fourth	15.6	51.3	54.7	6.0	77.5	2 298
Richest	30.2	47.4	89.6	15.5	94.5	2 557

[1] MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases each under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" and "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men who:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of men
Total	**25.2**	**57.4**	**43.1**	**12.2**	**75.4**	**4 178**
Area						
Urban	47.2	57.6	77.7	25.5	92.1	1 507
Rural	12.8	57.4	23.7	4.6	65.9	2 671
Province						
Bulawayo	39.4	54.2	80.4	21.3	92.2	219
Manicaland	18.8	60.6	28.2	7.0	73.3	513
Mashonaland Central	15.9	68.5	32.6	5.3	77.1	436
Mashonaland East	23.9	73.7	36.0	13.0	83.2	456
Mashonaland West	12.3	50.7	25.7	3.9	61.5	618
Matabeleland North	13.5	38.9	18.2	5.8	48.8	190
Matabeleland South	14.4	46.2	34.7	6.9	62.9	211
Midlands	24.1	50.7	43.8	12.3	71.0	399
Masvingo	19.4	52.9	37.4	8.7	68.3	400
Harare	52.4	59.3	79.4	28.4	94.2	737
Age						
15-19	15.2	51.3	40.9	6.0	70.0	1 132
15-17	14.5	50.3	38.9	5.4	67.9	720
18-19	16.4	52.9	44.3	7.0	73.6	411
20-24	20.8	58.4	41.5	9.1	75.4	659
25-29	31.3	61.0	48.4	17.0	78.0	511
30-34	30.4	60.4	46.5	16.4	78.5	577
35-39	32.7	58.9	43.3	16.6	76.4	496
40-44	32.5	61.1	43.3	15.0	79.1	431
45-49	28.4	58.9	40.2	13.9	77.6	372
Education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	4.4	50.7	20.3	1.4	58.1	898
Secondary	24.8	60.0	45.5	12.0	78.3	2 812
Higher	68.9	55.4	74.3	34.8	91.8	457
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*						
Has functional difficulty	16.6	68.9	22.0	8.1	73.0	101
Has no functional difficulty	27.7	58.6	44.7	13.7	77.0	3 356
Religion of household head*						
Roman Catholic	34.6	58.1	55.1	16.5	84.5	306
Protestant	32.6	57.6	51.5	16.2	80.6	648
Pentecostal	39.3	57.9	61.0	21.5	84.3	676
Apostolic sect	17.6	57.9	33.1	8.7	70.1	1 208
Zion	13.8	52.5	31.7	6.3	62.3	247
Other christian	36.2	56.2	42.8	17.4	75.1	110
Traditional	9.0	55.2	24.1	2.2	63.2	170
No religion	19.8	58.4	39.1	7.4	74.2	753
Other religion	29.7	56.5	46.1	13.0	82.2	58
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.6	44.9	10.3	1.3	49.2	638
Second	6.9	55.4	15.5	1.8	60.6	750
Middle	13.6	62.6	21.9	3.4	71.7	864
Fourth	34.7	61.9	58.3	15.9	86.5	1 018
Richest	53.5	58.1	92.2	32.5	97.0	909

[1] MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 "Missing" case each under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" and "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Telephone					
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]	Computer[4]		
Total	**40.2**	**35.7**	**2.2**	**89.4**	**89.4**	**15.2**	**30.3**	**11 091**
Area								
Urban	39.7	74.7	5.9	97.7	97.7	31.3	50.1	3 824
Rural	40.5	15.1	0.2	85.0	85.1	6.8	19.9	7 267
Province								
Bulawayo	44.2	78.6	11.9	98.1	98.4	28.1	39.6	594
Manicaland	36.9	22.5	1.2	88.5	88.5	9.9	32.6	1 561
Mashonaland Central	46.6	20.5	0.4	81.5	81.5	6.3	16.1	999
Mashonaland East	44.4	25.4	0.5	86.5	86.5	10.8	40.3	1 250
Mashonaland West	40.2	30.9	1.3	87.8	87.8	13.2	21.2	1 419
Matabeleland North	40.0	16.3	1.4	81.2	81.2	7.2	7.5	542
Matabeleland South	39.5	27.6	1.3	90.8	90.9	13.1	36.2	576
Midlands	37.2	32.1	2.5	89.4	89.4	14.2	32.2	1 160
Masvingo	36.3	19.9	1.4	88.2	88.2	9.2	17.9	1 256
Harare	40.3	75.4	3.8	98.2	98.2	33.9	46.4	1 735
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	27.2	9.7	0.7	65.2	65.2	1.3	10.1	583
Primary	39.0	18.8	1.0	84.0	84.1	3.0	13.7	3 702
Secondary	42.9	41.1	1.5	93.1	93.1	13.4	33.4	5 246
Higher	39.0	67.2	7.8	98.9	99.0	55.9	66.9	1 554
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Religion of household head*								
Roman Catholic	41.1	43.4	4.5	91.9	92.1	22.7	38.0	888
Protestant	38.5	45.3	4.2	93.6	93.6	23.8	41.5	1 915
Pentecostal	40.0	55.7	3.3	94.5	94.6	28.2	43.9	1 856
Apostolic sect	38.2	23.9	0.7	87.5	87.5	6.7	22.0	3 181
Zion	39.9	21.3	0.6	86.5	86.6	6.5	19.9	817
Other christian	43.8	41.4	2.8	92.0	92.0	21.8	33.7	262
Traditional	44.5	17.1	1.6	78.2	78.2	3.8	15.3	389
No religion	44.6	30.8	1.0	85.0	85.0	9.6	22.3	1 636
Other religion	39.7	35.8	3.8	86.4	86.4	11.2	26.0	146
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	24.9	0.2	0.2	68.7	68.7	0.1	4.0	2 008
Second	37.6	2.3	0.1	84.6	84.7	0.7	12.4	2 113
Middle	49.1	13.8	0.1	93.7	93.7	5.2	25.1	2 154
Fourth	42.0	56.7	0.5	96.9	97.0	17.5	39.7	2 534
Richest	45.6	95.1	9.8	99.7	99.7	48.9	64.6	2 282

[1] MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio
[2] MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television
[3] MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone
[4] MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer
[5] MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of women
Total	**28.6**	**17.1**	**14.2**	**72.0**	**89.5**	**78.2**	**33.7**	**27.1**	**22.6**	**10 129**
Area										
Urban	49.5	33.0	28.5	85.8	96.2	89.4	54.6	46.7	39.3	3 910
Rural	15.4	7.1	5.3	63.3	85.4	71.2	20.6	14.8	12.1	6 219
Province										
Bulawayo	53.4	37.1	31.0	85.7	94.2	86.9	48.4	42.5	30.2	573
Manicaland	23.3	11.5	7.5	67.4	90.2	71.3	33.7	27.8	23.7	1 441
Mashonaland Central	12.4	5.9	4.3	56.2	90.4	69.4	11.7	7.7	6.6	851
Mashonaland East	25.5	13.1	11.3	70.4	90.6	82.2	45.8	33.6	30.1	1 008
Mashonaland West	19.6	11.4	9.8	63.1	86.1	73.5	15.8	11.2	9.1	1 293
Matabeleland North	16.1	6.1	3.8	59.9	76.0	67.3	10.6	7.5	6.2	487
Matabeleland South	28.4	14.9	10.8	77.9	90.4	82.1	48.7	40.3	33.8	470
Midlands	26.7	14.9	12.2	71.7	85.0	78.5	31.0	24.1	20.7	1 032
Masvingo	18.5	10.7	8.4	71.5	86.1	76.0	25.1	19.5	14.7	1 100
Harare	50.5	34.9	31.4	87.8	96.9	89.2	54.0	46.1	39.3	1 875
Age										
15-19	34.5	17.3	12.9	43.5	75.8	61.0	28.7	21.6	16.3	2 021
15-17	34.3	17.6	12.4	32.1	68.1	50.9	23.8	18.1	12.4	1 206
18-19	35.0	16.9	13.6	60.2	87.3	75.8	35.9	26.8	22.1	816
20-24	34.0	20.0	16.9	73.0	92.2	82.3	41.8	33.1	27.2	1 700
25-29	32.2	18.9	16.4	79.7	93.9	83.2	40.0	31.6	25.9	1 489
30-34	27.1	18.1	15.3	79.9	92.1	82.0	36.4	29.1	25.4	1 549
35-39	23.2	15.8	13.5	80.5	92.7	82.4	30.2	25.4	22.0	1 463
40-44	18.9	11.7	10.2	81.9	93.7	82.5	27.0	22.5	19.3	1 099
45-49	21.6	15.0	12.7	83.5	93.7	83.2	28.4	25.3	23.1	808

Education										
Pre-primary or none	3.1	0.0	0.0	44.3	73.0	49.7	3.6	2.7	2.7	86
Primary	3.0	1.1	0.8	56.2	79.9	61.9	7.6	5.5	4.5	2 433
Secondary	29.4	14.9	11.9	74.0	91.7	81.4	35.0	26.6	21.3	6 550
Higher	84.5	68.6	60.5	98.0	99.6	98.2	88.5	82.0	74.3	1 060
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*										
Has functional difficulty	19.1	11.2	9.9	73.1	88.2	75.3	24.9	20.9	18.3	413
Has no functional difficulty	28.2	17.3	14.7	77.6	92.6	82.2	35.6	28.7	24.3	8 508
Religion of household head*										
Roman Catholic	38.1	22.8	19.3	78.6	93.2	85.8	46.7	40.0	33.4	681
Protestant	42.2	28.1	23.9	80.0	92.3	84.6	49.3	41.6	35.7	1 714
Pentecostal	45.1	28.6	24.1	82.2	93.6	85.4	51.3	43.3	36.7	1 901
Apostolic sect	15.4	7.3	5.8	65.4	87.3	73.3	21.2	15.5	12.5	2 942
Zion	20.7	10.7	8.4	69.4	87.1	74.1	21.6	16.8	12.9	786
Other christian	34.4	20.0	16.3	74.4	89.9	80.3	32.8	26.0	20.2	243
Traditional	14.3	5.5	3.3	56.7	79.5	64.0	15.0	7.5	5.1	327
No religion	19.3	11.6	9.6	64.2	87.3	73.0	22.8	16.8	14.1	1 422
Other religion	32.1	17.9	16.0	68.2	88.6	76.2	28.3	20.2	18.1	111
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.2	1.4	0.8	45.6	73.8	54.1	5.0	2.4	1.6	1 725
Second	8.4	1.7	0.9	62.7	86.7	70.5	12.4	7.1	5.5	1 761
Middle	15.7	5.7	4.0	69.8	90.1	78.3	24.9	16.9	13.6	1 787
Fourth	32.5	17.0	14.1	79.9	94.2	85.3	41.1	32.2	27.0	2 298
Richest	63.7	46.3	39.7	90.6	97.5	93.5	67.4	60.1	51.0	2 557

[1] MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

[2] MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

[3] MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

[4] MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

[5] MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 “Missing” cases each under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” and “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of men
Total	**37.1**	**23.5**	**19.1**	**73.0**	**88.8**	**80.5**	**45.9**	**35.7**	**30.2**	**4 178**
Area										
Urban	61.8	46.3	39.4	87.2	97.4	93.3	73.4	65.5	57.3	1 507
Rural	23.2	10.6	7.6	64.9	83.9	73.3	30.4	19.0	14.9	2 671
Province										
Bulawayo	59.7	46.6	39.4	87.7	94.6	90.9	63.6	55.0	45.9	219
Manicaland	32.5	16.0	13.2	65.0	83.2	73.0	43.0	32.1	28.9	513
Mashonaland Central	21.1	8.6	7.5	59.8	79.3	66.9	35.2	14.3	11.6	436
Mashonaland East	33.0	14.4	12.8	72.5	92.6	87.3	48.4	32.2	28.9	456
Mashonaland West	28.4	18.7	12.1	72.1	83.2	74.0	33.4	22.3	14.4	618
Matabeleland North	16.3	9.8	7.1	59.8	73.9	67.5	11.0	7.0	4.8	190
Matabeleland South	31.9	17.5	11.9	69.4	87.8	75.2	37.0	29.1	21.6	211
Midlands	36.8	22.5	17.4	72.8	93.6	82.9	47.0	39.8	34.4	399
Masvingo	31.3	16.2	10.4	71.9	92.1	83.7	32.9	26.4	21.7	400
Harare	63.2	50.1	44.6	87.9	98.5	93.8	76.0	70.9	63.0	737
Age										
15-19	37.7	23.2	17.8	43.7	75.7	60.6	36.7	28.7	23.6	1 132
15-17	36.2	22.4	16.2	35.7	70.3	54.2	30.9	23.6	17.9	720
18-19	40.3	24.7	20.5	57.7	85.1	71.8	46.8	37.8	33.5	411
20-24	41.9	25.5	21.4	73.4	90.6	82.8	50.9	38.4	33.5	659
25-29	46.4	31.1	25.0	86.7	95.5	89.3	59.9	44.9	38.0	511
30-34	36.0	24.1	19.1	86.5	94.5	90.9	53.9	42.8	35.7	577
35-39	33.3	20.2	16.8	87.2	94.7	90.1	47.2	36.8	31.1	496
40-44	31.4	17.8	15.7	86.7	94.5	88.3	42.5	33.8	29.0	431
45-49	27.7	20.5	17.8	86.3	92.6	86.8	35.8	29.9	26.0	372

Education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	6.5	1.5	1.0	55.4	74.7	62.9	10.6	4.6	3.1	898
Secondary	39.0	22.6	17.9	75.1	91.7	83.3	50.1	37.9	31.5	2 812
Higher	87.0	73.0	62.7	95.5	99.3	98.5	90.8	84.4	76.6	457
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*										
Has functional difficulty	27.6	9.1	6.0	69.2	89.3	75.1	41.0	23.2	16.6	101
Has no functional difficulty	37.6	24.2	20.1	81.1	92.7	86.3	49.3	38.7	33.3	3 356
Religion of household head*										
Roman Catholic	53.2	36.8	31.6	73.5	92.1	84.6	55.2	48.2	41.2	306
Protestant	51.0	36.7	31.4	74.1	90.6	82.5	58.8	48.3	41.6	648
Pentecostal	53.1	38.2	29.6	78.9	93.2	86.1	66.7	56.9	49.5	676
Apostolic sect	28.4	13.8	11.6	70.7	88.0	79.0	37.8	26.0	21.4	1 208
Zion	22.7	13.2	9.5	66.6	85.1	76.2	27.1	19.8	16.2	247
Other christian	46.6	28.0	22.2	75.2	87.1	80.5	44.9	37.8	31.3	110
Traditional	17.2	7.9	4.8	64.7	79.9	69.9	21.4	13.2	10.0	170
No religion	25.1	15.2	12.2	72.9	86.8	78.2	36.5	25.9	21.3	753
Other religion	51.4	25.0	15.2	82.5	85.0	80.8	57.2	43.7	38.1	58
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	10.3	1.7	1.2	54.0	74.0	61.0	12.1	3.7	2.5	638
Second	16.1	4.1	2.3	60.9	82.2	70.1	22.1	11.4	7.9	750
Middle	25.2	10.3	7.5	69.0	87.5	77.9	35.8	21.2	16.1	864
Fourth	46.6	28.0	21.2	82.6	95.5	89.7	59.5	48.0	39.9	1 018
Richest	74.0	62.2	54.1	89.0	98.2	94.9	83.7	78.4	70.6	909

[1] MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

[2] MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

[3] MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

[4] MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet; SDG indicator 17.8.1

[5] MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 “Missing” case each under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” and “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Total	**9.3**	**9.1**	**6.3**	**3.8**	**5.2**	**6.2**	**3.8**	**9.1**	**1.0**	**13.1**	**10 129**
Area											
Urban	18.4	18.3	13.1	7.8	10.5	12.6	7.7	18.0	2.0	25.6	3 910
Rural	3.5	3.2	2.0	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.4	3.4	0.4	5.3	6 219
Province											
Bulawayo	20.9	21.4	12.5	9.1	10.6	11.1	8.5	20.8	1.9	28.6	573
Manicaland	6.8	6.3	4.6	2.9	3.4	4.5	3.9	6.7	1.2	9.6	1 441
Mashonaland Central	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.4	3.3	0.4	4.0	851
Mashonaland East	6.4	5.8	3.3	2.4	4.3	2.7	2.2	7.4	0.3	9.6	1 008
Mashonaland West	5.3	4.9	2.5	1.9	2.4	4.1	1.7	4.7	0.5	8.6	1 293
Matabeleland North	2.9	2.8	2.2	1.2	2.0	2.0	0.6	2.1	0.0	4.3	487
Matabeleland South	6.1	7.1	3.6	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.4	5.4	0.5	8.5	470
Midlands	8.8	9.3	5.7	3.9	5.8	8.0	4.4	8.6	1.5	12.5	1 032
Masvingo	4.8	5.0	4.0	1.3	3.9	3.5	2.4	6.3	0.2	7.9	1 100
Harare	19.9	19.3	15.5	8.3	11.6	14.3	7.8	18.5	2.2	27.1	1 875
Age											
15-24[1]	9.6	9.4	5.0	3.3	4.9	6.5	3.8	10.1	1.1	14.7	3 721
15-19	8.2	8.2	3.5	2.6	4.4	5.1	3.3	8.1	1.0	13.3	2 021
15-17	8.2	8.3	2.9	3.1	3.8	4.7	2.9	7.5	1.1	14.0	1 206
18-19	8.2	8.1	4.5	2.0	5.2	5.8	3.9	9.1	0.7	12.3	816
20-24	11.3	10.9	6.7	4.1	5.6	8.0	4.4	12.4	1.4	16.3	1 700
25-29	11.0	10.0	9.1	4.3	6.5	8.3	4.2	9.9	0.8	14.6	1 489
30-34	10.6	11.1	7.9	4.8	6.8	7.1	4.5	10.6	1.4	14.8	1 549
35-39	8.5	8.3	6.4	4.0	4.8	5.7	3.5	7.6	1.0	11.3	1 463
40-44	6.3	6.0	4.6	3.2	3.9	3.7	3.2	5.9	0.7	8.2	1 099
45-49	7.1	7.6	6.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.5	6.9	0.9	9.8	808
Education											
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86
Primary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	2 433
Secondary	5.9	5.8	3.1	1.6	3.2	4.1	1.9	5.8	0.5	10.1	6 550
Higher	51.8	50.4	40.6	26.6	30.3	33.8	25.1	50.3	7.0	61.6	1 060

Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*											
Has functional difficulty	5.5	5.9	5.2	3.5	2.7	5.0	2.5	6.8	0.4	8.5	413
Has no functional difficulty	9.6	9.3	6.8	3.9	5.6	6.5	4.0	9.4	1.0	13.2	8 508
Religion of household head*											
Roman Catholic	14.2	13.1	8.6	6.2	8.5	9.9	4.6	13.3	1.4	18.9	681
Protestant	16.2	15.9	11.6	7.0	7.9	10.2	6.9	15.8	1.9	22.8	1 714
Pentecostal	16.5	16.4	11.7	6.6	10.5	12.0	7.7	16.8	2.0	22.7	1 901
Apostolic sect	3.4	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.2	3.3	0.2	4.9	2 942
Zion	4.1	3.9	2.3	1.4	2.5	2.0	1.2	3.5	0.2	5.9	786
Other christian	10.8	11.5	8.9	5.4	9.3	8.0	5.6	13.1	2.5	16.0	243
Traditional	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.0	2.3	327
No religion	5.5	5.4	3.2	1.6	2.7	3.7	2.0	4.8	0.5	8.5	1 422
Other religion	10.1	8.0	9.0	3.5	3.6	7.6	2.6	7.9	1.3	14.3	111
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.1	1 725
Second	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	1 761
Middle	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.1	3.4	1 787
Fourth	8.3	7.7	4.6	3.0	4.4	5.7	3.3	8.1	0.8	12.4	2 298
Richest	27.5	27.3	19.6	11.8	15.8	18.4	11.4	26.7	3.1	37.0	2 557

[1] MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

[2] MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 “Missing” cases each under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” and “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of men
Total	**17.7**	**16.2**	**10.5**	**8.0**	**11.5**	**13.8**	**7.1**	**18.0**	**2.5**	**21.6**	**4 178**
Area											
Urban	38.1	35.1	23.3	17.5	25.8	30.1	16.4	37.7	5.3	43.5	1 507
Rural	6.2	5.5	3.3	2.7	3.5	4.6	1.9	6.8	0.9	9.3	2 671
Province											
Bulawayo	34.8	32.7	20.2	16.5	22.4	24.2	16.3	35.8	3.0	41.2	219
Manicaland	13.7	10.5	6.1	5.3	8.0	7.0	3.1	11.9	1.2	15.4	513
Mashonaland Central	4.0	4.2	2.6	1.7	3.3	2.8	2.7	4.7	0.6	6.5	436
Mashonaland East	10.8	8.8	6.0	5.3	6.4	7.0	4.4	10.4	1.8	13.3	456
Mashonaland West	11.3	9.9	6.7	3.3	5.0	7.4	2.7	11.0	0.6	15.5	618
Matabeleland North	5.3	5.3	3.6	2.8	3.9	4.8	3.5	5.7	1.8	7.9	190
Matabeleland South	11.2	12.7	7.6	6.2	6.9	11.8	4.3	12.2	4.4	16.6	211
Midlands	16.7	13.7	9.6	7.4	9.7	10.0	2.9	19.0	1.2	21.2	399
Masvingo	10.9	9.1	6.9	4.2	8.0	8.0	5.1	13.4	2.0	14.6	400
Harare	42.5	41.2	26.5	21.2	30.4	39.5	20.4	41.9	7.0	48.4	737
Age											
15-24[1]	18.0	16.3	7.7	7.3	10.4	12.7	6.3	18.9	2.2	22.3	1 791
15-19	16.9	14.8	6.2	6.9	9.3	10.7	5.0	18.0	1.6	21.6	1 132
15-17	15.4	13.1	4.8	5.9	7.9	8.9	3.8	16.2	1.4	20.5	720
18-19	19.4	17.9	8.8	8.7	11.8	13.9	7.2	21.2	2.1	23.7	411
20-24	20.0	18.7	10.3	7.9	12.3	16.2	8.5	20.5	3.3	23.6	659
25-29	24.8	20.7	15.9	10.1	16.2	20.7	10.8	24.5	3.6	28.8	511
30-34	17.3	16.0	13.0	8.7	13.2	15.3	8.7	16.6	2.3	22.4	577
35-39	14.3	15.1	12.5	7.6	11.0	11.7	6.8	15.5	2.4	18.2	496
40-44	13.8	12.5	9.1	6.2	9.4	11.1	4.9	13.5	2.6	15.7	431
45-49	16.1	15.5	11.7	10.5	11.2	12.9	6.8	14.7	2.6	18.6	372
Education											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.0	898
Secondary	16.0	14.5	7.3	5.5	9.8	11.9	5.1	16.4	1.6	20.4	2 812
Higher	62.4	58.6	50.9	39.5	45.2	52.1	33.6	62.0	12.7	70.4	457
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*											
Has functional difficulty	6.6	3.5	2.3	2.3	1.4	5.0	3.0	6.4	0.6	7.5	101
Has no functional difficulty	18.5	17.2	12.0	8.7	12.6	15.1	8.0	18.7	2.8	22.3	3 356

Religion of household head*											
Roman Catholic	25.6	24.1	17.0	13.6	17.3	22.1	11.8	28.9	5.7	34.2	306
Protestant	28.7	27.6	16.9	15.9	18.2	21.2	10.7	29.8	5.2	34.6	648
Pentecostal	29.7	27.0	19.1	12.7	19.7	22.9	13.8	29.0	2.9	35.8	676
Apostolic sect	9.9	8.4	5.1	4.0	6.4	7.9	3.1	9.6	1.3	11.9	1 208
Zion	7.9	7.2	5.3	3.8	5.7	6.3	4.3	9.1	1.0	12.2	247
Other christian	25.3	22.8	15.0	8.1	20.6	21.3	11.9	25.3	2.2	26.8	110
Traditional	6.5	5.1	1.9	3.2	4.8	5.3	2.2	6.2	0.0	6.5	170
No religion	11.6	10.8	6.6	4.1	6.7	8.7	3.9	11.6	1.5	14.0	753
Other religion	16.1	11.2	6.4	3.1	8.3	12.3	10.4	13.2	2.4	21.7	58
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	638
Second	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.7	0.3	3.0	750
Middle	5.5	4.4	2.8	2.2	3.3	3.1	1.0	6.1	0.7	8.7	864
Fourth	20.5	17.5	11.2	7.3	11.9	14.8	6.5	21.0	2.7	25.7	1 018
Richest	51.4	48.9	32.4	26.1	35.0	42.2	23.8	51.4	7.5	59.0	909

[1] MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1
[2] MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 “Missing” case each under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” and “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

4.10 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children’s living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child’s care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The 2019 MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	**44.0**	**1.6**	**3.6**	**16.5**	**1.9**	**21.8**	**4.6**	**2.0**	**0.7**	**3.4**	**100.0**	**28.9**	**23.6**	**13.0**	**21 695**
Sex															
Male	44.2	1.6	3.5	16.1	2.0	21.4	4.7	2.3	0.8	3.5	100.0	28.9	23.2	13.1	10 969
Female	43.8	1.6	3.7	16.8	1.9	22.3	4.4	1.7	0.6	3.2	100.0	28.8	24.0	12.8	10 725
Area															
Urban	51.8	1.4	2.1	12.8	1.4	21.8	3.5	2.5	0.7	2.0	100.0	22.2	17.6	9.4	5 829
Rural	41.1	1.7	4.1	17.8	2.1	21.8	5.0	1.8	0.7	3.9	100.0	31.3	25.8	14.3	15 866
Province															
Bulawayo	37.4	1.9	3.3	20.2	1.8	22.2	2.8	3.3	1.1	6.0	100.0	35.7	27.2	11.1	927
Manicaland	38.4	1.7	3.1	15.7	1.7	27.6	6.5	1.2	0.7	3.2	100.0	26.2	22.3	14.4	3 431
Mashonaland Central	54.2	1.4	2.9	15.4	1.5	14.1	4.8	2.9	0.9	1.8	100.0	26.6	21.2	12.0	1 983
Mashonaland East	46.8	2.3	4.1	15.7	2.2	20.3	3.7	1.8	0.8	2.3	100.0	28.6	24.3	13.5	2 263
Mashonaland West	50.4	1.4	3.1	12.5	1.9	20.2	5.3	2.2	1.0	2.1	100.0	23.5	18.8	12.9	2 862
Matabeleland North	32.8	2.1	4.8	21.5	2.4	23.8	3.8	1.8	0.8	6.4	100.0	39.2	30.7	14.5	1 265
Matabeleland South	22.7	1.7	4.7	26.0	2.8	25.3	5.0	1.8	0.3	9.6	100.0	45.1	35.2	16.2	1 275
Midlands	40.6	1.5	5.1	20.2	1.9	22.1	3.6	1.1	0.4	3.4	100.0	33.1	28.8	13.1	2 349
Masvingo	39.3	1.5	4.0	18.5	2.1	24.0	4.5	1.7	0.6	3.7	100.0	31.8	26.2	13.6	2 678
Harare	59.5	1.2	1.9	9.6	1.5	18.0	3.7	2.8	0.6	1.2	100.0	18.4	14.2	9.1	2 662
Age															
0-4	57.1	0.4	0.7	9.8	0.2	27.6	1.4	0.7	0.1	2.0	100.0	13.2	11.0	2.9	6 314
5-9	44.4	1.2	2.8	18.7	0.7	22.4	4.0	2.2	0.5	3.3	100.0	28.4	23.3	9.5	6 973
10-14	36.3	2.4	5.3	19.0	2.8	18.4	7.0	2.7	1.3	4.9	100.0	37.4	29.5	19.8	5 599
15-17	28.5	4.0	8.6	21.2	7.1	14.4	8.4	2.7	1.6	3.5	100.0	48.2	40.8	30.8	2 809

Religion of household head															
Roman Catholic	37.5	2.3	5.6	22.2	2.3	19.9	4.7	1.3	0.7	3.4	100.0	37.5	32.4	16.6	1 303
Protestant	32.6	2.0	4.8	22.8	2.1	24.2	4.2	1.9	0.5	4.9	100.0	37.9	31.7	14.5	3 214
Pentecostal	42.5	1.5	2.9	13.4	1.4	28.5	4.1	1.7	0.5	3.5	100.0	23.9	19.2	11.0	3 209
Apostolic sect	43.1	1.5	3.2	14.9	1.8	24.2	5.7	2.1	0.9	2.5	100.0	26.5	21.5	13.6	7 258
Zion	33.2	1.6	4.0	20.0	2.2	26.7	5.8	1.1	0.5	4.8	100.0	33.3	27.9	14.9	1 942
Other christian	45.5	2.8	5.3	17.3	2.0	16.2	4.4	2.1	1.6	3.0	100.0	32.9	27.3	16.1	551
Traditional	59.2	1.6	3.4	16.2	2.1	8.7	2.1	2.4	1.0	3.4	100.0	29.1	23.3	10.4	912
No religion	63.9	1.1	2.6	12.0	1.7	9.9	2.8	2.6	0.6	2.9	100.0	22.7	17.3	9.2	3 051
Other religion	48.0	1.5	1.7	16.2	5.8	16.0	3.9	1.9	1.1	3.8	100.0	31.2	25.3	14.8	250
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	45.7	1.4	3.5	14.0	2.2	20.8	6.6	1.1	0.5	4.2	100.0	26.2	21.2	15.3	5 034
Second	39.4	2.0	3.8	17.3	2.2	23.1	6.0	1.5	0.6	4.0	100.0	30.4	25.3	15.0	4 798
Middle	37.5	1.6	4.8	21.4	1.9	22.7	3.3	1.9	1.0	3.9	100.0	35.8	29.7	13.2	4 414
Fourth	46.4	1.5	3.2	15.0	1.6	22.2	4.0	3.0	0.7	2.3	100.0	26.8	21.4	11.4	3 899
Richest	53.0	1.6	2.1	14.4	1.3	20.1	2.1	2.7	0.8	1.8	100.0	24.3	19.4	8.3	3 551

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

[2] MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								
	Mother is living elsewhere[A]	Father is living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father are living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	**7.6**	**23.1**	**15.7**	**46.5**	**2.9**	**6.3**	**3.3**	**12.5**	**21 695**
Sex									
Male	8.0	22.5	15.3	45.9	3.1	6.1	3.5	12.7	10 969
Female	7.2	23.8	16.1	47.1	2.6	6.6	3.1	12.4	10 725
Area									
Urban	5.8	22.3	12.2	40.3	2.8	7.4	3.5	13.8	5 829
Rural	8.3	23.4	17.0	48.8	2.9	5.9	3.2	12.1	15 866
Province									
Bulawayo	10.8	23.4	18.9	53.1	7.2	10.1	8.3	25.6	927
Manicaland	5.6	29.2	15.1	49.8	1.1	6.3	1.8	9.3	3 431
Mashonaland Central	7.2	15.4	14.5	37.1	1.2	1.6	0.3	3.1	1 983
Mashonaland East	7.5	22.1	14.6	44.2	2.5	3.3	1.3	7.1	2 263
Mashonaland West	6.5	21.4	12.1	40.0	1.2	2.7	0.9	4.8	2 862
Matabeleland North	11.8	26.0	20.8	58.6	6.9	7.6	5.5	20.0	1 265
Matabeleland South	13.1	26.4	24.8	64.3	9.8	15.0	10.4	35.1	1 275
Midlands	8.7	23.7	19.5	51.8	2.9	6.7	5.1	14.7	2 349
Masvingo	7.7	25.4	17.8	50.8	3.0	9.0	4.8	16.8	2 678
Harare	5.3	18.1	9.1	32.5	1.6	7.4	2.6	11.7	2 662
Age									
0-4	2.7	27.6	9.3	39.7	1.3	6.4	2.0	9.7	6 314
5-9	7.3	23.2	17.7	48.2	3.2	6.4	4.3	13.9	6 973
10-14	10.8	20.4	18.1	49.4	3.9	6.7	3.7	14.3	5 599
15-17	13.3	18.3	20.3	51.9	3.6	5.4	2.9	11.9	2 809

Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	2.9	25.5	18.7	47.0	1.9	7.2	3.9	13.0	18 280
Only mother alive	42.6	0.0	0.0	42.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	1 766
Only father alive	0.0	65.2	0.0	65.2	0.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	510
Both parents deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	415
Unknown	53.0	3.0	0.0	56.1	18.6	1.1	0.0	19.7	724
Religion of household head									
Roman Catholic	8.7	22.5	20.5	51.6	3.7	4.8	3.0	11.5	1 303
Protestant	10.1	25.3	21.7	57.2	4.6	8.8	4.9	18.2	3 214
Pentecostal	6.6	29.7	12.6	48.8	2.5	8.4	2.9	13.9	3 209
Apostolic sect	6.9	25.4	14.4	46.7	1.9	5.4	2.2	9.5	7 258
Zion	8.3	28.5	19.3	56.1	4.4	11.4	5.8	21.6	1 942
Other christian	9.9	18.4	16.4	44.7	4.4	3.8	6.1	14.2	551
Traditional	7.4	10.4	15.3	33.2	2.8	3.7	4.3	10.9	912
No religion	6.8	10.7	11.5	29.0	2.1	3.0	2.5	7.5	3 051
Other religion	5.7	16.5	16.2	38.5	4.6	1.1	2.8	8.5	250
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	7.1	22.1	13.2	42.3	2.4	4.2	2.0	8.5	5 034
Second	7.9	25.1	16.3	49.4	2.7	7.1	2.9	12.8	4 798
Middle	9.3	23.9	20.7	53.9	3.3	6.8	4.5	14.6	4 414
Fourth	7.7	22.9	14.3	45.0	3.2	6.1	3.3	12.6	3 899
Richest	5.9	21.2	13.8	41.0	2.9	8.0	4.3	15.2	3 551

[1] MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

[A] Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	**55.2**	**21 695**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**38.7**	**1.6**	**15.3**	**2.9**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**39.0**	**100.0**	**58.9**	**11 977**
Sex														
Male	54.9	10 969	0.9	0.1	39.1	1.7	14.0	3.0	0.9	0.7	39.6	100.0	57.9	6 024
Female	55.5	10 725	0.4	0.7	38.4	1.5	16.7	2.7	0.8	0.5	38.3	100.0	59.9	5 952
Area														
Urban	47.4	5 829	0.9	0.2	25.4	2.7	20.2	3.5	1.2	0.5	45.4	100.0	52.0	2 765
Rural	58.1	15 866	0.6	0.4	42.7	1.3	13.8	2.6	0.7	0.7	37.0	100.0	61.0	9 212
Province														
Bulawayo	60.6	927	0.8	0.4	35.7	2.5	21.7	2.3	0.6	0.3	35.8	100.0	62.5	562
Manicaland	60.2	3 431	0.4	0.1	36.2	1.0	10.6	2.4	0.8	0.3	48.2	100.0	50.4	2 064
Mashonaland Central	45.5	1 983	0.7	1.0	43.0	1.2	13.5	4.9	1.0	1.5	33.1	100.0	63.7	902
Mashonaland East	52.7	2 263	0.6	0.3	41.3	1.5	11.1	4.1	0.9	1.2	39.1	100.0	58.3	1 192
Mashonaland West	49.0	2 862	0.4	0.7	32.7	2.6	15.4	5.1	0.5	0.4	42.1	100.0	56.6	1 403
Matabeleland North	66.6	1 265	0.2	0.1	52.1	1.2	11.8	2.0	0.8	0.4	31.5	100.0	67.1	843
Matabeleland South	75.4	1 275	0.7	0.3	46.2	1.5	18.1	3.0	0.8	1.8	27.6	100.0	69.1	961
Midlands	58.7	2 349	1.1	0.3	42.0	1.4	17.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	35.0	100.0	62.5	1 379
Masvingo	60.0	2 678	1.3	0.7	37.6	1.8	16.7	1.6	0.5	0.2	39.6	100.0	58.3	1 606
Harare	40.0	2 662	0.4	0.0	26.8	2.3	22.7	2.1	1.9	0.1	43.6	100.0	53.9	1 064
Age														
0-4	42.1	6 314	0.0	0.1	43.4	0.2	11.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	43.1	100.0	56.1	2 661
5-9	54.7	6 973	0.0	0.1	43.6	0.8	11.8	2.9	0.0	0.4	40.3	100.0	59.3	3 811
10-14	62.7	5 599	0.0	0.0	37.9	2.3	17.1	3.9	0.6	0.5	37.7	100.0	61.2	3 509
15-17	71.0	2 809	4.0	2.0	24.6	3.8	24.5	2.8	4.0	1.3	33.0	100.0	57.8	1 995

Orphanhood status														
Both parents alive	47.8	18 280	0.5	0.3	37.9	1.2	12.8	2.6	0.6	0.7	43.3	100.0	54.9	8 740
Only mother alive	100.0	1 766	0.7	0.5	32.9	2.5	14.9	4.4	1.9	0.5	41.5	100.0	55.3	1 766
Only father alive	100.0	510	1.1	0.3	37.8	3.0	25.5	2.7	1.5	0.7	27.5	100.0	69.3	510
Both parents deceased	100.0	415	1.5	0.7	44.4	5.5	41.1	3.5	1.7	0.6	1.0	100.0	95.2	415
Unknown	75.3	724	1.4	0.6	67.3	1.3	27.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	100.0	96.9	545
Religion of household head														
Roman Catholic	62.1	1 303	0.1	0.4	50.7	2.2	17.1	2.2	1.6	0.7	25.0	100.0	72.5	809
Protestant	66.2	3 214	0.8	0.1	46.8	1.7	15.9	1.5	0.7	0.7	31.7	100.0	66.0	2 127
Pentecostal	56.4	3 209	1.0	0.2	26.4	2.2	15.6	2.3	1.8	0.3	50.1	100.0	46.7	1 811
Apostolic sect	56.4	7 258	0.5	0.4	33.3	1.5	13.0	2.7	0.6	0.7	47.4	100.0	50.8	4 090
Zion	65.7	1 942	0.8	0.4	40.8	1.2	14.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	39.8	100.0	58.5	1 276
Other christian	53.5	551	0.6	0.0	46.3	0.6	20.2	1.9	0.7	0.0	29.5	100.0	69.1	295
Traditional	39.7	912	0.3	0.2	58.2	0.7	19.8	3.4	0.7	1.5	15.1	100.0	82.3	362
No religion	35.3	3 051	0.8	1.1	44.2	2.2	18.4	7.9	0.4	0.8	24.2	100.0	73.8	1 078
Other religion	51.1	250	0.5	0.5	38.7	0.0	26.3	7.8	0.9	0.4	25.0	100.0	73.3	128
Missing/DK	(*)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	53.5	5 034	0.4	0.7	41.5	1.4	11.4	3.0	0.0	0.3	41.3	100.0	58.0	2 692
Second	59.4	4 798	0.9	0.3	41.7	1.4	12.4	2.9	0.5	0.1	39.8	100.0	58.6	2 848
Middle	61.8	4 414	0.7	0.3	46.3	1.6	14.5	2.6	1.1	1.2	31.7	100.0	65.3	2 725
Fourth	52.9	3 899	0.7	0.3	29.0	1.4	20.3	3.2	1.2	0.8	43.2	100.0	54.1	2 063
Richest	46.4	3 551	0.7	0.2	28.7	2.9	21.9	2.5	2.0	0.9	40.2	100.0	56.3	1 648

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

[A] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

5 SURVIVE

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life[33]
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality ($_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality ($_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 10-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

[33] The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	32	14	47	19	65
5-9	31	28	59	24	81
10-14	32	32	64	29	91

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the ten year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**31**	**21**	**53**	**21**	**73**
Area					
Urban	31	16	47	16	62
Rural	32	24	56	24	78
Province					
Bulawayo	18	15	33	7	40
Manicaland	31	19	50	33	81
Mashonaland Central	33	25	57	16	72
Mashonaland East	39	17	57	23	79
Mashonaland West	29	27	57	28	83
Matabeleland North	16	17	33	11	44
Matabeleland South	26	16	42	8	50
Midlands	47	23	70	14	83
Masvingo	20	25	46	18	63
Harare	35	19	54	21	75
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	47	36	83	41	121
Primary	29	29	59	27	85
Secondary	34	19	53	19	71
Higher	16	7	23	8	31
Religion of household head					
Roman Catholic	37	10	47	11	58
Protestant	34	16	50	12	62
Pentecostal	27	18	44	11	55
Apostolic sect	35	30	65	36	98
Zion	12	15	27	14	40
Other christian	(27)	17	(44)	19	(62)
Traditional	(41)	16	(57)	7	(64)
No religion	33	19	52	19	70
Other religion	(*)	(15)	(*)	(0)	(*)
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	35	27	63	30	91
Second	27	23	51	25	74
Middle	32	21	53	20	71
Fourth	35	20	56	16	71
Richest	26	13	39	13	51

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

( ) Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 250 unweighted cases

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the ten year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**31**	**21**	**53**	**21**	**73**
Sex					
Male	36	22	57	21	78
Female	27	21	48	21	68
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	40	22	63	19	80
20-34	28	22	49	22	70
35-49	40	18	58	19	76
Birth order					
1	34	17	51	14	64
2-3	27	22	49	19	67
4-6	36	23	59	29	86
7+	34	33	67	48	111
Previous birth interval[B]					
< 2 years	71	48	119	48	161
2 years	26	25	51	26	76
3 years	25	17	42	22	63
4+ years	25	17	42	18	59

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

[B] Excludes first order births

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1 000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1 000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1 000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age[A]			
15-19[1]	62	136	108
20-24	143	236	193
25-29	160	187	175
30-34	118	169	149
35-39	79	118	104
40-44	29	46	40
45-49	2	2	2
TFR (15-49 years)[B]	3.0	4.5	3.9
GFR[C]	100.6	142.4	126.0
CBR[D]	29.4	30.1	29.7

[1] MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

[B] TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

[C] GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

[D] CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1 000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Table TM.2.2W presents a selection of early childbearing indicators for young women age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[34]

[34] Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have

Table TM.2.3W is designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women, by presenting percentages of women who became mothers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)[A]
Total	**108**	**3.9**
Area		
Urban	62	3.0
Rural	136	4.5
Province		
Bulawayo	57	2.6
Manicaland	97	4.3
Mashonaland Central	150	4.3
Mashonaland East	89	4.1
Mashonaland West	136	4.4
Matabeleland North	161	4.2
Matabeleland South	138	3.7
Midlands	115	3.9
Masvingo	126	4.3
Harare	56	3.0
Education		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)
Primary	175	4.6
Secondary	97	3.8
Higher	(21)	(2.4)
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	140	4.1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	175	5.3
Second	160	4.7
Middle	119	4.1
Fourth	85	3.4
Richest	39	2.6

[1] MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years);SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

( ) Rates based on 125 to 249 unweighted cases
(*) Rates based on fewer than 125 unweighted cases

completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				
	Have had a live birth	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
Total	**17.6**	**0.7**	**2 021**	**24.1**	**1 700**
Area					
Urban	9.5	0.3	670	15.7	761
Rural	21.7	0.8	1 351	30.9	938
Province					
Bulawayo	8.9	0.5	120	11.0	115
Manicaland	14.5	0.5	288	27.3	231
Mashonaland Central	26.9	1.6	176	37.8	121
Mashonaland East	15.9	1.0	199	26.8	144
Mashonaland West	24.1	1.2	270	31.3	202
Matabeleland North	28.2	1.5	114	30.3	85
Matabeleland South	24.6	0.0	100	24.7	74
Midlands	18.0	0.0	223	22.0	178
Masvingo	17.4	0.0	242	27.2	185
Harare	7.1	0.5	290	14.6	365
Education					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	5
Primary	32.2	2.2	356	50.7	298
Secondary	14.5	0.2	1 635	20.2	1 230
Higher	(8.9)	(0.0)	24	4.9	167
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	22	(17.0)	41
Has no functional difficulty	35.4	0.7	792	24.3	1 658
Religion of household head*					
Roman Catholic	15.6	2.5	153	13.3	122
Protestant	12.4	0.2	362	10.4	287
Pentecostal	9.0	0.0	329	14.8	325
Apostolic sect	21.3	0.9	612	34.6	480
Zion	22.8	0.0	204	33.2	102
Other christian	18.9	0.0	47	(20.7)	41
Traditional	18.0	0.0	54	41.2	57
No religion	24.3	1.2	237	30.7	265
Other religion	(22.3)	(0.0)	24	(*)	18
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	28.6	1.8	363	37.6	267
Second	24.6	0.4	382	38.3	237
Middle	21.3	0.8	406	28.0	290
Fourth	12.1	0.3	412	21.5	440
Richest	4.8	0.1	458	9.3	466

[1] MICS Indicator TM2-Early child bearing

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 "Missing" case under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" omitted from the table
* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**1.5**	**3910**	**15.2**	**3 239**	**2.2**	**6 219**	**27.9**	**4 868**	**1.9**	**10 129**	**22.8**	**8 108**
Age												
15-19	0.3	670	na	na	0.8	1351	na	na	0.7	2 021	na	na
15-17	0.5	366	na	na	0.7	839	na	na	0.7	1 206	na	na
18-19	0.0	304	na	na	1.0	512	na	na	0.6	816	na	na
20-24	2.0	761	15.7	761	1.4	938	30.9	938	1.7	1 700	24.1	1 700
25-29	1.3	687	14.9	687	2.6	802	28.2	802	2.0	1 489	22.1	1 489
30-34	1.0	608	13.1	608	2.8	941	27.2	941	2.1	1 549	21.7	1 549
35-39	1.9	529	14.4	529	1.8	935	26.7	935	1.9	1 463	22.3	1 463
40-44	2.6	368	20.3	368	4.1	732	25.9	732	3.6	1 099	24.0	1 099
45-49	1.7	286	14.4	286	3.9	521	28.1	521	3.2	808	23.2	808

na: not applicable

6.3 ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.[35] WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.[35]

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3.

[35] WHO. *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Provider of antenatal care[A]								
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Religious Birth Attendant	Other	No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**14.1**	**79.2**	**0.1**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**4.2**	**100.0**	**93.3**	**2 372**
Area									
Urban	23.5	72.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.3	100.0	95.5	751
Rural	9.8	82.5	0.1	3.4	0.0	4.1	100.0	92.3	1 621
Province									
Bulawayo	42.6	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	96.3	93
Manicaland	11.7	75.5	0.3	9.4	0.0	3.1	100.0	87.2	347
Mashonaland Central	8.1	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	100.0	95.8	218
Mashonaland East	12.9	79.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.4	100.0	92.5	230
Mashonaland West	8.5	83.0	0.0	2.2	0.3	6.0	100.0	91.5	338
Matabeleland North	12.9	86.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	125
Matabeleland South	16.4	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	111
Midlands	14.9	82.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.0	100.0	97.0	252
Masvingo	10.0	82.0	0.5	4.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	92.0	278
Harare	20.9	73.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	94.3	379
Education									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Primary	7.7	78.0	0.2	6.9	0.0	7.2	100.0	85.7	627
Secondary	13.2	82.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	3.4	100.0	95.8	1 560
Higher	48.2	50.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.4	168
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	9.8	84.3	0.3	2.5	0.0	3.1	100.0	94.1	420
20-34	14.7	78.8	0.1	2.3	0.1	4.0	100.0	93.5	1 601
35-49	16.8	74.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	6.1	100.0	91.5	351

Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	12.7	81.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.3	100.0	94.3	52
Has no functional difficulty	14.2	79.1	0.1	2.4	0.0	4.2	100.0	93.3	2 255
Religion of household head*									
Roman Catholic	27.6	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	97.6	135
Protestant	22.7	75.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	312
Pentecostal	24.1	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	100.0	97.6	368
Apostolic sect	7.4	77.1	0.3	6.9	0.0	8.4	100.0	84.5	816
Zion	10.8	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	184
Other christian	11.7	83.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	95.5	51
Traditional	9.2	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	78
No religion	10.2	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	399
Other religion	(16.2)	(80.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	100.0	(96.5)	28
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.6	84.2	0.2	5.8	0.0	5.1	100.0	88.9	545
Second	7.4	84.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	100.0	92.2	482
Middle	12.0	82.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.4	100.0	94.4	435
Fourth	15.1	80.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.8	100.0	95.9	507
Richest	36.2	60.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.4	100.0	96.3	402

[1] MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

[A] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.
[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	Missing/ DK	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	Missing/ DK	Total			
Total	**4.2**	**23.7**	**71.5**	**10.2**	**0.6**	**4.2**	**40.3**	**32.2**	**20.0**	**3.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**2 372**	**4**	**2 270**
Area															
Urban	4.3	27.6	67.8	12.7	0.4	4.3	27.4	34.5	29.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	751	5	719
Rural	4.1	21.9	73.3	9.1	0.7	4.1	46.3	31.2	15.7	2.5	0.2	100.0	1 621	4	1 551
Province															
Bulawayo	3.7	27.0	68.9	17.3	0.5	3.7	30.6	30.6	29.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	93	5	90
Manicaland	3.1	24.9	71.5	8.9	0.5	3.1	47.5	26.5	18.6	4.3	0.0	100.0	347	4	336
Mashonaland Central	4.2	12.5	83.0	9.7	0.3	4.2	51.2	31.6	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	218	3	209
Mashonaland East	6.4	22.9	69.9	10.4	0.7	6.4	38.7	30.6	21.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	230	4	215
Mashonaland West	6.0	22.1	71.1	8.9	0.8	6.0	42.3	31.3	18.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	338	4	316
Matabeleland North	0.9	20.8	76.0	3.8	2.3	0.9	41.1	42.8	12.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	125	4	124
Matabeleland South	2.1	27.0	68.6	13.8	2.3	2.1	48.6	32.7	13.7	1.9	1.0	100.0	111	3	107
Midlands	2.0	27.6	70.0	8.5	0.3	2.0	41.4	37.5	16.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	252	4	247
Masvingo	3.5	20.7	75.4	14.0	0.4	3.5	45.4	33.2	15.0	2.5	0.4	100.0	278	4	267
Harare	5.7	29.7	64.6	10.6	0.0	5.7	21.8	32.4	34.6	5.5	0.0	100.0	379	5	357
Education															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(*)	17
Primary	7.2	21.1	70.5	8.9	1.2	7.2	41.4	32.7	15.9	2.5	0.4	100.0	627	4	580
Secondary	3.4	25.8	70.4	8.8	0.4	3.4	38.2	32.6	22.1	3.7	0.1	100.0	1 560	4	1 506
Higher	0.6	12.3	87.1	28.0	0.0	0.6	54.6	29.0	15.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	168	3	167
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	3.1	25.3	70.9	8.0	0.7	3.1	43.8	33.9	15.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	420	4	407
20-34	4.0	23.3	72.1	10.6	0.6	4.0	39.5	32.3	20.9	3.1	0.1	100.0	1 601	4	1 534
35-49	6.1	23.8	69.6	11.0	0.5	6.1	39.6	30.0	21.3	2.7	0.3	100.0	351	4	329

Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	4.3	19.9	73.7	10.6	2.1	4.3	42.5	30.0	13.8	7.3	2.1	100.0	52	(4)	48
Has no functional difficulty	4.2	23.7	71.6	10.3	0.5	4.2	40.3	32.0	20.4	3.0	0.1	100.0	2 255	4	2 158
Religion of household head*														
Roman Catholic	2.4	23.6	74.0	9.1	0.0	2.4	40.9	30.5	24.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	135	4	132
Protestant	1.8	23.8	73.4	10.7	1.0	1.8	39.3	34.6	20.0	3.9	0.4	100.0	312	4	305
Pentecostal	2.1	22.9	74.4	15.6	0.5	2.1	41.9	33.7	19.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	368	4	360
Apostolic sect	8.4	23.3	67.4	8.7	0.9	8.4	39.4	30.1	18.8	3.0	0.3	100.0	816	4	745
Zion	2.2	25.2	72.1	10.7	0.4	2.2	43.3	35.3	16.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	184	4	180
Other christian	4.5	19.6	75.9	7.6	0.0	4.5	39.7	36.0	17.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	51	(4)	49
Traditional	1.3	21.9	76.8	3.4	0.0	1.3	39.0	38.7	18.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	78	4	77
No religion	1.3	25.7	72.6	9.7	0.4	1.3	39.4	31.2	24.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	399	4	393
Other religion	(3.5)	(20.2)	(76.4)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(52.8)	(28.1)	(8.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	28	(3)	27
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	5.1	24.5	69.9	7.2	0.6	5.1	44.8	32.0	15.4	2.6	0.2	100.0	545	4	516
Second	3.9	21.4	73.6	8.1	1.2	3.9	46.3	31.1	16.6	1.9	0.2	100.0	482	4	462
Middle	4.4	21.3	73.7	8.4	0.6	4.4	43.7	33.4	14.8	3.5	0.3	100.0	435	4	415
Fourth	3.8	28.6	67.4	9.0	0.2	3.8	31.2	31.4	29.1	4.5	0.0	100.0	507	5	488
Richest	3.4	21.9	74.3	20.6	0.5	3.4	34.8	33.9	24.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	402	4	389

[1] MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

[2] MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**92.4**	**65.7**	**92.4**	**65.3**	**2 372**
Area					
Urban	95.0	77.3	94.7	77.0	751
Rural	91.2	60.3	91.4	59.8	1 621
Province					
Bulawayo	96.3	71.2	95.7	71.2	93
Manicaland	86.8	61.7	87.2	61.7	347
Mashonaland Central	95.5	61.4	95.4	61.4	218
Mashonaland East	91.1	66.2	91.1	65.2	230
Mashonaland West	91.4	65.4	90.3	65.4	338
Matabeleland North	98.8	70.8	98.5	70.4	125
Matabeleland South	96.1	78.0	97.4	78.0	111
Midlands	94.5	54.6	95.6	53.3	252
Masvingo	91.2	52.0	91.0	51.4	278
Harare	92.7	82.4	92.9	82.0	379
Education					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Primary	84.6	53.2	84.8	52.4	627
Secondary	94.9	68.2	94.8	67.9	1 560
Higher	98.4	89.8	97.8	89.8	168
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	92.2	66.1	93.3	65.5	420
20-34	93.0	65.2	92.6	65.0	1 601
35-49	89.9	67.2	90.7	66.0	351
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	94.3	67.7	91.9	65.3	52
Has no functional difficulty	92.4	65.6	92.4	65.3	2 255
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	87.7	53.1	87.9	52.4	545
Second	91.3	58.3	91.1	57.6	482
Middle	92.9	63.6	93.4	63.6	435
Fourth	94.8	74.0	94.6	73.6	507
Richest	96.6	83.2	96.3	83.1	402

[1] **MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care**[A]

[A] For HIV testing and counselling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

6.4 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.[36] WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31 000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.[37]

SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.[38]

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table TM.5.1 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years.

[36] Roper, M., J. Vandelaer, and F. Gasse. "Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus." *The Lancet* 370, no. 9603 (2007): 1947-959. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(07)61261-6.

[37] "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.

[38] Deming M. et al. "Tetanus Toxoid Coverage as an Indicator of Serological Protection against Neonatal Tetanus." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization 80,* no. 9 (2002): 696-703. doi: PMC2567620.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:					
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime	Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**25.0**	**39.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**66.1**	**2 372**
Area							
Urban	16.4	49.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	66.9	751
Rural	28.9	35.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	65.8	1 621
Province							
Bulawayo	14.0	60.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	76.2	93
Manicaland	27.7	42.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	71.7	347
Mashonaland Central	42.8	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	218
Mashonaland East	25.1	47.5	1.0	2.4	0.0	75.9	230
Mashonaland West	25.6	36.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	62.3	338
Matabeleland North	31.9	41.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	74.8	125
Matabeleland South	10.6	50.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	61.8	111
Midlands	22.9	31.0	2.5	0.6	0.0	57.1	252
Masvingo	29.5	31.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	61.7	278
Harare	14.2	45.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	60.4	379
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Primary	25.6	34.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	61.3	627
Secondary	25.5	41.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	68.5	1 560
Higher	16.8	44.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	61.5	168
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	39.6	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.4	52
Has no functional difficulty	24.4	40.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	66.8	2 255
Religion of household head*							
Roman Catholic	28.4	32.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	62.2	135
Protestant	23.8	46.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	70.7	312
Pentecostal	23.1	46.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	70.4	368
Apostolic sect	23.8	34.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	60.3	816
Zion	22.0	41.6	1.9	0.4	0.0	65.8	184
Other christian	28.7	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	51
Traditional	39.5	39.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	80.1	78
No religion	27.6	40.9	0.4	0.7	0.0	69.6	399
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	26.3	34.8	1.0	0.5	0.0	62.6	545
Second	29.4	34.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	64.6	482
Middle	29.7	35.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	66.4	435
Fourth	23.3	46.2	0.7	0.8	0.0	71.1	507
Richest	14.7	50.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	66.3	402

[1] MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

( ) Figures that are based on less than 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

6.5 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.[39]

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[40] The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.[39] The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition[39], skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. Skilled health personnel in this context refers to a medical doctor and nurse/midwife.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

[39] WHO. *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth.* Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

[40] Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." *The Lancet Global Health* 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Place of delivery								
	Health facility								
	Public sector	Private sector	Mission	Home	Other	Missing/ DK	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**71.0**	**5.4**	**9.0**	**12.2**	**2.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**85.5**	**2 372**
Area									
Urban	78.6	12.1	3.2	5.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	94.0	751
Rural	67.5	2.3	11.7	15.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	81.5	1 621
Province									
Bulawayo	79.8	10.8	0.7	8.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	91.2	93
Manicaland	56.2	2.0	16.3	21.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	74.5	347
Mashonaland Central	66.2	3.2	16.5	9.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	85.9	218
Mashonaland East	80.3	1.6	4.2	12.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	86.1	230
Mashonaland West	75.4	3.0	2.6	15.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	81.0	338
Matabeleland North	81.6	3.6	7.3	5.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	92.5	125
Matabeleland South	78.7	2.3	8.8	8.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	89.7	111
Midlands	69.0	5.8	12.9	11.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	87.6	252
Masvingo	63.7	4.7	15.1	14.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	83.5	278
Harare	76.8	14.5	2.5	4.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	93.8	379
Education									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Primary	63.1	0.7	8.1	24.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	72.0	627
Secondary	75.7	4.6	9.6	8.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	89.9	1 560
Higher	59.7	30.5	6.7	2.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.9	168
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	76.0	1.0	11.9	9.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	88.9	420
20-34	71.3	6.2	8.4	11.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	85.9	1 601
35-49	63.9	6.9	8.5	17.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	79.3	351
Number of antenatal care visits									
None	31.9	2.0	1.2	58.3	6.6	0.0	100.0	35.1	99
1-3 visits	73.1	2.5	7.0	15.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	82.6	562
4+ visits	72.7	6.5	10.1	8.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	89.3	1 697
8+ visits	62.4	17.0	8.5	9.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	87.9	243
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	71.1	7.0	11.9	8.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	90.0	52
Has no functional difficulty	71.0	5.5	8.9	12.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	85.3	2 255
Religion of household head*									
Roman Catholic	67.2	12.8	12.2	5.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	92.2	135
Protestant	74.3	9.6	11.9	2.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	95.8	312
Pentecostal	76.5	10.3	7.2	5.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	94.0	368
Apostolic sect	62.1	2.5	9.0	23.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	73.6	816
Zion	76.4	1.7	7.8	10.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	85.8	184
Other christian	74.2	6.2	10.6	5.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	91.0	51
Traditional	73.0	2.3	7.8	14.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	83.1	78
No religion	79.5	3.3	7.3	8.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	90.2	399
Other religion	(74.1)	(1.5)	(20.3)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(95.9)	28
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	61.4	0.8	10.8	22.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	72.9	545
Second	70.7	0.5	12.0	14.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	83.2	482
Middle	71.0	1.8	12.6	12.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	85.3	435
Fourth	81.0	5.6	5.6	6.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	92.1	507
Richest	72.2	21.1	3.6	2.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.0	402

[1] MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

( ) Figures that are based on less than 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C-section			
	Skilled attendant		Other											
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/ Friend	Religious Birth Attendant	Other	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**14.8**	**71.3**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**3.6**	**4.8**	**0.6**	**2.9**	**100.0**	**86.0**	**4.3**	**4.5**	**8.8**	**2 372**
Area														
Urban	24.4	69.9	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.8	100.0	94.3	9.2	5.6	14.8	751
Rural	10.3	71.9	1.8	0.7	4.7	6.4	0.8	3.4	100.0	82.2	2.0	4.0	6.0	1 621
Province														
Bulawayo	38.4	54.1	0.6	0.0	3.0	2.2	0.5	1.2	100.0	92.5	15.5	7.8	23.3	93
Manicaland	12.4	63.5	1.2	0.3	4.9	12.4	1.2	4.2	100.0	75.9	3.8	5.7	9.5	347
Mashonaland Central	12.1	73.1	1.4	1.5	3.8	4.2	1.2	2.9	100.0	85.1	1.6	2.3	3.9	218
Mashonaland East	10.9	75.2	1.7	0.4	4.5	5.3	0.4	1.6	100.0	86.2	4.6	3.2	7.7	230
Mashonaland West	9.4	73.4	2.8	0.0	3.8	6.8	0.8	3.0	100.0	82.7	1.7	4.0	5.7	338
Matabeleland North	14.7	77.9	0.4	0.0	4.0	0.9	0.5	1.6	100.0	92.6	2.7	5.0	7.7	125
Matabeleland South	16.8	73.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.6	1.3	4.9	100.0	90.3	3.7	3.9	7.6	111
Midlands	12.7	75.2	1.7	0.6	3.1	1.7	0.0	4.9	100.0	87.9	3.6	4.4	8.1	252
Masvingo	8.5	75.5	2.1	1.1	5.0	5.1	0.4	2.3	100.0	84.0	0.9	2.9	3.8	278
Harare	25.2	68.7	0.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.6	100.0	94.0	9.2	6.5	15.7	379
Education														
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Primary	7.5	65.5	2.3	0.7	6.7	11.6	1.0	4.7	100.0	73.0	2.3	2.8	5.1	627
Secondary	14.5	75.7	1.1	0.7	2.6	2.4	0.5	2.4	100.0	90.3	3.8	4.6	8.5	1 560
Higher	44.9	52.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.3	16.5	10.2	26.7	168
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	15.8	73.2	1.5	0.5	3.0	4.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	89.0	1.1	5.5	6.6	420
20-34	15.1	71.1	1.2	0.7	3.9	4.5	0.7	2.8	100.0	86.2	4.7	4.6	9.3	1 601
35-49	11.9	70.0	1.8	0.7	3.4	6.0	0.5	5.8	100.0	81.8	6.0	3.2	9.2	351

Number of antenatal care visits														
None	2.9	31.3	7.5	3.8	4.5	43.7	0.0	6.3	100.0	34.2	3.1	1.5	4.6	99
1-3 visits	13.1	70.0	1.6	0.5	6.5	3.9	0.4	4.1	100.0	83.1	4.6	4.3	8.9	562
4+ visits	15.9	74.1	0.9	0.6	2.7	2.7	0.8	2.3	100.0	90.0	4.1	4.7	8.9	1 697
8+ visits	25.3	62.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	8.2	0.4	1.3	100.0	87.9	7.0	4.1	11.1	243
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Place of delivery														
Home	0.0	3.6	10.2	5.1	24.0	34.7	3.5	18.9	100.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	290
Health facility	17.3	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.6	5.0	5.3	10.3	2 027
Public	14.4	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.6	4.3	4.7	9.0	1 685
Private	53.3	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.3	7.9	22.3	128
Mission	18.4	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5.1	8.3	13.4	214
Other/DK/Missing	0.0	18.5	5.1	1.9	28.5	21.4	8.1	16.4	100.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	54
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	27.9	62.1	1.9	0.0	4.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	5.1	13.7	18.8	52
Has no functional difficulty	14.4	71.5	1.4	0.7	3.6	4.7	0.7	3.0	100.0	85.9	4.4	4.3	8.6	2 255
Religion of household head*														
Roman Catholic	21.2	74.4	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	95.6	2.6	6.9	9.5	135
Protestant	21.4	75.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	96.4	8.6	8.6	17.2	312
Pentecostal	23.3	70.9	0.2	0.4	2.2	0.5	0.8	1.8	100.0	94.2	8.1	5.2	13.3	368
Apostolic sect	9.0	65.0	2.7	1.3	4.7	12.5	1.0	3.9	100.0	73.9	2.8	2.7	5.5	816
Zion	11.4	77.2	0.9	0.6	3.6	2.5	0.7	3.1	100.0	88.6	0.7	5.2	5.9	184
Other christian	18.8	72.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.9	0.0	3.2	100.0	91.0	2.7	7.1	9.8	51
Traditional	4.2	77.6	0.0	2.1	6.5	1.3	0.0	8.4	100.0	81.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	78
No religion	13.6	76.6	1.5	0.3	4.7	0.5	0.8	2.0	100.0	90.2	3.2	3.3	6.5	399
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	7.2	66.1	3.4	0.9	6.9	9.3	2.0	4.3	100.0	73.3	1.8	2.7	4.5	545
Second	8.1	76.0	0.9	0.4	5.3	6.8	0.2	2.4	100.0	84.1	1.1	3.5	4.6	482
Middle	14.1	72.8	1.6	1.1	3.0	4.5	0.4	2.5	100.0	86.8	1.9	5.1	7.0	435
Fourth	16.3	75.6	0.5	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.1	3.5	100.0	91.9	5.3	4.9	10.3	507
Richest	31.8	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.3	100.0	97.3	12.7	7.1	19.8	402

[1] MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2
[2] MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

( ) Figures that are based on less than 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

6.6 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.[41,42]

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.[43,44,45] Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.[46,47] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[48,49]

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low

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[41] Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

[42] Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

[43] Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

[44] Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

[45] Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

[46] Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

[47] Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

[48] Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

[49] Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.[50] To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2 500 g.[51] This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2 500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents only the percentage of children weighed at birth.

[50] Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.
[51] UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[B]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	**58.4**	**29.4**	**88.0**	**2 372**	**5.0**	**3.7**	**8.7**	**2 083**
Area								
Urban	60.9	34.9	95.8	751	4.5	3.1	7.6	720
Rural	57.3	26.8	84.4	1 621	5.2	4.0	9.2	1 363
Province								
Bulawayo	62.4	30.2	92.6	93	5.0	2.4	7.4	86
Manicaland	63.0	12.2	75.2	347	4.5	2.1	6.7	261
Mashonaland Central	46.3	42.3	88.6	218	4.6	4.3	8.8	193
Mashonaland East	57.4	32.8	90.8	230	7.5	8.3	15.8	208
Mashonaland West	61.5	21.6	84.3	338	4.8	2.4	7.2	281
Matabeleland North	62.8	32.9	95.7	125	5.3	7.4	12.7	120
Matabeleland South	77.0	18.7	95.7	111	9.1	2.9	12.0	106
Midlands	67.8	20.0	87.8	252	5.0	3.3	8.3	222
Masvingo	50.7	36.0	86.7	278	4.4	3.5	7.9	241
Harare	50.7	45.5	96.2	379	3.2	2.6	5.8	365
Education								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	52.1	23.3	76.2	627	6.2	3.3	9.5	473
Secondary	60.4	31.6	92.0	1 560	4.3	3.9	8.3	1 435
Higher	65.0	31.8	96.8	168	7.1	2.6	9.7	163
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	58.0	31.2	89.7	420	4.9	5.1	10.0	375
20-34 years	58.8	29.4	88.4	1 601	4.8	3.3	8.1	1 412
35-49 years	57.3	26.9	84.1	351	5.7	3.8	9.5	296
Place of delivery								
Home	11.9	6.9	20.3	290	7.9	11.0	18.9	55
Health facility	66.0	32.7	98.7	2 027	4.9	3.5	8.3	2 000
Public	66.9	31.6	98.5	1 685	5.1	3.5	8.6	1 661
Private	52.6	47.4	100.0	128	4.4	0.3	4.7	128
Mission	66.2	32.7	99.0	214	3.9	4.8	8.6	212
Other/DK/Missing	(26.1)	(24.0)	(52.1)	(54)	(4.7)	(5.9)	(10.6)	27
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	60.8	33.2	94.0	616	5.2	4.5	9.7	579
2-3	60.9	29.9	91.1	1 058	4.5	3.1	7.5	960
4-5	57.5	26.4	84.1	512	5.5	4.3	9.8	429
6+	39.2	21.9	61.2	186	5.8	2.7	8.5	114
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	56.9	32.7	89.6	52.0	9.9	8.5	18.4	46
Has no functional difficulty	58.3	29.3	87.9	2 255	4.7	3.5	8.2	1 977

Religion of household head*								
Roman Catholic	61.4	34.0	95.4	135	3.0	5.3	8.3	129
Protestant	66.9	30.3	97.2	312	6.1	3.8	9.9	303
Pentecostal	68.2	26.7	95.0	368	4.4	3.2	7.6	349
Apostolic sect	49.8	26.8	77.3	816	5.2	4.6	9.8	625
Zion	60.7	28.3	89.0	184	6.3	4.0	10.3	164
Other christian	(72.1)	(21.2)	(93.3)	(51)	(7.2)	(3.1)	(10.3)	47
Traditional	61.9	23.5	85.4	78	6.3	3.2	9.5	67
No religion	56.2	36.0	92.2	399	4.2	2.0	6.2	368
Other religion	(50.3)	(49.7)	(100.0)	28	(0.0)	(4.2)	(4.2)	28
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	50.1	25.3	76.0	545	5.4	5.1	10.5	411
Second	60.2	24.7	85.0	482	4.1	4.4	8.5	410
Middle	61.6	27.5	89.6	435	5.9	2.8	8.7	388
Fourth	59.6	34.9	94.4	507	5.8	3.0	8.8	479
Richest	62.8	35.5	98.2	402	3.5	3.2	6.7	395

[1] MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

[A] The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

[B] The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of household head” each for “Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years “ and “Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight” omitted from the table

6.7 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[52] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[53], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[54].

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

In 2013, Zimbabwe developed national guidelines to standardize provision of postnatal care services to implement the WHO recommendations. The standard national guidelines recommend that women who deliver at home should visit a health facility for postnatal care services within 24 hours, and subsequent visits (including for those women who deliver in a health facility) should be made at three days, seven days, and six weeks after delivery. A special visit on day 14 should be made for low birth weight babies (Birth weight below 2 500g). The guidelines also recommend that women who deliver in a health facility should be kept for at least 48 hours (up to 72 hours depending on the capacity of the institution) for the mothers and infants to be monitored by skilled personnel. PNC can also be provided by Village Health Workers (VHWs) at home on day 3 and day 7.

Guidance is also provided on management of the mother and the baby in the postnatal period (assessment of the mother and the baby, exclusive breastfeeding, cord care, other post-natal care for the mother and the newborn baby, counselling, iron and folic acid supplementation, prophylactic antibiotics and psychosocial support) and management of both maternal and infant postnatal conditions.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.[55] To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator

[52] UNICEF, et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

[53] Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." *The Lancet* 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189-205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

[54] WHO et al. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

[55] PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

Post-natal health checks includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.[56] Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

[56] WHO. *WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn.* Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Duration of stay in health facility							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	Total	12 hours or more[1]	
Total	**4.2**	**6.9**	**7.6**	**35.4**	**45.9**	**100.0**	**88.9**	**2 027**
Area								
Urban	3.2	9.2	10.0	43.5	34.1	100.0	87.6	706
Rural	4.7	5.7	6.4	31.0	52.2	100.0	89.6	1 322
Province								
Bulawayo	3.3	2.8	5.5	43.6	44.9	100.0	94.0	85
Manicaland	1.5	4.6	4.1	32.5	57.3	100.0	93.9	259
Mashonaland Central	11.4	11.2	8.0	45.5	23.9	100.0	77.4	187
Mashonaland East	5.3	6.9	15.7	32.7	39.3	100.0	87.7	198
Mashonaland West	7.4	10.9	10.9	41.2	29.5	100.0	81.7	274
Matabeleland North	1.0	0.3	1.1	11.3	86.4	100.0	98.7	116
Matabeleland South	2.4	3.0	1.1	33.0	60.5	100.0	94.6	99
Midlands	3.1	9.2	10.5	25.1	52.1	100.0	87.7	221
Masvingo	2.6	1.3	2.1	33.5	60.5	100.0	96.1	232
Harare	2.6	9.6	9.2	43.3	35.2	100.0	87.8	356
Education								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Primary	5.9	6.7	5.7	27.1	54.6	100.0	87.4	451
Secondary	4.0	6.7	8.0	38.8	42.5	100.0	89.3	1 402
Higher	1.5	8.7	9.2	31.2	49.4	100.0	89.8	163
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	5.4	5.7	6.0	37.2	45.8	100.0	88.9	373
20-34	3.9	6.6	8.4	35.3	45.8	100.0	89.5	1 375
35-49	3.8	10.0	6.0	33.6	46.6	100.0	86.2	279
Type of health facility								
Public	4.6	7.8	8.4	37.9	41.3	100.0	87.6	1 685
Private	3.7	4.6	7.3	31.8	52.7	100.0	91.8	128
Mission	1.2	1.3	1.5	17.8	78.3	100.0	97.5	214
Type of delivery								
Vaginal birth	4.6	7.7	8.5	38.8	40.4	100.0	87.7	1 819
C-section	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	94.4	100.0	99.7	209
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(6.3)	(11.4)	(6.2)	(25.2)	(50.9)	100.0	(82.3)	46
Has no functional difficulty	3.9	6.8	7.8	35.6	45.9	100.0	89.3	1 925
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	6.3	6.2	5.7	20.8	60.9	100.0	87.5	398
Second	3.6	5.9	4.8	33.9	51.8	100.0	90.5	401
Middle	3.9	6.0	8.4	37.8	44.0	100.0	90.1	371
Fourth	4.4	7.6	8.5	44.0	35.5	100.0	88.0	467
Richest	2.7	8.6	10.6	39.1	39.0	100.0	88.7	390

[1] **MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for newborns[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Other/DK/ Missing			
Total	**85.0**	**5.3**	**1.7**	**1.4**	**33.8**	**48.1**	**9.6**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**90.9**	**2 372**
Sex of newborn											
Male	4.6	4.5	1.6	1.7	34.8	48.4	8.9	0.1	100.0	92.8	1 207
Female	6.0	5.9	1.8	1.1	32.8	47.8	10.3	0.1	100.0	89.0	1 165
Area											
Urban	2.4	2.4	0.8	0.6	48.1	42.6	5.5	0.0	100.0	93.8	751
Rural	6.6	6.5	2.1	1.8	27.2	50.7	11.5	0.1	100.0	89.6	1 621
Province											
Bulawayo	3.5	3.5	0.7	0.0	44.1	44.9	6.8	0.0	100.0	94.8	93
Manicaland	4.7	4.3	1.1	4.0	25.5	58.0	6.3	0.3	100.0	86.4	347
Mashonaland Central	8.3	7.9	2.9	2.1	54.4	23.1	9.2	0.0	100.0	91.6	218
Mashonaland East	6.6	6.6	1.7	0.7	40.0	43.2	7.4	0.4	100.0	93.3	230
Mashonaland West	7.7	7.7	2.6	0.8	40.1	31.0	17.8	0.0	100.0	90.6	338
Matabeleland North	4.4	4.4	0.8	0.0	7.3	82.5	4.9	0.0	100.0	95.2	125
Matabeleland South	8.6	8.6	1.0	4.0	17.7	61.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	95.9	111
Midlands	2.3	2.3	1.9	0.5	32.2	53.4	9.7	0.0	100.0	90.2	252
Masvingo	6.0	6.0	1.6	0.7	14.3	61.7	15.8	0.0	100.0	90.1	278
Harare	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.9	46.4	43.8	5.3	0.0	100.0	90.9	379
Education											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	87.0	17
Primary	73.3	8.1	3.5	2.1	25.6	47.6	12.8	0.2	100.0	84.8	627
Secondary	89.0	4.3	1.1	1.3	36.3	48.0	8.9	0.1	100.0	93.0	1 560
Higher	94.0	1.5	0.4	0.4	42.3	51.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	168
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	88.2	4.5	0.3	1.1	32.3	52.0	9.6	0.3	100.0	91.5	420
20-34	85.0	5.1	1.9	1.5	34.6	47.2	9.7	0.1	100.0	91.6	1 601
35-49	81.4	7.1	2.3	1.6	31.9	47.8	9.3	0.0	100.0	87.5	351

Place of delivery											
Home	17.5	27.9	8.8	6.5	13.0	16.9	26.6	0.4	100.0	55.2	290
Health facility	96.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	37.4	53.5	7.2	0.0	100.0	96.4	2 027
Public	95.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	40.3	50.0	7.6	0.0	100.0	95.9	1 685
Private	100.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	35.4	59.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	128
Mission	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	16.4	77.5	5.2	0.0	100.0	98.7	214
Other/DK/Missing	22.9	56.0	10.5	0.0	9.4	13.4	10.7	0.0	100.0	76.9	54
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	89.3	6.6	2.0	0.0	26.7	57.8	6.8	0.0	100.0	96.0	52
Has no functional difficulty	85.0	5.2	1.7	1.4	34.0	47.8	9.7	0.1	100.0	90.9	2 255
Religion of household head*											
Roman Catholic	90.5	3.6	2.6	0.6	38.9	46.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	92.5	135
Protestant	94.8	4.0	0.8	0.6	32.7	56.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	98.2	312
Pentecostal	91.2	0.8	1.2	1.3	42.9	44.4	9.4	0.0	100.0	92.4	368
Apostolic sect	75.3	7.7	3.1	2.7	30.0	43.7	12.6	0.2	100.0	85.7	816
Zion	87.6	6.4	1.0	0.8	20.2	63.4	8.2	0.0	100.0	94.3	184
Other christian	86.7	7.8	1.9	0.0	35.3	51.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	91.7	51
Traditional	85.2	9.1	2.3	0.0	25.1	51.1	12.4	0.0	100.0	95.0	78
No religion	88.0	4.4	0.0	0.4	39.9	46.3	9.0	0.0	100.0	91.6	399
Other religion	(88.8)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(41.3)	(43.8)	(8.3)	(0.0)	100.0	88.8	28
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	74.9	8.9	2.2	2.0	21.0	52.4	13.2	0.2	100.0	85.8	545
Second	83.1	5.2	2.2	1.8	27.5	52.5	10.7	0.0	100.0	89.5	482
Middle	86.0	5.7	2.4	2.1	32.7	45.4	11.5	0.2	100.0	92.5	435
Fourth	89.3	3.8	0.9	0.8	44.9	43.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	92.6	507
Richest	94.7	1.7	0.7	0.3	45.9	46.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	402

[1] MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[A] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[B] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [A] above).

[C] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [A] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [B] above) within two days of delivery.

( ) Figures that are based on less than 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns						Provider of first PNC visit for newborns			
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Mission Facility	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Religious Birth Attendant	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
Total	**0.5**	**91.1**	**4.0**	**4.1**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**99.6**	**0.4**	**100.0**	937
Area										
Urban	0.4	89.6	7.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	389
Rural	0.5	92.1	1.6	5.2	0.6	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	548
Province										
Bulawayo	0.0	91.1	7.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	45
Manicaland	2.7	80.0	5.6	11.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	2.7	100.0	102
Mashonaland Central	0.3	96.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	143
Mashonaland East	0.0	96.6	0.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	107
Mashonaland West	0.0	94.1	1.8	2.5	1.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	153
Matabeleland North	(0.0)	(89.4)	(1.5)	(9.1)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	15
Matabeleland South	0.0	87.9	2.7	7.2	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	34
Midlands	0.0	85.8	7.6	6.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	90
Masvingo	0.0	91.8	3.2	5.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	55
Harare	0.6	90.4	7.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	193
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	8
Primary	0.0	93.7	1.3	5.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	203
Secondary	0.4	92.7	3.1	3.2	0.5	100.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	651
Higher	2.0	72.8	19.1	6.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	75
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	0.0	93.7	2.4	3.1	0.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	153
20-34	0.3	91.5	4.1	3.9	0.3	100.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	646
35-49	1.9	86.2	5.2	6.6	0.0	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	137

Place of delivery										
Home	1.2	88.5	0.8	8.3	1.2	100.0	98.1	1.9	100.0	106
Health facility	0.4	91.6	4.3	3.5	0.2	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	796
Public	0.4	97.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	713
Private	0.8	41.9	57.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	46
Mission	0.0	46.8	0.0	53.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	37
Other/DK/Missing	0.0	88.0	5.3	6.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	35
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	16
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	90.9	4.2	4.1	0.4	100.0	99.6	0.4	100.0	895
Religion of household head										
Roman Catholic	1.8	85.7	7.1	5.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	62
Protestant	1.1	90.8	3.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	119
Pentecostal	0.2	89.2	7.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	170
Apostolic sect	0.5	94.0	2.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	292
Zion	0.0	92.2	5.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	52
Other christian	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	23
Traditional	(0.0)	(91.4)	(1.9)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	29
No religion	0.0	88.6	4.3	5.3	1.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	178
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	14
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	92.8	1.9	4.5	0.8	100.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	150
Second	1.7	90.0	1.7	5.5	1.2	100.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	165
Middle	0.0	95.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	173
Fourth	0.0	91.1	3.7	5.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	255
Richest	0.8	86.8	11.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	194

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath of child, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child						
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**86.3**	**44.9**	**3.4**	**4.6**	**90.0**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**2 372**
Area									
Urban	85.9	47.0	1.7	4.9	91.4	1.4	0.6	100.0	751
Rural	86.5	43.9	4.2	4.5	89.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	1 621
Province									
Bulawayo	74.9	60.6	0.0	1.8	96.5	0.4	1.2	100.0	93
Manicaland	86.5	49.4	6.7	1.8	90.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	347
Mashonaland Central	90.3	32.3	2.9	15.5	79.3	2.2	0.2	100.0	218
Mashonaland East	84.9	48.2	3.1	3.4	89.2	4.3	0.0	100.0	230
Mashonaland West	93.1	33.4	6.6	5.2	87.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	338
Matabeleland North	90.8	52.8	1.6	0.4	97.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	125
Matabeleland South	86.4	68.4	0.6	2.7	96.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	111
Midlands	76.5	46.3	2.1	5.5	89.3	1.9	1.2	100.0	252
Masvingo	88.7	49.9	2.3	0.4	94.9	1.6	0.8	100.0	278
Harare	84.5	38.5	1.9	6.3	90.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	379
Education									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Primary	88.7	35.9	6.0	4.8	88.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	627
Secondary	86.3	48.2	2.7	4.3	90.6	2.2	0.2	100.0	1 560
Higher	78.0	48.2	0.7	7.1	91.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	168
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	89.2	43.1	3.6	2.4	92.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	420
20-34	86.5	45.5	3.5	4.8	90.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	1 601
35-49	82.0	44.6	2.9	6.7	87.0	2.2	1.2	100.0	351

Place of delivery									
Home	80.2	16.9	14.9	8.6	73.5	1.7	1.2	100.0	290
Health facility	87.9	49.7	1.6	4.1	92.5	1.5	0.3	100.0	2 027
Public	88.0	51.0	1.5	4.1	92.4	1.5	0.4	100.0	1 685
Private	84.6	32.4	2.8	6.5	90.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	128
Mission	88.4	50.2	1.6	2.2	94.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	214
Other/DK/Missing	60.2	15.2	8.0	4.3	84.0	3.0	0.7	100.0	54
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	83.3	46.0	9.0	10.6	75.3	0.0	5.1	100.0	52
Has no functional difficulty	86.3	45.0	3.3	4.6	90.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	2 255
Religion of household head*									
Roman Catholic	84.8	41.3	3.7	3.2	89.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	135
Protestant	84.2	47.0	4.1	3.1	91.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	312
Pentecostal	84.2	49.9	2.7	4.6	90.6	1.5	0.6	100.0	368
Apostolic sect	87.6	40.1	4.2	5.2	87.6	2.2	0.9	100.0	816
Zion	83.8	57.7	3.0	5.0	92.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	184
Other christian	86.0	45.3	4.5	3.2	92.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	51
Traditional	88.3	39.8	2.9	3.8	89.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	78
No religion	88.6	44.6	1.9	4.8	92.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	399
Other religion	(84.5)	(45.0)	(4.2)	(14.2)	(81.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	85.1	41.6	6.5	5.5	86.6	0.9	0.5	100.0	545
Second	87.6	43.4	4.2	4.0	90.3	1.0	0.5	100.0	482
Middle	87.7	45.0	1.7	3.9	90.9	3.1	0.4	100.0	435
Fourth	88.3	47.2	2.2	3.4	93.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	507
Richest	82.3	48.3	1.6	6.5	88.7	2.7	0.5	100.0	402

[1] MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

[2] MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care

[3] MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

[A] Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:								
			Breastfeeding					Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Total	**78.1**	**72.1**	**73.3**	**70.7**	**77.2**	**33.6**	**60.9**	**81.8**	**2 372**
Sex of newborn									
Male	78.8	73.7	73.9	72.2	78.0	34.1	63.0	82.2	1 207
Female	77.4	70.4	72.6	69.2	76.4	33.1	58.7	81.3	1 165
Area									
Urban	75.9	73.6	73.7	67.6	76.8	38.9	60.7	81.5	751
Rural	79.2	71.3	73.1	72.2	77.4	31.1	61.0	81.9	1 621
Province									
Bulawayo	71.0	73.4	72.1	65.3	73.1	20.0	49.7	76.5	93
Manicaland	86.1	72.1	82.3	79.0	83.6	13.9	76.3	84.5	347
Mashonaland Central	77.1	68.7	65.5	64.6	71.4	38.3	57.3	82.0	218
Mashonaland East	86.2	78.0	81.9	82.1	84.7	40.0	70.4	90.9	230
Mashonaland West	65.4	51.1	57.6	53.6	63.9	25.9	45.4	67.7	338
Matabeleland North	90.7	92.5	91.4	92.5	94.6	33.7	75.4	96.5	125
Matabeleland South	85.0	87.3	83.0	81.2	86.5	37.0	64.2	89.4	111
Midlands	73.4	71.5	73.8	72.8	78.0	17.6	60.6	80.2	252
Masvingo	82.0	82.5	75.3	75.9	80.8	43.6	56.4	85.3	278
Harare	73.7	70.2	67.7	61.0	71.6	57.3	57.4	79.0	379
Education									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Primary	74.1	63.6	67.1	65.7	71.1	28.2	53.3	76.8	627
Secondary	78.8	74.2	74.5	71.7	78.3	34.6	62.7	82.8	1 560
Higher	87.8	83.9	85.7	80.7	90.2	41.4	72.6	91.7	168

Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	79.5	72.1	72.9	71.7	75.9	33.5	57.9	83.1	420
20-34	78.5	72.8	73.8	70.8	78.5	34.0	61.5	82.8	1 601
35-49	75.0	68.7	71.1	69.1	73.0	31.6	61.6	75.6	351
Place of delivery									
Home	55.6	32.9	40.6	35.1	44.5	29.5	29.1	50.8	290
Health facility	81.8	78.4	78.5	76.6	82.6	34.2	66.0	86.8	2 027
Public	80.2	76.4	77.0	75.0	81.0	32.8	64.8	85.5	1 685
Private	84.2	79.7	71.1	75.7	81.9	38.7	62.5	86.4	128
Mission	92.4	93.4	94.8	90.0	95.9	42.4	77.0	97.3	214
Other/DK/Missing	62.9	44.0	50.6	42.5	51.6	31.4	42.3	60.7	54
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	79.3	72.3	75.1	75.7	78.3	29.1	63.0	80.7	52
Has no functional difficulty	77.9	72.0	73.3	70.7	77.3	33.8	61.2	81.6	2 255
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	75.6	64.6	67.7	65.7	71.8	31.3	54.6	77.2	545
Second	79.3	70.6	75.0	72.0	78.8	27.7	62.0	83.1	482
Middle	80.1	74.8	74.2	75.6	79.1	29.7	63.9	83.7	435
Fourth	75.7	74.0	72.8	70.4	76.3	38.4	62.1	80.0	507
Richest	81.1	78.6	78.2	71.2	81.9	41.7	63.4	86.8	402

[1] MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for mothers[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing /DK			
Total	**76.5**	**4.1**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**21.7**	**42.8**	**29.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**82.1**	**2 372**
Sex of newborn											
Male	79.1	3.5	1.3	0.9	23.1	42.2	29.0	0.0	100.0	84.3	1 207
Female	73.8	4.7	1.1	0.7	20.3	43.4	29.7	0.1	100.0	79.8	1 165
Area											
Urban	88.3	2.0	0.8	0.1	31.4	46.8	19.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	751
Rural	71.1	5.1	1.4	1.1	17.3	40.9	34.1	0.1	100.0	78.1	1 621
Province											
Bulawayo	87.3	3.1	0.7	0.0	33.3	41.3	21.6	0.0	100.0	89.7	93
Manicaland	74.2	3.4	1.1	3.4	26.3	57.6	7.8	0.3	100.0	82.1	347
Mashonaland Central	75.5	5.4	1.9	1.4	32.2	20.8	38.3	0.0	100.0	82.4	218
Mashonaland East	80.8	5.1	1.7	0.3	25.7	42.3	24.9	0.0	100.0	87.9	230
Mashonaland West	65.8	5.7	1.3	0.0	20.5	25.2	47.2	0.0	100.0	72.2	338
Matabeleland North	83.8	2.7	0.7	0.5	4.8	55.6	35.6	0.0	100.0	87.5	125
Matabeleland South	79.3	7.4	1.4	1.1	15.6	47.0	27.6	0.0	100.0	87.1	111
Midlands	73.0	2.9	1.6	0.0	22.4	35.6	37.6	0.0	100.0	76.7	252
Masvingo	73.1	6.0	0.8	0.3	9.8	46.2	36.9	0.0	100.0	80.2	278
Harare	85.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	23.1	55.0	19.8	0.0	100.0	87.1	379
Education											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Primary	59.7	6.8	1.5	1.7	16.9	36.5	36.3	0.2	100.0	69.6	627
Secondary	81.6	3.1	1.2	0.5	23.0	43.9	28.2	0.0	100.0	85.7	1 560
Higher	93.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	29.5	57.9	11.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	168

Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	75.7	3.3	0.0	0.7	20.9	39.5	35.4	0.3	100.0	79.2	420
20-34	77.2	4.2	1.4	0.8	22.2	43.3	28.1	0.0	100.0	83.2	1 601
35-49	74.3	4.6	2.0	0.8	20.7	44.4	27.5	0.0	100.0	80.3	351
Place of delivery											
Home	0.0	24.7	6.5	4.9	11.6	12.9	39.0	0.4	100.0	36.1	290
Health facility	89.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	23.6	47.7	28.0	0.0	100.0	89.6	2 027
Public	88.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	25.3	44.5	29.3	0.0	100.0	88.1	1 685
Private	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	58.7	20.4	0.0	100.0	97.1	128
Mission	96.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.2	66.4	22.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	214
Other/DK/Missing	1.2	39.0	7.7	0.0	8.2	18.8	26.4	0.0	100.0	47.9	54
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	74.5	4.5	1.3	0.9	23.3	39.1	30.8	0.1	100.0	80.6	2 163
C-section	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	80.8	13.9	0.0	100.0	97.2	209
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	83.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	17.0	50.8	23.0	0.0	100.0	91.5	52
Has no functional difficulty	76.4	3.9	1.3	0.8	22.1	42.8	29.1	0.1	100.0	81.9	2 255
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	62.1	7.2	0.5	1.6	12.5	37.7	40.2	0.2	100.0	71.3	545
Second	71.6	4.1	2.2	0.8	17.5	40.2	35.2	0.0	100.0	77.9	482
Middle	76.2	3.7	1.7	1.1	23.6	40.0	30.0	0.0	100.0	82.1	435
Fourth	83.8	3.2	1.2	0.1	27.5	44.7	23.3	0.0	100.0	88.1	507
Richest	93.0	1.3	0.5	0.2	30.1	53.5	14.3	0.0	100.0	94.2	402

[1] MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

[A] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).
[B] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [A] above).
[C] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note A above), as well as PNC visits (see note B above) within two days of delivery.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers						Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Mission	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Religious birth attendant	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
Total	**7.5**	**84.1**	**3.2**	**4.7**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**92.4**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**6.5**	**100.0**	**661**
Sex of newborn												
Male	6.2	85.4	3.3	4.7	0.4	100.0	93.5	**0.7**	0.6	5.3	100.0	348
Female	9.0	82.8	3.1	4.7	0.4	100.0	91.1	0.4	0.7	7.8	100.0	312
Area												
Urban	0.9	90.9	5.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	257
Rural	11.7	79.8	1.8	6.0	0.7	100.0	87.7	0.9	1.0	10.4	100.0	404
Province												
Bulawayo	0.0	95.1	3.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35
Manicaland	18.0	67.1	4.8	10.0	0.0	100.0	82.0	2.4	1.0	14.7	100.0	119
Mashonaland Central	2.0	91.4	0.0	5.0	1.6	100.0	96.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	100.0	89
Mashonaland East	5.2	91.3	1.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	94.8	0.0	1.3	3.9	100.0	75
Mashonaland West	14.8	79.9	1.8	2.2	1.3	100.0	85.2	0.0	2.2	12.6	100.0	93
Matabeleland North	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Matabeleland South	(2.5)	(89.8)	(1.4)	(6.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	100.0	28
Midlands	2.7	84.5	5.6	7.1	0.0	100.0	97.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	68
Masvingo	(10.8)	(84.6)	(1.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(89.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.8)	100.0	47
Harare	1.2	91.1	6.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Education												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Primary	20.0	73.5	0.5	5.6	0.4	100.0	79.6	0.0	2.5	18.0	100.0	169
Secondary	3.3	89.9	2.8	3.6	0.5	100.0	96.4	0.8	0.0	2.8	100.0	435
Higher	2.9	74.8	16.4	6.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52

Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	6.4	89.1	2.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	93.6	0.0	2.0	4.4	100.0	104
20-34	8.0	83.7	3.1	4.7	0.4	100.0	91.8	0.4	0.5	7.3	100.0	458
35-49	6.6	80.7	4.3	7.7	0.7	100.0	93.9	1.5	0.0	4.6	100.0	99
Place of delivery												
Home	32.9	59.3	0.6	6.3	0.9	100.0	66.6	1.5	3.0	29.0	100.0	138
Health facility	0.6	91.5	3.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	493
Public	0.6	97.4	0.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	441
Private	(1.4)	(38.7)	(59.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Mission	(0.0)	(43.5)	(0.0)	(56.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Other/DK/Missing	(4.0)	(77.2)	(6.2)	(7.9)	(4.7)	100.0	(91.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	100.0	30
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	7.6	84.0	3.2	4.8	0.4	100.0	92.2	0.5	0.6	6.6	100.0	650
C-section	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Has no functional difficulty	7.4	84.2	3.4	4.6	0.4	100.0	92.5	0.6	0.5	6.5	100.0	633
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	22.0	68.6	1.5	5.7	2.2	100.0	76.2	0.6	3.5	19.7	100.0	120
Second	11.0	80.8	1.5	6.6	0.0	100.0	89.0	2.4	0.0	8.7	100.0	119
Middle	6.1	89.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	93.9	0.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	131
Fourth	0.0	90.9	4.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	162
Richest	1.8	88.0	8.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	129

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns[1]	Mothers[2]	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Total	**90.9**	**82.1**	**80.7**	**7.7**	**0.1**	**2 372**
Sex of newborn						
Male	92.7	84.3	83.3	6.3	0.0	1 207
Female	88.9	79.8	78.0	9.1	0.1	1 165
Area						
Urban	93.8	90.6	89.2	4.7	0.0	751
Rural	89.5	78.1	76.8	9.1	0.1	1 621
Province						
Bulawayo	94.8	89.7	89.0	4.5	0.0	93
Manicaland	86.1	82.1	81.4	12.9	0.3	347
Mashonaland Central	91.2	82.4	80.3	6.7	0.0	218
Mashonaland East	93.3	87.9	87.2	6.0	0.0	230
Mashonaland West	90.6	72.2	70.2	7.4	0.0	338
Matabeleland North	95.2	87.5	86.4	3.6	0.0	125
Matabeleland South	95.9	87.1	85.8	2.8	0.0	111
Midlands	90.2	76.7	74.1	7.2	0.0	252
Masvingo	90.1	80.2	79.8	9.5	0.0	278
Harare	90.9	87.1	85.3	7.4	0.0	379
Education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Primary	84.8	69.6	68.3	13.8	0.2	627
Secondary	92.9	85.7	84.3	5.7	0.0	1 560
Higher	95.1	95.0	93.6	3.5	0.0	168
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	91.5	79.2	77.7	6.7	0.3	420
20-34	91.4	83.2	82.0	7.3	0.0	1 601
35-49	87.5	80.3	78.5	10.8	0.0	351
Place of delivery						
Home	54.5	36.1	33.5	42.5	0.4	290
Health facility	96.4	89.6	88.4	2.3	0.0	2 027
Public	95.9	88.1	86.8	2.8	0.0	1 685
Private	100.0	97.1	97.1	0.0	0.0	128
Mission	98.7	96.7	95.3	0.0	0.0	214
Other/Missing/DK	76.9	47.9	47.2	22.4	0.0	54
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	90.4	80.6	79.4	8.4	0.1	2 163
C-section	96.0	97.2	94.0	0.8	0.0	209
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	96.0	91.5	90.0	2.6	0.0	52
Has no functional difficulty	90.8	81.9	80.5	7.8	0.1	2 255
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	85.7	71.3	69.6	12.5	0.2	545
Second	89.2	77.9	77.1	10.0	0.0	482
Middle	92.5	82.1	80.3	5.7	0.0	435
Fourth	92.6	88.1	87.0	6.4	0.0	507
Richest	96.0	94.2	92.6	2.4	0.0	402

[1] MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[2] MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

6.8 ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

Adult mortality rates in Table TM.9.1 are based on information collected in the Maternal Mortality module in the Women's Questionnaire. Reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to construct the numerators (number of deaths). The total number of years lived by all surviving and deceased brothers and sisters (that is, exposure years) during the 7 years preceding the survey are calculated to form the denominators for each age interval shown in the table. Mortality rates are expressed per 1 000 population.

Age-specific mortality rates shown in Table TM.9.1 are then converted to probabilities of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 years, separately for males and females and are presented in Table TM.9.2. Synthetic period probabilities are calculated by assuming that a hypothetical cohort would be subject to the mortality rates at each age shown in Table TM.9.1.[57]

The Zimbabwe 2019 MICS asked women age 15-49 a series of questions designed with the explicit purpose of providing the necessary information to make direct estimates of maternal mortality. Maternal mortality is estimated using the direct sisterhood method and requires reasonably accurate reporting of the number of sisters the respondent ever had, the number who have died, and the number who died during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth.[58]

Each female respondent was asked to report all children born to her biological mother, excluding herself. Following a number of probes to ensure a complete list, all children to the mother, including the respondent, was listed in chronological order, starting with the first born. Listing all siblings in chronological order of their birth is carried out with the intention of improving the completeness of reporting.

Information was then obtained on the sex and survivorship of each of the siblings, the ages of surviving siblings, years since death of deceased siblings, and the ages of deceased siblings at the time of death. For each sister who died at age 12 or above, the respondent was asked additional questions to determine whether the death was maternity related, that is, whether the sister was pregnant when she died, whether the sister died during childbirth, or whether the sister died within two months of the termination of a pregnancy or childbirth. If within two months, the exact number of days was sought, as a death within 42 days is classified as post-partum.[59]

Additionally, respondents were asked if the death was due to an act of violence or an accident, in order to avoid the misclassification of such deaths as maternity-related.

Table TM.9.3 presents direct estimates of maternal mortality for the seven-year period prior to the survey. This

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[57] For the calculations, age-specific mortality rates are first converted into age-specific probabilities by using the life table formula ${}^{n}q^{x} = (n * {}^{n}m^{x}) / (1 + (n - {}^{n}a^{x}) * {}^{n}m^{x}))$ where ${}^{n}q^{x}$ are probabilities of dying between exact ages x and x+n, ${}^{n}m^{x}$ are age-specific mortality rates for the age group x to x+n, n is the length of the age interval, and ${}^{n}a^{x}$ is the average number of years lived in the interval between ages x and x+n by those who die in the interval. ${}^{n}a^{x}$ is assumed to be 2.5 years for all 5-year age groups. The overall probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 is then calculated by the following formula: ${}^{35}q^{15} = 1 - ((1 - {}^{5}q^{15}) * (1 - {}^{5}q^{20}) * ..... * (1 - {}^{5}q^{45}))$ and the result is expressed for a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 persons.

[58] Rutenberg, N., J. Sullivan. *Direct and indirect estimates of maternal mortality from the sisterhood method.* Demographic and Health Surveys World Conference Proceedings, August 5–7, 1991 Washington, DC. Volume III. Calverton: IRD/Macro International Inc, 1991. pp. 1669–1696.

[59] Please note that 42 days is a measure recently adopted as per the SDG indicator definition. Previously, the indicator of maternal mortality ratio was defined as any death during pregnancy or within two months of delivery or termination. This previously employed measure is now labelled “Pregnancy-related maternal mortality ratio” and can be calculated for direct comparison. The new measure that additionally excludes deaths due to acts of violence or accidents, produces more precise estimates, although due to large confidence intervals, this is not expected to make an impact on ratios. Maternal deaths are in general more likely to be underreported than over-reported.

period of time was chosen to reduce possible heaping of reported years since death on five-year intervals. Age-specific mortality rates are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths by years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias (the upper boundary for eligibility is 49 years), the overall rate for women age 15-49 is standardised by the age distribution of the survey respondents.

The maternal mortality rate (MMRate)[60] is converted to a maternal mortality ratio and expressed per 100 000 live births by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate by the age-standardised general fertility rate. The maternal mortality ratio is often considered a more useful measure of maternal mortality because it measures the obstetric risk associated with each live birth.

It is important to note that the indicator value of maternal mortality ratio represents the period of seven years before the survey and has a significant confidence interval, as presented in Annex 3, Table SE.1.

Table TM.9.1: Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the seven years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Female			Male		
	Number of Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[A]	Number of Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[A]
Total age 15-49 years[B]	**674**	**108 985**	**6.28**	**668**	**110 089**	**6.09**
Age						
15-19	35	15 313	2.28	27	14 907	1.81
20-24	49	18 198	2.71	52	18 666	2.79
25-29	77	21 240	3.63	79	21 233	3.74
30-34	145	21 434	6.77	144	21 569	6.66
35-39	161	16 044	10.02	151	16 977	8.89
40-44	119	10 479	11.37	142	10 673	13.26
45-49	88	6 277	13.98	74	6 064	12.16

[A] Expressed per 1,000 population

[B] The total mortality rates for females and males are age-adjusted (standardized) rates

Table TM.9.2: Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men for the seven years preceding the survey, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Women ${}_{35}q_{15}$ [A]	Men ${}_{35}q_{15}$ [A]
Zimbabwe 2019 MICS	**224**	**219**

[A] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 per 1,000

[60] The maternal mortality rate (MMRate) is defined as number of maternal deaths in a given period per 100,000 women age 15-49 years during the same time period.

Table TM.9.3: Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal Deaths[A]	Exposure (Years)	Maternal mortality rates[B]
Total age 15-49 years[C]	**10.0**	**68**	**108 985**	**0.59**
Age				
15-19	10.0	3	15 313	0.23
20-24	20.8	10	18 198	0.56
25-29	11.3	9	21 240	0.41
30-34	12.9	19	21 434	0.87
35-39	9.1	15	16 044	0.91
40-44	8.4	10	10 479	0.96
45-49	2.4	2	6 277	0.30
General fertility rate[C,D]				128
Maternal mortality ratio[1,E]				462
Lifetime risk of maternal death[F]				0.019

[1] MICS indicator TM.21 - Maternal mortality ratio; SDG indicator 3.1.1

[A] 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

[B] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

[C] The total maternal mortality and general fertility rates are age-adjusted (standardized)

[D] Expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years for the 7 years preceding the survey

[E] Calculated as the maternal mortality rate divided by the general fertility rate, expressed per 100,000 live births

[F] Calculated as $1-(1-MMR)^{TFR}$ where MMR is the maternal mortality ratio, and TFR represents the total fertility rate for the seven years preceding the survey

6.9 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Questions on age at sexual debut and timing of last sexual encounter were administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age. Tables TM.10.1.CS.W and TM.10.1.CS.M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months and those who had sex before age 15.

Table TM.10.1.CS.W: Sex among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, and percentage who had sex before age 15, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who:			
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex before age 15	Number of women
Total	**83.2**	**74.0**	**4.6**	**10 129**
Area				
Urban	80.0	70.2	2.2	3 910
Rural	85.1	76.5	6.1	6 219
Province				
Bulawayo	79.4	68.7	2.7	573
Manicaland	81.3	71.1	6.2	1 441
Mashonaland Central	87.3	78.9	6.8	851
Mashonaland East	84.8	76.9	5.2	1 008
Mashonaland West	85.7	78.1	5.2	1 293
Matabeleland North	86.3	76.8	5.8	487
Matabeleland South	87.7	77.2	6.4	470
Midlands	82.5	75.1	4.9	1 032
Masvingo	82.0	73.2	4.2	1 100
Harare	80.3	69.7	1.4	1 875
Age				
15-24[1]	56.2	52.1	3.8	3 721
15-19	33.7	30.5	3.2	2 021
15-17	17.3	15.1	3.4	1 206
18-19	57.9	53.2	2.9	816
20-24	83.0	77.7	4.4	1 700
25-29	96.7	89.6	4.4	1 489
30-39	99.4	91.1	5.2	3 012
40-49	99.4	77.7	5.2	1 907
Education				
Pre-primary or none	97.1	88.3	20.1	86
Primary	93.2	82.8	11.8	2 433
Secondary	78.8	70.5	2.4	6 550
Higher	86.1	74.5	0.3	1 060
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	90.5	5.6	7 794
Never married/in union	27.0	18.9	1.3	2 335
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*				
Has functional difficulty	94.0	75.1	8.0	413
Has no functional difficulty	92.0	82.3	4.6	8 508

Religion of household head*				
Roman Catholic	78.8	67.9	2.7	681
Protestant	77.7	68.2	3.1	1 714
Pentecostal	81.6	68.1	2.5	1 901
Apostolic sect	85.8	77.2	6.2	2 942
Zion	82.3	72.4	4.9	786
Other christian	80.6	72.7	6.0	243
Traditional	89.1	84.5	5.0	327
No religion	88.1	84.1	6.2	1 422
Other religion	82.2	72.8	3.1	111
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	88.8	79.9	9.7	1 725
Second	86.5	76.9	5.2	1 761
Middle	84.2	76.1	5.1	1 787
Fourth	83.5	75.3	3.2	2 298
Richest	76.0	65.5	1.5	2 557

[1] MICS indicator TM.24 – Sex before age 15 among young people

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 missing cases each under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” and “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table TM.10.1.CS.M: Sex among men

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, and percentage who had sex before age 15, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men who:			
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex before age 15	Number of men
Total	**76.5**	**71.0**	**3.8**	**4 178**
Area				
Urban	78.8	74.8	2.5	1 507
Rural	75.2	68.9	4.6	2 671
Province				
Bulawayo	79.0	72.7	1.8	219
Manicaland	69.0	64.1	2.4	513
Mashonaland Central	82.1	73.2	5.3	436
Mashonaland East	75.9	70.8	4.1	456
Mashonaland West	75.8	70.6	4.4	618
Matabeleland North	81.1	75.5	7.9	190
Matabeleland South	79.2	71.6	6.9	211
Midlands	76.6	71.0	2.9	399
Masvingo	76.6	70.1	4.5	400
Harare	76.7	73.8	2.2	737
Age				
15-24[1]	47.3	40.0	5.5	1 791
15-19	27.7	21.9	5.5	1 132
15-17	16.8	11.6	6.3	720
18-19	46.8	39.9	4.0	411
20-24	81.1	71.1	5.6	659
25-29	95.1	89.1	2.9	511
30-39	98.8	95.6	2.9	1 073
40-49	99.9	95.9	1.9	804
Education				
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	80.9	74.6	7.3	898
Secondary	72.0	66.5	3.1	2 812
Higher	95.9	91.9	1.3	457
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.9	2.9	2 320
Never married/in union	47.2	37.5	5.1	1 858
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*				
Has functional difficulty	96.5	82.4	2.6	101
Has no functional difficulty	88.7	83.5	3.3	3 356
Religion of household head*				
Roman Catholic	74.8	69.6	4.8	306
Protestant	69.3	62.5	3.3	648
Pentecostal	76.9	70.3	2.3	676
Apostolic sect	76.3	71.5	4.4	1 208
Zion	76.2	71.8	5.4	247
Other christian	71.0	60.5	3.7	110
Traditional	77.9	71.2	2.9	170
No religion	83.8	79.8	4.4	753
Other religion	78.3	76.0	2.2	58

Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	76.8	72.1	4.9	638
Second	73.4	66.6	5.4	750
Middle	76.0	68.9	4.9	864
Fourth	79.3	74.6	2.6	1 018
Richest	76.2	72.1	2.2	909

[1] MICS indicator TM.24 – Sex before age 15 among young people

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 “Missing” case each under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” and “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

6.10 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection include accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.

The following questions were asked in Zimbabwe 2019 MICS to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives.

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections. The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	**25.2**	**8.9**	**27.7**	**50.3**	**42.7**	**23.2**	**4.8**	**24.2**	**10 068**
Area									
Urban	20.5	4.0	21.7	57.4	51.5	33.0	3.6	22.6	3 901
Rural	28.1	11.9	31.5	45.9	37.1	17.1	5.5	25.2	6 166
Province									
Bulawayo	17.3	4.5	18.3	70.8	63.0	54.8	2.9	25.7	570
Manicaland	24.6	8.0	27.0	49.6	39.6	14.6	6.7	17.9	1 436
Mashonaland Central	31.4	11.5	34.5	36.0	33.3	11.1	4.4	24.0	850
Mashonaland East	27.4	7.9	29.0	45.6	47.1	17.4	4.2	25.0	1 007
Mashonaland West	19.9	8.1	21.9	50.4	36.9	17.4	2.4	26.2	1 283
Matabeleland North	34.5	16.7	39.6	65.6	46.6	36.5	6.0	40.0	477
Matabeleland South	26.6	13.6	30.7	67.5	57.5	39.9	6.1	30.0	465
Midlands	25.9	12.4	30.5	44.4	33.9	15.8	5.6	23.7	1 025
Masvingo	29.0	11.0	32.6	41.4	33.4	17.1	7.4	20.5	1 083
Harare	22.4	4.2	23.5	54.0	50.0	32.9	3.4	23.7	1 872
Age									
15-24	36.6	14.1	39.8	45.0	41.2	20.3	7.4	32.3	3 678
15-19	42.7	18.5	46.3	39.9	37.9	16.7	9.3	36.2	1 994
15-17	46.4	21.9	50.1	37.1	36.9	16.2	10.5	38.4	1 183
18-19	37.2	13.5	40.7	44.1	39.5	17.5	7.4	33.0	811
20-24	29.4	8.8	32.2	51.0	45.1	24.7	5.2	27.7	1 685
25-29	24.5	5.8	26.7	51.6	44.1	23.3	4.4	23.0	1 479
30-39	17.2	5.3	19.2	53.5	44.2	25.1	2.9	18.9	3 006
40-49	16.1	6.8	18.7	54.9	41.9	25.7	2.8	17.7	1 905

Education									
Pre-primary or none	30.7	21.3	35.2	42.8	36.2	22.3	7.5	27.2	84
Primary	33.2	17.2	38.2	41.8	32.7	16.8	6.6	28.1	2 406
Secondary	25.2	6.7	27.1	50.4	44.5	23.4	4.4	23.7	6 519
Higher	6.3	1.8	7.6	70.1	54.9	37.1	2.6	18.3	1 059
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	22.6	7.4	25.1	50.8	41.8	23.0	3.9	21.8	7 769
Never married/in union	34.0	13.7	36.9	48.9	45.4	23.8	7.6	32.3	2 298
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*									
Has functional difficulty	19.6	8.4	23.4	53.5	51.1	29.5	4.7	22.4	409
Has no functional difficulty	22.5	7.0	24.9	52.1	43.1	23.9	4.0	22.3	8 474
Religion of household head*									
Roman Catholic	23.0	5.9	24.7	54.9	47.0	27.1	3.8	21.6	674
Protestant	21.1	6.3	23.1	56.7	49.9	28.0	3.9	24.9	1 706
Pentecostal	19.3	4.8	20.8	57.3	48.3	29.0	4.8	21.8	1 896
Apostolic sect	29.5	11.3	32.5	42.6	37.3	17.8	5.1	25.4	2 916
Zion	29.2	13.6	33.3	49.8	36.0	22.3	6.6	28.4	779
Other christian	24.8	12.3	30.3	57.6	49.1	31.7	6.3	26.2	241
Traditional	31.4	13.7	35.3	48.6	39.2	17.6	9.5	30.0	324
No religion	26.9	9.2	29.3	46.8	38.8	19.9	3.4	21.5	1 420
Other religion	22.1	10.2	23.3	48.2	41.3	18.6	2.6	20.4	111
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	35.2	16.4	39.9	42.4	30.4	15.1	7.3	29.7	1 692
Second	29.3	13.2	33.2	42.7	34.4	15.0	5.1	23.8	1 753
Middle	25.8	10.3	28.8	47.8	40.0	18.3	4.3	23.7	1 783
Fourth	22.8	4.8	24.0	51.8	48.7	26.5	4.4	23.5	2 286
Richest	17.3	3.4	18.6	61.5	53.0	34.8	3.5	21.8	2 553

[1] MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

[B] As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases each under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" and "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Total	**27.2**	**12.9**	**31.1**	**57.5**	**43.5**	**26.0**	**7.7**	**21.7**	**4 125**
Area									
Urban	18.7	6.6	21.4	63.7	47.1	34.5	5.8	15.3	1 492
Rural	31.9	16.4	36.6	54.1	41.5	21.3	8.8	25.4	2 633
Province									
Bulawayo	11.3	5.0	12.9	84.1	75.5	68.0	12.0	28.4	218
Manicaland	23.0	13.4	27.1	50.2	38.7	21.3	10.5	23.6	506
Mashonaland Central	37.8	15.5	41.8	41.9	42.1	12.9	6.4	21.6	431
Mashonaland East	31.9	12.8	36.0	64.1	48.5	23.9	9.6	26.8	453
Mashonaland West	29.7	13.7	33.4	66.1	49.2	35.4	4.9	19.6	612
Matabeleland North	37.0	26.7	44.6	68.2	46.3	33.4	11.9	43.2	186
Matabeleland South	36.9	24.8	43.4	67.3	49.6	28.2	11.8	34.3	202
Midlands	23.6	11.2	28.1	32.6	23.4	14.2	8.6	18.4	392
Masvingo	26.6	11.3	29.9	58.1	40.7	18.7	6.5	19.3	400
Harare	20.2	7.3	23.3	60.4	40.2	26.0	4.6	11.2	726
Age									
15-24	40.1	20.1	44.8	53.0	41.6	23.6	10.4	29.3	1 750
15-19	44.0	22.3	48.7	50.0	39.1	22.1	11.4	30.7	1 096
15-17	46.0	22.5	50.8	47.2	38.0	20.8	12.6	32.6	694
18-19	40.6	21.9	45.0	54.8	41.0	24.3	9.2	27.3	402
20-24	33.3	16.3	38.2	58.1	46.0	26.3	8.8	26.9	654
25-29	23.6	6.2	25.6	61.9	47.2	29.2	6.5	17.6	509
30-39	17.1	7.6	20.5	62.3	45.7	25.5	6.1	16.4	1 069
40-49	14.1	8.1	18.8	58.6	42.4	30.0	4.7	14.6	797

Education									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	36.6	23.3	43.0	52.2	36.4	20.0	9.3	27.8	869
Secondary	26.7	11.1	30.2	57.4	44.4	25.9	7.7	20.8	2 794
Higher	11.0	2.6	13.3	69.3	52.2	38.8	4.3	15.2	451
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	18.0	8.3	21.9	59.5	44.4	26.9	5.2	17.0	2 308
Never married/in union	38.6	18.6	42.8	55.1	42.3	24.9	10.9	27.6	1 817
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*									
Has functional difficulty	18.3	8.4	22.6	71.3	52.3	30.9	12.2	28.4	101
Has no functional difficulty	23.4	10.9	27.3	59.3	44.4	27.0	6.6	19.2	3 329
Religion of household head*									
Roman Catholic	25.0	12.1	28.2	64.8	51.7	30.1	6.0	24.7	306
Protestant	23.3	8.7	26.3	58.8	41.3	26.9	7.9	18.6	634
Pentecostal	23.2	9.3	25.3	64.8	48.1	34.2	7.7	21.2	667
Apostolic sect	30.7	15.6	35.4	51.7	41.0	22.8	8.3	23.7	1 197
Zion	31.6	19.9	37.7	57.6	43.5	24.6	10.6	24.5	243
Other christian	25.4	10.3	29.2	58.8	42.7	32.0	6.6	26.5	106
Traditional	28.5	17.1	33.7	56.9	44.8	23.0	12.0	28.8	167
No religion	27.8	13.0	32.4	56.2	41.0	21.2	6.0	18.8	747
Other religion	26.1	8.4	27.5	59.2	52.9	33.4	3.1	3.9	57
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	33.3	19.4	40.1	49.6	36.1	19.7	9.0	28.0	619
Second	33.9	17.2	37.6	54.1	41.2	18.7	9.6	24.9	740
Middle	31.7	15.3	36.1	53.6	41.6	22.1	7.2	24.8	856
Fourth	24.2	10.1	27.8	62.3	48.5	29.5	7.1	19.6	1 004
Richest	16.2	5.5	18.6	64.3	46.8	36.4	6.5	14.2	906

[1] MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

[B] As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 "Missing" case each under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" and "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women
Total	**96.9**	**88.2**	**87.3**	**61.1**	**60.5**	**31.0**	**5.5**	**10 129**
Area								
Urban	97.3	88.1	87.6	59.9	59.6	43.2	7.9	3 910
Rural	96.6	88.3	87.2	61.8	61.1	23.4	4.0	6 219
Province								
Bulawayo	96.3	85.7	84.9	57.1	56.9	47.1	12.6	573
Manicaland	97.8	85.0	84.2	58.4	58.0	23.6	2.8	1 441
Mashonaland Central	98.6	91.8	90.3	63.5	62.6	24.9	2.9	851
Mashonaland East	97.7	88.5	87.3	60.7	59.7	39.4	6.8	1 008
Mashonaland West	97.4	90.8	89.4	62.2	61.5	23.1	2.4	1 293
Matabeleland North	96.4	87.9	87.3	63.3	62.9	18.7	2.2	487
Matabeleland South	96.7	88.6	87.5	63.6	63.0	24.4	3.8	470
Midlands	96.9	88.6	87.4	61.5	60.6	28.2	8.9	1 032
Masvingo	93.8	86.1	85.4	62.1	61.6	18.0	3.5	1 100
Harare	96.8	89.0	88.7	60.6	60.4	49.5	8.7	1 875
Age								
15-24	93.1	74.0	73.1	53.4	53.1	23.4	5.0	3 721
15-19	89.2	59.6	58.3	39.8	39.2	16.7	3.1	2 021
15-17	85.4	47.6	45.9	28.7	28.0	12.9	1.6	1 206
18-19	94.7	77.3	76.7	56.3	55.8	22.3	5.5	816
20-24	97.8	91.1	90.7	69.6	69.5	31.4	7.2	1 700
25-29	98.5	96.7	96.2	73.4	72.9	37.2	7.3	1 489
30-39	99.3	97.3	96.3	67.1	66.4	37.3	6.2	3 012
40-49	99.2	95.0	93.9	56.7	56.0	31.1	4.0	1 907
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	98.6	96.2	95.4	69.8	69.3	33.2	6.2	7 498
15-24[3]	97.2	93.8	93.1	75.2	74.8	26.6	6.9	1 938
15-19	95.1	88.2	86.9	70.6	69.7	19.0	6.5	617
15-17	92.5	77.7	75.9	62.2	61.6	12.9	2.8	182
18-19	96.2	92.5	91.5	74.2	73.1	21.6	8.0	434
20-24	98.2	96.4	96.1	77.3	77.2	30.2	7.1	1 321
25-49	99.1	97.0	96.2	68.0	67.4	35.5	5.9	5 560
Sexually inactive	92.0	65.6	64.3	36.1	35.4	24.8	3.7	2 631

Education								
Pre-primary or none	95.5	87.5	87.5	67.7	67.7	14.3	2.7	86
Primary	95.4	89.1	87.5	62.1	61.1	16.9	2.4	2 433
Secondary	97.0	86.8	86.1	60.8	60.4	31.4	5.6	6 550
Higher	99.6	95.3	94.9	59.8	59.3	62.5	12.2	1 060
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	98.8	96.5	95.6	68.1	67.5	32.4	5.7	7 794
Never married/in union	90.6	60.7	59.6	37.6	37.1	26.5	4.8	2 335
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*								
Has functional difficulty	97.9	93.3	92.2	60.7	59.6	31.5	5.5	413
Has no functional difficulty	98.5	93.7	93.0	65.7	65.2	33.6	6.1	8 508
Religion of household head*								
Roman Catholic	97.6	86.9	85.7	61.7	60.7	41.4	6.6	681
Protestant	97.4	87.3	86.5	61.0	60.6	40.0	7.5	1 714
Pentecostal	97.6	89.6	89.0	58.5	58.0	39.1	7.2	1 901
Apostolic sect	95.1	85.6	84.7	60.0	59.4	24.1	3.8	2 942
Zion	96.6	87.8	86.7	60.2	59.4	20.2	3.9	786
Other christian	95.7	84.2	84.2	56.2	56.2	32.7	6.0	243
Traditional	98.2	92.2	91.2	64.8	64.4	22.7	4.6	327
No religion	98.6	93.5	92.2	66.9	66.4	27.0	5.1	1 422
Other religion	99.6	90.7	87.8	61.8	59.0	22.7	5.9	111
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	94.5	85.3	83.9	58.5	57.6	13.7	2.2	1 725
Second	96.4	89.2	88.0	63.8	63.0	20.1	3.4	1 761
Middle	98.2	90.3	89.2	63.2	62.5	27.5	4.8	1 787
Fourth	97.7	90.6	90.0	63.3	62.9	36.2	6.9	2 298
Richest	97.1	85.9	85.4	57.4	57.2	48.0	8.5	2 557

[1] MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

[2] MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[3] MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

* 2 “Missing” cases each under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” and “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of men
Total	**96.0**	**77.0**	**75.4**	**47.7**	**47.1**	**34.5**	**5.3**	**4 178**
Area								
Urban	97.3	79.7	78.2	52.1	51.3	49.3	7.3	1 507
Rural	95.3	75.4	73.8	45.3	44.7	26.2	4.2	2 671
Province								
Bulawayo	98.1	81.2	80.7	47.5	47.5	47.4	6.6	219
Manicaland	94.7	70.9	68.7	39.3	38.5	28.7	1.8	513
Mashonaland Central	96.4	75.8	74.9	49.0	48.5	29.1	4.1	436
Mashonaland East	95.3	76.4	74.7	45.7	44.8	48.3	9.7	456
Mashonaland West	97.4	82.3	81.1	47.5	47.1	25.7	1.8	618
Matabeleland North	93.7	73.3	68.7	37.9	36.7	12.8	0.6	190
Matabeleland South	90.9	72.4	69.1	43.5	43.0	22.8	3.3	211
Midlands	97.2	77.4	76.4	51.9	51.0	31.4	9.8	399
Masvingo	97.9	80.4	79.1	58.7	58.2	23.2	5.7	400
Harare	95.8	76.8	75.2	50.0	49.0	53.6	7.4	737
Age								
15-24	92.2	63.3	60.8	36.5	35.5	21.8	3.9	1 791
15-19	89.1	54.6	51.2	27.9	26.8	14.7	1.9	1 132
15-17	86.6	51.2	47.7	24.3	23.4	11.6	1.4	720
18-19	93.3	60.6	57.5	34.2	32.8	20.2	2.9	411
20-24	97.5	78.2	77.1	51.2	50.4	34.1	7.3	659
25-29	99.5	88.7	87.8	66.9	66.3	45.2	8.2	511
30-39	98.8	87.7	86.7	54.7	54.2	44.4	7.0	1 073
40-49	98.6	85.8	84.9	51.3	50.9	42.7	4.3	804
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	98.6	85.5	84.4	56.0	55.4	40.8	6.8	2 968
15-24[3]	96.9	77.7	75.9	52.5	51.6	30.0	7.6	716
15-19	93.9	67.0	63.4	37.2	35.6	19.7	4.2	247
15-17	94.4	62.1	57.8	27.3	27.3	12.8	2.8	83
18-19	93.6	69.6	66.2	42.2	39.9	23.2	4.9	164
20-24	98.4	83.4	82.6	60.5	60.0	35.4	9.4	469
25-49	99.1	88.0	87.0	57.1	56.6	44.2	6.5	2 252
Sexually inactive	89.7	56.0	53.3	27.5	26.5	19.2	1.7	1 210

Education								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	92.2	72.6	70.3	43.4	42.3	17.0	2.0	898
Secondary	96.8	76.5	75.0	47.1	46.4	34.3	4.7	2 812
Higher	98.8	89.1	88.6	60.8	60.8	70.2	15.4	457
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	99.0	88.2	87.4	57.3	56.9	41.6	6.0	2 320
Never married/in union	92.3	62.9	60.3	35.8	34.7	25.6	4.4	1 858
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*								
Has functional difficulty	98.6	86.8	84.0	58.4	56.4	36.6	5.0	101
Has no functional difficulty	97.9	82.2	81.1	52.5	51.9	39.4	6.2	3 356
Religion of household head*								
Roman Catholic	96.9	77.5	76.5	50.5	50.5	44.9	7.7	306
Protestant	94.9	75.8	74.5	46.3	45.9	38.0	6.8	648
Pentecostal	97.3	78.0	75.8	49.4	48.2	43.2	7.3	676
Apostolic sect	95.2	75.0	73.5	45.5	44.9	29.9	4.2	1 208
Zion	95.0	77.8	74.3	47.7	46.0	23.0	3.0	247
Other christian	92.1	75.9	72.7	40.4	40.0	32.9	6.7	110
Traditional	97.3	73.3	72.4	42.8	42.6	16.9	0.7	170
No religion	97.1	80.2	78.9	50.7	50.0	33.2	4.6	753
Other religion	98.7	86.5	85.3	65.8	65.8	54.7	6.2	58
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	92.9	72.0	70.3	39.0	38.3	16.9	1.6	638
Second	95.3	75.3	73.5	48.1	46.9	22.2	3.3	750
Middle	96.2	77.7	76.0	47.3	47.0	28.4	4.9	864
Fourth	96.9	80.1	78.5	51.4	50.6	40.9	6.1	1 018
Richest	97.6	77.7	76.4	49.8	49.4	55.7	9.1	909

[1] MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV
[2] MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results
[3] MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases each under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" and "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who:						
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1,A]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**93.3**	**74.3**	**83.6**	**83.3**	**68.5**	**65.3**	**2 372**
Area							
Urban	95.5	78.7	84.5	84.3	71.7	65.3	751
Rural	92.3	72.3	83.2	82.8	67.0	65.3	1 621
Province							
Bulawayo	96.3	78.7	92.3	91.2	75.4	66.9	93
Manicaland	87.2	75.0	83.4	83.4	74.4	75.7	347
Mashonaland Central	95.8	73.3	78.8	78.0	60.5	59.2	218
Mashonaland East	92.5	81.9	90.4	90.4	80.6	73.0	230
Mashonaland West	91.5	70.2	71.4	71.4	59.0	62.1	338
Matabeleland North	99.1	86.4	95.8	95.8	84.0	83.9	125
Matabeleland South	97.9	73.8	91.3	91.3	69.9	67.2	111
Midlands	97.0	70.4	84.4	83.0	64.0	57.3	252
Masvingo	92.0	70.3	84.5	84.5	65.4	56.9	278
Harare	94.3	74.0	83.6	83.6	67.0	61.9	379
Age							
15-24	94.3	69.5	85.0	84.6	65.4	63.7	937
15-19	94.2	61.6	81.3	80.5	56.8	57.5	300
15-17	94.2	54.9	82.2	81.3	50.6	54.5	65
18-19	94.2	63.5	81.0	80.3	58.5	58.3	235
20-24	94.4	73.3	86.8	86.5	69.5	66.7	637
25-29	91.9	73.3	80.9	80.7	66.2	62.7	518
30-39	93.8	79.6	84.7	84.5	73.3	68.6	811
40-49	87.8	81.3	75.8	75.8	69.9	67.0	106

Education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Primary	85.7	64.1	75.9	75.4	58.4	61.3	627
Secondary	95.8	77.4	85.8	85.6	71.3	66.3	1 560
Higher	98.4	82.4	92.6	92.6	80.0	70.4	168
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	93.1	74.8	83.3	83.0	68.9	65.3	2 247
Never married/in union	96.8	64.9	89.2	89.2	62.2	64.7	125
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	94.3	69.6	78.3	78.3	60.7	57.9	52
Has no functional difficulty	93.3	75.0	83.7	83.5	69.2	65.8	2 255
Religion of household head*							
Roman Catholic	97.6	73.7	87.3	86.6	67.1	60.9	135
Protestant	98.2	82.8	90.0	89.6	77.3	72.5	312
Pentecostal	97.6	79.8	89.3	89.3	75.3	69.8	368
Apostolic sect	84.5	66.6	73.6	73.5	60.4	59.3	816
Zion	97.8	71.1	90.1	89.0	67.0	64.7	184
Other christian	95.5	72.8	90.7	90.7	70.2	74.4	51
Traditional	98.7	75.5	89.9	89.9	71.7	72.8	78
No religion	98.7	79.1	86.5	86.3	71.3	66.3	399
Other religion	(96.5)	(83.4)	(93.7)	(89.5)	(80.5)	(71.3)	28
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	88.9	66.1	78.3	77.9	60.6	63.0	545
Second	92.2	72.7	82.4	82.4	67.3	65.1	482
Middle	94.4	75.0	85.9	85.2	69.6	67.6	435
Fourth	95.9	79.4	84.9	84.7	72.2	65.6	507
Richest	96.3	80.2	87.9	87.9	74.9	65.7	402

[1] MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)

[2] MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care

[3] MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)

[A] In this context, counselling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:								
	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[1]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	**93.1**	**73.1**	**53.1**	**52.1**	**3 721**	**74.8**	**1 938**	**39.8**	**3 678**
Area									
Urban	93.3	70.0	48.9	45.6	1 432	77.6	653	31.6	1 427
Rural	93.1	75.1	55.7	56.1	2 289	73.4	1 285	45.1	2 252
Province									
Bulawayo	91.4	66.9	47.8	45.6	235	76.6	107	29.0	233
Manicaland	95.9	70.4	51.1	47.9	519	72.4	249	39.5	516
Mashonaland Central	96.6	77.8	57.8	60.0	297	75.2	178	45.2	296
Mashonaland East	93.9	72.0	53.6	53.2	343	71.7	183	42.1	342
Mashonaland West	96.6	81.5	57.8	58.0	473	71.0	274	33.0	470
Matabeleland North	92.2	73.1	55.9	58.4	199	74.9	116	52.9	191
Matabeleland South	91.8	71.6	54.7	58.6	173	73.3	102	49.7	170
Midlands	93.5	73.7	54.4	53.7	400	78.2	215	42.9	395
Masvingo	87.2	70.6	50.0	53.2	427	74.2	227	47.4	413
Harare	91.3	71.7	50.5	43.8	655	80.0	287	32.2	654
Age									
15-19	89.2	58.3	39.2	30.5	2 021	69.7	617	46.3	1 994
15-17	85.4	45.9	28.0	15.1	1 206	61.6	182	50.1	1 183
18-19	94.7	76.7	55.8	53.2	816	73.1	434	40.7	811
20-24	97.8	90.7	69.5	77.7	1 700	77.2	1 321	32.2	1 685
20-22	97.0	87.2	67.2	72.1	1 017	77.4	734	35.6	1 007
23-24	99.0	95.9	72.9	86.1	683	76.9	587	27.2	678
Education									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	8	(*)	9
Primary	89.4	75.7	54.4	70.3	653	64.1	459	58.0	640
Secondary	93.8	72.2	52.6	48.6	2 865	77.8	1 391	37.4	2 839
Higher	97.7	79.5	55.1	41.3	192	84.1	79	14.3	191

Marital status									
Ever married/in union	97.7	94.8	75.2	96.6	1 705	75.4	1 647	39.1	1 696
Never married/in union	89.3	54.8	34.3	14.4	2 016	71.3	290	40.5	1 983
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*									
Has functional difficulty	94.0	78.2	54.7	64.8	64	(73.1)	41	39.4	61
Has no functional difficulty	96.9	86.4	65.3	70.0	2 450	76.2	1 714	34.9	2 433
Religion of household head*									
Roman Catholic	95.9	70.8	51.7	43.6	275	81.6	120	35.6	271
Protestant	93.5	68.8	48.9	41.4	649	73.0	269	33.0	642
Pentecostal	93.3	72.1	49.2	46.5	655	77.4	305	33.5	651
Apostolic sect	91.1	73.7	55.9	58.7	1 092	72.4	642	45.4	1 076
Zion	91.5	71.5	50.4	50.7	306	74.0	155	50.7	301
Other christian	89.3	60.0	36.3	47.9	88	66.1	42	37.0	86
Traditional	95.1	79.5	63.7	61.8	111	84.7	69	46.3	108
No religion	96.1	81.9	60.2	62.9	501	76.7	315	40.0	500
Other religion	(99.0)	(72.3)	(51.6)	(47.4)	42	(*)	20	(35.2)	42
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	90.3	74.1	53.6	64.3	631	66.5	405	53.8	610
Second	92.2	76.1	58.0	58.1	619	78.0	359	48.2	612
Middle	96.1	77.9	56.3	56.3	696	74.6	392	41.6	693
Fourth	94.6	77.0	57.0	54.3	853	76.1	463	35.7	844
Richest	92.2	63.3	43.2	34.5	923	80.1	318	27.5	919

[1] MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[2] MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

( ) Figures that are based on less than 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

*1 “Missing” case under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” each for “Number of women age 15-24 years “ and “Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS” omitted from the table

*2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of household head” each for “Number of women age 15-24 years “ , “Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months” and “Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS” omitted from the table

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:								
	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	**92.2**	**60.8**	**35.5**	**40.0**	**1 791**	**51.6**	**716**	**44.8**	**1 750**
Area									
Urban	94.2	63.0	40.0	41.7	542	61.6	226	30.2	536
Rural	91.3	59.8	33.6	39.3	1 249	47.0	490	51.2	1 213
Province									
Bulawayo	95.6	68.5	35.1	40.6	82	57.8	33	19.1	82
Manicaland	89.7	49.2	25.8	27.0	223	40.2	60	42.6	216
Mashonaland Central	94.2	60.3	40.6	46.6	198	56.8	92	54.1	193
Mashonaland East	88.4	60.1	34.5	38.1	187	49.5	71	54.0	183
Mashonaland West	95.4	71.4	35.8	37.0	264	47.8	98	47.7	260
Matabeleland North	89.1	53.5	22.6	54.9	100	34.1	55	64.4	96
Matabeleland South	86.1	59.8	37.8	58.1	117	48.3	68	60.3	111
Midlands	94.3	60.8	33.8	41.3	178	51.3	74	35.0	171
Masvingo	96.1	66.9	44.0	35.8	173	53.7	62	40.5	173
Harare	90.9	57.6	39.8	38.5	270	67.1	104	33.9	265
Age									
15-19	89.1	51.2	26.8	21.9	1 132	35.6	247	48.7	1 096
15-17	86.6	47.7	23.4	11.6	720	27.3	83	50.8	694
18-19	93.3	57.5	32.8	39.9	411	39.9	164	45.0	402
20-24	97.5	77.1	50.4	71.1	659	60.0	469	38.2	654
20-22	96.9	74.5	49.8	67.3	426	61.3	287	38.9	422
23-24	98.7	81.9	51.7	78.0	233	58.0	182	37.0	232
Education									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	2	(*)	3
Primary	84.0	51.5	28.9	45.9	382	40.2	176	64.3	357
Secondary	94.3	62.8	36.6	36.9	1 351	54.6	498	40.7	1 338
Higher	97.6	78.2	55.4	75.0	53	(66.6)	40	14.7	52

Marital status									
Ever married/in union	98.8	88.2	63.6	100.0	193	63.6	193	36.0	191
Never married/in union	91.4	57.5	32.1	32.8	1 598	47.2	523	45.9	1 559
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	12	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	95.9	69.4	43.4	59.0	1 052	54.4	621	40.9	1 038
Religion of household head									
Roman Catholic	92.9	61.8	37.0	40.8	135	58.1	55	36.9	135
Protestant	90.9	60.0	36.3	34.2	324	57.8	111	38.9	312
Pentecostal	95.2	64.6	39.6	39.6	287	63.9	114	39.0	283
Apostolic sect	91.0	57.8	31.4	38.4	509	43.7	195	50.6	498
Zion	92.0	65.9	35.8	46.7	127	46.9	60	52.7	124
Other christian	83.8	59.5	30.7	25.3	48	(*)	12	40.0	45
Traditional	94.0	51.9	30.1	41.6	76	43.1	32	53.2	73
No religion	92.9	61.6	37.8	48.7	262	48.9	128	45.5	258
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	10	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	86.4	53.7	24.4	39.3	271	34.8	106	53.7	254
Second	91.5	57.7	33.6	36.0	363	41.0	131	54.5	356
Middle	93.2	64.4	38.9	43.0	425	56.4	183	49.9	419
Fourth	93.6	65.8	39.3	41.5	381	59.6	158	40.2	372
Richest	94.5	59.5	37.7	39.4	351	59.1	138	27.1	350

[1] MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[2] MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.[61] It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[62] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.[63]

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Zimbabwe National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, at birth or first contact, three doses of the pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, hepatitis B, and haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, measles rubella at 9 and 18 months. All vaccines to be given within the first year of life except for the booster doses that are administered at 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the 2019 MICS are based on children aged 12-23 months for primary course and 24-35 months for the second year of life. Table TC1.0 provides information on the national vaccination schedule for children under 5 years of age.

[61] "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/.

[62] "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

[63] Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age[62], but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

Table TC1.0: Vaccination Schedule				
	Age	**Vaccination**	**Route and dose**	**Site**
Primary Course	At Birth/First Contact	BCG	Intradermal, 0.05mls	insertion of the Right deltoid muscle
	6 Weeks	DTP- Hep B-Hib 1	Intramuscular, 0.5mls	Anterolateral aspect of the Right middle thigh
		OPV1	Oral, 2-3 drops	Oral
		PCV1	Intramuscular, 0.5mls	Anterolateral aspect of the Left middle thigh
		Rota 1	Oral, 1.5mls	Oral
	10 Weeks	DTP-Hep B-Hib 2	Intramuscular ,0.5mls	Anterolateral aspect of the Right middle thigh
		OPV2	Oral, 2-3 drops	Oral
		PCV2	Intramuscular, 0.5mls	Anterolateral aspect of the Left middle thigh
		Rota 2	Oral, 1.5mls	Oral
	14 Weeks	DTP-Hep B-Hib 3	Intramuscular, 0.5mls	Anterolateral aspect of the Right middle thigh
		OPV3	Oral 2-3 drops	Oral
		PCV3	Intramuscular, 0.5mls	Anterolateral aspect of the Left middle thigh
	9 Months	Measles Rubella 1	Subcutaneous, 0.5mls	Left Upper arm
Boosters	18 Months	Measles Rubella 2	Subcutaneous, 0.5mls	Left Upper arm
		DTP booster	Intramuscular, 0.5mls	Anterolateral aspect of the Right middle thigh
		OPV4	Oral 2-3 drops	Oral

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MR2, DTP booster and the OPV booster by 24 months)
	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	
Antigen								
BCG[1]	85.6	9.0	94.6	94.5	78.1	15.9	94.1	94.1
Polio								
OPV1	85.9	8.8	94.7	94.6	78.8	15.8	94.5	93.9
OPV2	84.7	8.1	92.8	92.7	77.8	14.8	92.6	91.7
OPV3	82.9	7.0	89.9	89.0	75.8	13.4	89.2	86.6
DTP-HepB-Hib								
1	85.9	8.6	94.5	94.4	78.8	15.5	94.3	93.7
2	85.1	8.2	93.3	93.2	78.7	14.9	93.6	92.7
3[3,4,5]	83.4	7.6	91.0	90.3	76.6	13.7	90.3	88.4
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	85.8	8.1	93.9	93.8	78.8	15.0	93.8	93.2
2	84.9	7.7	92.6	92.3	78.4	14.2	92.6	92.0
3[6]	83.3	7.3	90.6	89.8	76.2	13.3	89.5	87.6
Rotavirus								
1	85.5	8.3	93.8	93.7	78.1	14.9	93.0	92.3
2[7]	83.9	7.8	91.7	91.5	77.0	13.5	90.5	89.5
Measles-Rubella								
1[8]	80.1	7.8	87.9	84.9	76.7	15.0	91.7	85.5
2[9]	24.7	3.2	27.9	2.0	57.8	10.6	68.4	67.5
DTP Booster 1	29.4	4.3	33.7	2.2	67.0	13.8	80.9	79.5
OPV Booster 1	25.5	1.8	27.4	1.6	58.3	3.8	62.1	60.8
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens[11,C]	79.1	5.4	84.5	80.3	73.7	12.2	85.9	77.3
All antigens[12,D]	21.7	0.4	22.1	na	48.4	2.3	50.7	41.7
No vaccinations	0.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
Number of children	1 157	1 157	1 157	1 157	1 256	1 256	1 256	1 256

[1] **MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage**
[2] **MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage**
[3] **MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1**
[4] **MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage**
[5] **MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage**
[6] **MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1**
[7] **MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage**
[8] **MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage**
[9] **MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1**
[11] **MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)**
[12] **MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)**

na: not applicable

[A] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[B] MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.9, TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months

[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles

[D] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella, DT Booster 1 and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Zimbabwe

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:															Percentage with:			Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:						Percentage with:		
		Polio			DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus																	
	BCG[1]	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	1	2	3[3,4,5]	1	2	3[6]	1	2	Measles-Rubella 1[8]	Basic antigens[9,A]	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards[B]	Vaccination cards seen[C]	Number of children age 12-23 months	Measles-Rubella 2[10]	DTP Booster	OPV Booster	Basic antigens[A]	Full vaccination: All antigens[12,D]	Full vaccination: No vaccinations	Vaccination cards[B]	Vaccination cards seen[C]	Number of children age 24-35 months
Total	**94.6**	**94.7**	**92.8**	**89.9**	**94.5**	**93.3**	**91.0**	**93.9**	**92.6**	**90.6**	**93.8**	**91.7**	**87.9**	**84.5**	**4.9**	**90.5**	**86.2**	**1 157**	**68.4**	**80.9**	**62.1**	**85.9**	**50.7**	**5.1**	**85.9**	**79.0**	**1 256**
Sex																											
Male	95.7	95.9	93.4	90.2	95.6	93.4	91.0	94.9	92.7	90.7	94.9	92.7	88.8	85.9	3.9	92.2	88.6	584	67.5	80.8	62.4	85.6	49.6	5.1	86.0	79.3	594
Female	93.4	93.4	92.1	89.6	93.4	93.2	91.0	93.0	92.4	90.5	92.6	90.7	87.1	83.1	5.9	88.8	83.8	573	69.3	81.0	61.9	86.2	51.7	5.2	85.8	78.7	662
Area																											
Urban	97.8	97.5	95.9	93.0	97.5	95.9	93.9	96.7	95.3	93.2	97.1	95.6	93.5	89.3	1.8	93.1	85.4	332	70.1	85.9	63.4	88.9	51.1	3.0	86.0	76.8	361
Rural	93.3	93.5	91.5	88.6	93.3	92.3	89.9	92.8	91.5	89.6	92.4	90.2	85.7	82.6	6.2	89.5	86.5	825	67.7	78.8	61.6	84.7	50.5	6.0	85.9	79.9	895
Province																											
Bulawayo	95.2	95.2	93.0	93.0	95.2	94.1	94.1	95.2	94.1	94.1	95.2	95.2	89.5	88.4	4.8	97.8	85.3	50	80.8	86.6	84.6	95.8	72.0	1.2	97.8	93.5	58
Manicaland	86.5	87.1	84.8	84.2	86.1	85.4	84.9	86.1	85.4	85.5	86.1	81.6	79.6	77.7	12.9	81.0	77.8	185	67.6	75.6	58.8	85.5	54.8	8.5	79.9	73.0	211
Mash* Central	97.4	97.4	96.3	93.6	97.4	96.3	94.2	97.4	95.3	93.2	97.4	94.6	91.5	88.9	2.6	94.9	90.8	93	58.7	78.9	49.7	83.9	37.2	4.5	87.5	83.9	123
Mash East	95.9	95.9	95.1	93.2	95.9	95.1	91.7	95.9	95.1	91.7	95.9	94.3	91.4	88.0	4.1	92.3	89.9	111	75.9	88.8	74.8	88.9	62.2	4.6	88.9	84.7	124
Mash West	91.6	91.6	89.6	87.5	91.6	90.2	88.1	89.3	87.4	87.4	89.9	88.6	84.0	81.3	7.8	88.2	83.6	171	64.6	82.7	61.2	84.4	44.5	7.3	83.6	74.8	177
Mat* North	100.0	100.0	99.1	97.7	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.2	99.2	97.9	99.2	98.0	95.1	93.7	0.0	98.1	90.6	65	85.5	83.6	68.9	93.3	63.9	3.4	93.8	90.9	66
Mat South	97.9	98.9	93.6	88.9	98.9	98.1	98.1	98.9	95.7	95.9	95.1	94.4	96.4	87.8	1.1	94.9	88.8	53	86.5	81.8	77.9	86.8	68.9	2.0	92.3	82.7	67
Midlands	97.1	97.6	92.5	87.0	97.6	93.9	89.3	96.9	93.8	89.1	96.4	93.2	83.4	79.8	1.6	94.3	89.9	133	66.6	77.1	63.9	77.5	46.2	5.8	82.2	70.6	127
Masvingo	94.3	93.9	93.2	88.1	93.9	93.2	89.6	93.1	92.4	89.6	93.9	92.4	85.8	81.7	5.1	90.2	88.4	138	68.9	76.3	54.0	86.5	45.3	3.1	87.7	82.6	144
Harare	99.5	98.7	98.7	94.8	98.7	98.0	95.1	98.7	98.0	94.2	97.8	97.2	97.0	91.4	0.5	90.7	86.1	157	57.4	84.7	55.7	86.5	41.3	3.8	83.8	75.0	160
Mother's education																											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(59.5)	(71.3)	(58.9)	(69.0)	(44.6)	(12.4)	(75.7)	(65.5)	38
Primary	88.4	88.8	86.5	83.8	88.3	87.4	84.5	88.3	86.5	84.5	87.4	83.5	79.7	75.8	10.9	85.4	81.2	341	61.9	73.0	55.5	81.9	45.7	8.3	81.5	76.2	399
Secondary	96.9	96.8	95.3	92.1	96.8	95.6	93.4	96.1	95.0	92.8	96.1	94.9	91.2	88.1	2.7	92.8	88.7	711	71.8	84.3	65.9	88.4	53.0	3.5	88.5	81.8	718
Higher	98.9	98.9	96.6	96.5	98.9	98.4	97.1	97.5	97.1	97.1	98.9	98.4	97.5	93.9	1.1	94.0	88.2	86	73.7	91.3	63.2	90.3	56.7	1.6	88.3	74.9	101

Religion of household head																										
Roman Catholic	100.0	100.0	97.8	87.7	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0	98.9	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.7	0.0	95.2	90.6	52	77.3	89.3	64.3	91.9	54.0	2.7	85.6	73.2	82
Protestant	99.0	99.6	98.1	95.7	99.6	98.9	98.0	99.6	98.5	97.6	99.1	97.2	95.5	92.3	0.4	95.4	89.3	154	78.0	89.1	68.3	91.3	56.1	0.7	86.1	78.6	185
Pentecostal	100.0	100.0	98.6	95.2	100.0	99.4	97.2	99.5	98.3	95.8	100.0	99.4	93.7	90.2	0.0	96.3	89.8	176	74.9	86.8	67.0	89.7	58.4	4.4	85.1	76.8	187
Apostolic sect	86.2	86.5	83.6	80.4	86.0	83.8	81.3	85.1	83.0	81.1	85.3	82.3	76.3	73.2	13.3	80.9	78.4	406	60.7	70.5	54.9	77.7	45.7	12.2	78.6	73.8	394
Zion	95.9	97.2	94.4	93.0	97.2	94.9	95.3	96.7	94.4	93.7	96.7	94.4	94.7	89.9	2.8	94.2	90.8	92	72.2	88.0	65.1	90.2	54.3	0.7	93.6	83.3	104
Other christian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(73.8)	(81.4)	(58.9)	(97.0)	(44.8)	(0.0)	(90.6)	(87.9)	35
Traditional	100.0	97.2	97.2	93.2	97.2	97.2	91.9	94.9	94.9	91.9	97.2	89.1	77.6	76.6	0.0	96.0	93.0	52	75.4	77.9	72.1	88.1	59.0	2.9	96.2	93.1	43
No religion	99.4	98.8	98.4	97.4	98.8	98.4	96.7	98.8	98.8	97.1	97.4	97.4	95.9	94.2	0.0	95.7	90.4	190	61.7	80.9	61.8	86.3	45.3	1.1	93.5	86.8	214
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile																										
Poorest	91.3	92.0	89.9	86.4	92.0	90.4	87.0	91.5	89.4	87.0	91.1	88.5	84.0	81.0	8.0	86.9	84.9	306	58.1	69.8	53.6	78.2	41.5	10.7	79.4	71.4	291
Second	93.2	93.0	91.4	90.4	92.2	91.4	89.7	91.7	90.9	89.7	91.4	89.4	82.6	80.6	6.4	89.5	86.7	235	71.8	81.5	65.9	84.5	54.2	5.4	88.4	83.8	262
Middle	94.0	94.2	92.2	88.9	94.2	93.5	91.1	94.2	92.5	90.4	93.7	90.6	86.4	83.0	5.8	91.5	86.7	210	71.5	81.5	60.6	89.9	51.3	1.9	90.9	84.9	241
Fourth	98.1	97.5	95.4	90.5	97.5	95.5	92.9	96.2	94.4	92.1	96.9	94.9	93.3	88.0	1.5	92.0	85.1	217	74.0	87.9	70.6	89.7	58.6	3.1	86.8	79.3	244
Richest	98.3	98.3	96.6	95.3	98.3	97.7	97.0	97.8	97.6	96.1	97.6	97.4	96.6	92.8	1.2	95.1	88.5	189	68.5	86.3	61.1	89.3	49.3	3.1	85.1	76.6	218

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[7] MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

[9] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[10] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[12] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[A] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles

[B] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[C] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

[D] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella, DT Booster 1 and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Zimbabwe

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*)Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

*Mash = Mashonalnd
*Mat = Matabeleland

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress towards SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.[64] Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

[64] The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017.* New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
Total	**14.3**	**1.4**	**21.1**	**6 102**
Sex				
Male	14.9	1.3	20.8	3 027
Female	13.7	1.6	21.3	3 075
Area				
Urban	14.1	1.3	18.2	1 795
Rural	14.3	1.5	22.3	4 307
Province				
Bulawayo	10.2	2.3	2.4	269
Manicaland	13.4	1.0	24.0	977
Mashonaland Central	15.3	0.9	26.0	537
Mashonaland East	12.5	2.6	28.0	609
Mashonaland West	15.2	2.1	23.4	850
Matabeleland North	9.7	0.5	3.4	338
Matabeleland South	16.2	1.4	5.4	313
Midlands	14.9	1.5	24.7	606
Masvingo	14.8	2.0	24.0	732
Harare	16.4	0.5	20.8	870
Age (in months)				
0-11	17.0	1.4	21.7	1 197
12-23	21.1	1.1	26.0	1 157
24-35	16.1	1.3	22.6	1 256
36-47	10.5	1.7	18.3	1 212
48-59	7.2	1.6	17.1	1 280
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	19.0	1.2	21.0	148
Primary	15.3	1.9	22.9	1 919
Secondary	13.8	1.1	20.7	3 579
Higher	11.7	1.9	16.1	455
Religion of household head				
Roman Catholic	13.1	1.0	18.4	353
Protestant	13.3	1.5	18.6	830
Pentecostal	12.8	1.2	18.5	934
Apostolic sect	14.0	1.8	22.7	2 060
Zion	14.5	2.1	17.7	506
Other christian	19.3	0.8	17.0	146
Traditional	9.4	1.0	20.0	220
No religion	17.4	0.9	26.2	981
Other religion	19.4	0.0	16.7	67
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	15.1	1.5	22.0	1 429
Second	13.3	1.3	25.4	1 297
Middle	15.3	1.8	19.1	1 178
Fourth	14.7	1.2	20.8	1 181
Richest	12.4	1.4	16.7	1 016

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[65] Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.[66] In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.[65]

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

[65] UNICEF. *One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf.

[66] In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea.* Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers							
	Public	Private	Mission	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**32.8**	**2.9**	**1.0**	**3.6**	**4.6**	**35.2**	**58.9**	**870**
Sex								
Male	33.9	2.8	0.2	4.8	3.4	36.3	59.7	450
Female	31.7	3.0	1.8	2.4	5.9	34.0	58.1	420
Area								
Urban	29.2	4.0	0.8	0.3	2.8	31.6	63.6	253
Rural	34.3	2.5	1.0	5.0	5.3	36.6	57.0	617
Province								
Bulawayo	(36.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(36.0)	(59.7)	28
Manicaland	35.2	4.9	3.3	4.5	3.8	40.2	52.7	131
Mashonaland Central	40.6	4.0	0.0	7.7	7.4	44.6	48.0	82
Mashonaland East	38.1	1.6	1.5	6.7	8.2	39.7	50.6	76
Mashonaland West	28.4	2.3	0.0	0.4	2.8	29.4	67.3	129
Matabeleland North	42.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.4	42.0	56.6	33
Matabeleland South	35.2	0.0	1.0	2.4	6.0	35.2	59.1	51
Midlands	35.2	3.3	1.4	1.2	6.1	37.3	54.0	90
Masvingo	28.8	2.7	1.0	8.2	4.2	31.5	63.4	108
Harare	25.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	27.8	67.7	142
Age (in months)								
0-11	35.0	1.7	0.0	2.3	5.2	36.7	58.4	204
12-23	33.0	2.7	1.5	3.2	2.8	34.5	60.0	244
24-35	29.8	4.9	1.6	4.7	3.8	34.2	60.4	202
36-47	38.4	3.2	1.0	5.1	6.7	40.7	50.8	128
48-59	26.7	1.4	0.0	3.5	6.9	28.1	65.0	92
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	(24.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(24.7)	(75.3)	28
Primary	30.5	1.9	1.5	4.2	7.6	32.4	58.6	295
Secondary	34.2	3.5	0.8	3.0	3.3	36.7	58.5	494
Higher	37.0	4.9	0.0	5.0	2.1	41.9	56.0	53
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	(22.6)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(4.2)	(26.4)	(69.5)	32
Has no functional difficulty	33.5	3.0	1.1	3.5	4.9	35.8	57.8	767
No information	30.2	1.9	0.0	5.4	1.5	32.2	66.3	71
Religion of household head								
Roman Catholic	(35.8)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(1.1)	(40.0)	(59.0)	46
Protestant	43.9	2.2	0.5	4.6	1.0	45.5	52.4	110
Pentecostal	27.6	6.7	1.0	4.3	0.0	32.2	64.6	119
Apostolic sect	34.4	1.2	2.3	4.3	8.5	35.6	53.8	288
Zion	23.2	1.9	0.0	1.2	4.1	25.1	70.9	73
Other christian	(28.1)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(2.5)	(39.0)	(58.5)	28
Traditional	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
No religion	29.9	2.4	0.0	2.6	5.4	31.9	62.3	171
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	34.7	0.6	0.4	7.2	6.0	35.3	58.4	216
Second	33.8	1.9	2.6	5.1	5.2	35.7	56.9	173
Middle	36.1	2.8	1.2	3.2	3.8	38.4	56.0	181
Fourth	26.3	4.5	0.5	0.4	4.8	29.9	64.4	174
Richest	32.5	6.2	0.0	0.6	2.1	36.9	59.2	126

[1] MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea: Child was given to drink:							Eating practices during diarrhoea: Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**12.1**	**17.1**	**32.1**	**35.6**	**2.9**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**26.4**	**30.3**	**29.9**	**4.7**	**8.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**870**
Sex															
Male	12.9	17.2	31.9	35.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	25.6	28.4	32.5	5.1	8.3	0.0	100.0	450
Female	11.3	16.9	32.4	35.5	3.4	0.5	100.0	27.3	32.3	27.2	4.3	8.7	0.3	100.0	420
Area															
Urban	13.5	23.5	30.6	28.3	3.4	0.8	100.0	24.8	29.5	33.9	3.5	7.7	0.5	100.0	253
Rural	11.6	14.4	32.8	38.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	27.1	30.6	28.3	5.3	8.8	0.0	100.0	617
Province															
Bulawayo	(14.0)	(19.5)	(33.3)	(19.5)	(11.6)	(2.1)	100.0	(27.9)	(14.8)	(49.2)	(3.9)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Manicaland	12.5	14.0	34.5	38.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.6	21.3	23.5	6.4	7.2	0.0	100.0	131
Mashonaland Central	9.0	15.8	20.3	50.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	18.4	31.7	34.1	4.7	11.1	0.0	100.0	82
Mashonaland East	3.5	16.2	31.7	48.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.9	38.2	19.8	1.2	6.0	0.0	100.0	76
Mashonaland West	16.4	10.4	32.1	39.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	28.1	25.2	29.0	6.6	11.1	0.0	100.0	129
Matabeleland North	17.9	19.7	38.7	17.1	6.6	0.0	100.0	26.5	29.1	34.0	2.6	7.8	0.0	100.0	33
Matabeleland South	10.6	16.9	31.5	32.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	25.1	32.2	33.6	2.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	51
Midlands	13.2	13.8	32.7	40.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.0	39.2	25.8	5.7	13.3	0.0	100.0	90
Masvingo	10.6	16.2	37.4	31.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	19.4	31.8	31.6	7.0	10.1	0.0	100.0	108
Harare	13.6	28.8	31.2	21.6	3.8	1.0	100.0	23.0	33.9	35.2	2.6	4.4	1.0	100.0	142
Age (in months)															
0-11	10.6	17.4	33.3	32.5	6.2	0.0	100.0	25.2	23.1	26.4	3.2	22.1	0.0	100.0	204
12-23	10.0	15.6	36.1	36.6	0.8	0.8	100.0	25.4	29.5	31.9	5.2	7.4	0.6	100.0	244
24-35	15.1	18.2	28.6	36.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	30.2	31.9	30.8	5.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	202
36-47	10.4	20.0	30.1	37.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	25.9	39.6	24.5	4.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	128
48-59	17.2	13.4	29.5	34.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	23.9	31.7	38.1	5.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	92

Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	(17.8)	(15.8)	(29.2)	(32.9)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.7)	(27.4)	(43.2)	(9.7)	(7.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Primary	16.2	17.4	30.1	32.4	3.6	0.2	100.0	30.2	32.0	25.2	5.0	7.6	0.0	100.0	295
Secondary	10.5	16.9	32.9	37.0	2.5	0.3	100.0	26.4	29.5	30.6	4.4	8.8	0.3	100.0	494
Higher	2.2	17.3	38.1	41.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	12.6	29.6	43.5	3.3	11.0	0.0	100.0	53
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	(20.5)	(7.2)	(21.1)	(39.2)	(11.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(34.1)	(22.1)	(30.1)	(4.7)	(9.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Has no functional difficulty	11.4	17.3	32.7	35.8	2.6	0.2	100.0	25.9	30.4	29.7	4.9	9.0	0.2	100.0	767
No information	16.4	18.8	30.7	31.8	1.5	0.8	100.0	28.6	33.1	32.1	3.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	71
Religion of household head														
Roman Catholic	(11.1)	(14.4)	(33.4)	(41.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(23.8)	(34.2)	(33.7)	(3.5)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Protestant	10.4	19.4	32.2	36.3	0.5	1.2	100.0	22.5	34.6	25.5	4.8	11.3	1.2	100.0	110
Pentecostal	6.9	14.2	39.5	34.2	5.3	0.0	100.0	19.3	26.7	42.7	5.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	119
Apostolic sect	13.3	15.6	32.7	35.6	2.5	0.2	100.0	30.9	25.5	28.6	5.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	288
Zion	7.3	21.5	36.5	31.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	21.2	36.8	28.9	4.9	8.2	0.0	100.0	73
Other christian	(14.1)	(8.3)	(37.1)	(40.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(37.5)	(22.1)	(37.9)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Traditional	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
No religion	15.4	20.2	22.6	36.7	5.1	0.0	100.0	28.7	34.4	24.2	4.8	8.1	0.0	100.0	171
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	12.7	14.7	30.7	39.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	27.6	29.0	24.7	7.2	11.6	0.0	100.0	216
Second	12.3	15.7	33.9	35.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	32.1	29.9	24.2	5.4	8.4	0.0	100.0	173
Middle	13.4	17.2	33.7	31.5	3.9	0.3	100.0	25.6	35.3	30.2	2.5	6.4	0.0	100.0	181
Fourth	10.4	15.5	27.9	44.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	25.0	26.9	34.2	4.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	174
Richest	11.6	24.9	35.9	23.4	3.1	1.1	100.0	19.7	30.5	40.7	3.3	4.8	1.1	100.0	126

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:					
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) (Fluid made from packet)[1]	Government-recommended homemade fluid (SSS)	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**32.8**	**48.6**	**62.1**	**22.5**	**16.5**	**870**
Sex						
Male	34.3	50.5	63.7	22.1	16.8	450
Female	31.3	46.5	60.4	22.9	16.2	420
Area						
Urban	34.8	47.1	61.0	25.1	19.0	253
Rural	32.0	49.2	62.5	21.4	15.5	617
Province						
Bulawayo	(33.0)	(56.3)	(62.0)	(12.2)	(12.2)	28
Manicaland	33.5	36.8	55.1	26.3	14.9	131
Mashonaland Central	39.5	61.7	70.1	25.4	17.5	82
Mashonaland East	35.4	48.6	66.2	21.1	18.5	76
Mashonaland West	32.1	46.7	59.1	19.7	16.5	129
Matabeleland North	32.9	64.7	69.7	25.5	18.4	33
Matabeleland South	40.1	49.6	69.1	20.9	15.9	51
Midlands	32.1	49.9	65.5	25.8	18.3	90
Masvingo	23.1	50.6	62.2	18.4	14.4	108
Harare	32.9	45.4	57.7	23.5	17.6	142
Age (in months)						
0-11	25.6	31.9	43.0	21.1	14.2	204
12-23	34.5	45.4	59.3	27.7	19.6	244
24-35	36.7	58.0	75.2	17.5	14.0	202
36-47	39.3	58.7	70.9	26.7	20.8	128
48-59	27.3	59.0	70.7	16.9	13.2	92
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	(7.5)	(44.9)	(46.9)	(9.3)	(3.2)	28
Primary	28.8	48.2	60.7	17.6	12.8	295
Secondary	35.6	49.7	63.6	25.4	18.7	494
Higher	42.9	41.5	63.8	29.5	24.1	53
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(17.6)	(48.5)	(50.9)	(14.7)	(8.6)	32
Has no functional difficulty	34.0	48.4	62.4	23.4	17.6	767
No information	27.5	50.3	63.2	16.0	8.6	71
Religion of household head						
Roman Catholic	(36.2)	(43.8)	(63.3)	(19.6)	(17.1)	46
Protestant	44.5	49.1	65.3	28.4	23.7	110
Pentecostal	34.4	41.9	56.9	26.2	18.2	119
Apostolic sect	30.6	48.4	61.8	20.4	14.9	288
Zion	24.9	58.1	65.0	20.0	13.5	73
Other christian	(35.7)	(54.1)	(69.4)	(20.3)	(13.5)	28
Traditional	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
No religion	31.2	48.0	61.7	22.6	16.3	171
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	27.1	48.7	60.1	18.0	13.2	216
Second	31.7	47.8	61.4	20.7	14.9	173
Middle	35.6	53.2	66.3	28.0	18.5	181
Fourth	36.4	47.7	66.4	24.9	19.3	174
Richest	35.3	43.9	54.4	21.6	17.8	126

[1] MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)
[2] MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																
					Other treatments												
					Pill or syrup				Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti- biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**22.5**	**53.6**	**71.6**	**45.6**	**6.4**	**1.3**	**2.0**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**83.5**	**21.4**	**870**
Sex																	
Male	22.1	55.1	72.8	45.8	5.4	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	2.5	86.3	22.1	450
Female	22.9	51.9	70.3	45.4	7.5	1.3	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.3	3.3	80.6	20.6	420
Area																	
Urban	25.1	50.4	67.4	46.0	7.7	3.0	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	2.4	82.6	26.6	253
Rural	21.4	54.9	73.4	45.4	5.9	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.1	83.9	19.2	617
Province																	
Bulawayo	(12.2)	(41.2)	(64.0)	(37.4)	(7.9)	(2.5)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(81.1)	(29.3)	28
Manicaland	26.3	61.9	72.9	33.8	10.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.3	77.4	13.9	131
Mashonaland Central	25.4	66.8	83.7	60.9	0.5	2.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.7	90.2	11.3	82
Mashonaland East	21.1	59.8	74.5	44.7	9.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.5	78.5	20.6	76
Mashonaland West	19.7	52.6	68.4	40.2	8.4	0.7	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.3	76.6	21.7	129
Matabeleland North	25.5	43.0	75.2	49.5	4.2	2.1	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	91.5	19.3	33
Matabeleland South	20.9	52.8	73.2	49.1	2.3	1.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.9	3.7	85.3	21.4	51
Midlands	25.8	52.5	73.8	49.3	7.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	82.2	18.7	90
Masvingo	18.4	48.3	70.6	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	98.6	28.9	108
Harare	23.5	45.7	64.5	46.5	8.6	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.4	81.8	29.1	142
Age (in months)																	
0-11	21.1	47.5	58.9	32.1	4.9	0.6	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	87.7	32.5	204
12-23	27.7	52.4	68.2	42.3	7.0	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.5	1.9	84.3	22.6	244
24-35	17.5	59.9	83.2	56.9	8.6	2.1	2.7	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.9	79.4	13.5	202
36-47	26.7	57.6	76.5	49.4	5.2	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.8	5.4	82.6	17.6	128
48-59	16.9	50.6	76.9	54.4	5.4	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.8	82.9	16.2	92

Mother's education																
Pre-primary or none	(9.3)	(35.4)	(61.1)	(45.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(2.6)	(83.6)	(22.4)	28
Primary	17.6	49.7	70.9	43.7	5.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	4.4	83.1	22.0	295
Secondary	25.4	56.7	73.0	46.4	7.1	1.7	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	2.3	83.9	20.6	494
Higher	29.5	56.2	68.8	48.6	11.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	24.6	53
Mother's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	(14.7)	(47.8)	(63.1)	(35.9)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(1.9)	(86.7)	(29.1)	32
Has no functional difficulty	23.4	54.4	71.8	45.7	6.6	1.2	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	2.9	84.1	21.5	767
No information	16.0	46.9	74.0	48.9	5.7	2.8	1.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	3.3	76.3	17.0	71
Religion of household head																	
Roman Catholic	(19.6)	(57.0)	(78.3)	(57.6)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(86.1)	(16.1)	46
Protestant	28.4	62.3	72.2	48.9	6.4	2.4	2.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.7	81.2	20.2	110
Pentecostal	26.2	51.2	62.2	43.6	8.7	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	81.9	29.1	119
Apostolic sect	20.4	53.7	72.7	43.2	5.7	1.3	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.5	82.7	21.7	288
Zion	20.0	50.2	77.8	50.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	94.5	18.7	73
Other christian	(20.3)	(56.9)	(76.8)	(39.3)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(86.6)	(15.3)	28
Traditional	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
No religion	22.6	50.8	72.2	44.4	6.8	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	2.8	80.3	19.0	171
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	18.0	52.8	73.9	44.6	3.0	0.0	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	3.4	84.5	20.1	216
Second	20.7	54.5	70.2	39.6	7.0	0.4	1.8	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0		4.0	3.3	80.6	20.0	173
Middle	28.0	53.1	74.5	49.2	7.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.2	86.1	18.7	181
Fourth	24.9	60.0	77.7	51.9	4.9	0.9	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.0	90.4	19.6	174
Richest	21.6	45.6	57.2	41.7	12.3	5.5	1.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.2	3.8	72.7	31.7	126

[1] MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:						Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers				Other source	A health facility or provider[B]		Health facilities or providers				Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
	Public	Private	Mission	Community health provider[A]				Public	Private	Mission	Community health provider[A]			
Total	**81.0**	**8.0**	**2.8**	**9.2**	**7.7**	**89.0**	**286**	**82.4**	**9.6**	**2.1**	**3.5**	**6.4**	**91.9**	**196**
Sex														
Male	86.3	8.0	0.6	12.5	5.2	94.3	154	82.3	11.0	0.9	4.3	5.8	93.3	100
Female	74.7	8.1	5.4	5.3	10.6	82.8	132	82.4	8.2	3.4	2.6	7.0	90.5	96
Area														
Urban	67.7	19.0	3.9	0.9	10.3	86.8	88	71.5	21.4	1.4	1.3	7.1	92.9	63
Rural	86.9	3.1	2.3	12.9	6.5	90.0	198	87.6	3.9	2.5	4.5	6.1	91.5	132

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

7.4 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology. [67]

The Zimbabwe 2019 MICS included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

[67] WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:												
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using			Other fuels for cooking and using									
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove / Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	**24.0**	**5.6**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**67.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**44 597**	**29.7**	**44 537**
Area													
Urban	68.2	14.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	15.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	14 046	83.0	14 027
Rural	3.6	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.9	91.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	30 551	5.3	30 511
Province													
Bulawayo	75.5	9.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	2 177	85.5	2 175
Manicaland	11.7	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	85.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	6 480	14.3	6 472
Mashonaland Central	7.8	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	90.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	4 133	9.2	4 132
Mashonaland East	12.4	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.9	77.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	4 753	17.8	4 748
Mashonaland West	14.5	4.4	0.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	5 845	19.0	5 835
Matabeleland North	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	90.6	0.2	0.4	100.0	2 367	7.1	2 357
Matabeleland South	9.6	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	86.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2 415	12.9	2 414
Midlands	22.9	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	4 667	25.2	4 656
Masvingo	11.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	86.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	5 117	13.0	5 112
Harare	67.3	20.0	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	10.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	6 644	87.5	6 637
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	5.0	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.0	1.4	90.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	2 370	5.9	2 365
Primary	8.2	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.9	87.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	16 179	9.6	16 162
Secondary	29.5	7.3	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.6	60.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	20 768	36.9	20 742
Higher	59.5	14.2	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	24.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	5 251	74.3	5 238
Missing/DK	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30	(2.7)	30
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	98.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	8 921	0.0	8 916
Second	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.7	97.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	8 919	0.1	8 917
Middle	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.2	1.6	95.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	8 919	0.4	8 900
Fourth	33.4	16.0	0.3	3.1	0.5	0.6	45.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	8 920	49.9	8 886
Richest	86.4	11.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	8 918	98.3	8 918

[1] **MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																
				Solid fuels for cooking													
	Clean fuels and technologies	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the househ old	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	**29.7**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**69.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**69.7**	**44 597**
Area																	
Urban	82.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	15.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	16.1	14 046
Rural	5.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	94.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.3	30 551
Province																	
Bulawayo	85.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13.7	2 177
Manicaland	14.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	84.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	85.2	6 480
Mashonaland Central	9.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	4 133
Mashonaland East	17.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	81.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	81.9	4 753
Mashonaland West	19.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	80.6	5 845
Matabeleland North	7.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	92.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	92.4	2 367
Matabeleland South	12.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	86.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.9	2 415
Midlands	25.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	74.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	74.3	4 667
Masvingo	13.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	86.5	5 117
Harare	87.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.7	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	11.0	6 644
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	5.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.5	2 370
Primary	9.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	89.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.9	16 179
Secondary	36.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	61.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	62.4	20 768
Higher	74.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	25.2	5 251
Missing/DK	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.3)	30
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	8 921
Second	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	8 919
Middle	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	98.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.2	8 919
Fourth	49.7	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.3	47.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	47.9	8 920
Richest	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	8 918

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and: Cookstove has: Chimney	Cookstove has: Fan	Place of cooking is: In main house: No separate room	In main house: In a separate room	In main house: In a separate building	Outdoors: Open air	Outdoors: On veranda or covered porch	Outdoors: Other place	Missing	Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
Total	**70.2**	**44 597**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**1.7**	**5.3**	**69.5**	**18.9**	**4.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**0.1**	**31 289**
Area														
Urban	17.0	14 046	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.2	10.2	67.8	12.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.6	2 391
Rural	94.6	30 551	0.3	0.0	1.4	5.4	74.4	14.9	3.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	28 898
Province														
Bulawayo	14.5	2 177	0.0	0.0	4.6	7.1	15.4	62.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	316
Manicaland	85.6	6 480	0.2	0.0	3.1	1.4	73.3	18.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	5 545
Mashonaland Central	90.7	4 133	0.3	0.0	1.3	9.9	78.3	8.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3 750
Mashonaland East	82.1	4 753	0.6	0.0	1.8	6.6	69.8	19.1	2.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.3	3 901
Mashonaland West	80.8	5 845	0.0	0.0	0.9	10.5	64.2	17.9	6.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	0.0	4 725
Matabeleland North	92.5	2 367	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	81.1	14.9	2.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	0.0	2 189
Matabeleland South	87.1	2 415	0.3	0.0	1.3	9.3	64.5	18.0	6.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	2 103
Midlands	74.7	4 667	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.5	80.5	13.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	3 484
Masvingo	86.9	5 117	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.4	67.4	24.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4 449
Harare	12.5	6 644	0.0	0.0	7.6	8.9	1.5	65.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	828
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	93.9	2 370	0.5	0.0	1.3	6.4	72.3	16.4	3.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	2 226
Primary	90.3	16 179	0.2	0.0	1.8	5.0	74.7	15.5	2.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.2	14 611
Secondary	63.0	20 768	0.2	0.0	1.6	5.5	64.7	22.2	5.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	13 079
Higher	25.6	5 251	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.7	56.0	28.4	9.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	1 344
Missing/DK	(97.3)	30	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(66.5)	(30.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	29
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	100.0	8 921	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.3	74.0	19.1	2.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.0	8 916
Second	99.9	8 919	0.3	0.0	2.2	5.6	75.0	13.8	3.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.1	8 906
Middle	99.3	8 919	0.4	0.0	0.5	7.7	71.3	15.3	5.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	8 861
Fourth	49.9	8 920	0.3	0.0	2.3	5.7	47.8	35.4	8.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.1	4 452
Richest	1.7	8 918	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	19.2	44.9	21.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.2	155

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on															Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Clean fuels for space heating[A]:						Polluting fuels for space heating[A]:										
	Central heating	Solar air heater	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) /	Biogas	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Other	No space heating in the household	Total	Number of household members		
Total	**0.3**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**24.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**71.7**	**100.0**	**44 597**	**7.3**	**12 643**
Area																	
Urban	0.9	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	89.4	100.0	14 046	52.3	1 483
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	35.1	0.0	0.0	63.5	100.0	30 551	1.3	11 159
Province																	
Bulawayo	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	85.7	100.0	2 177	45.0	311
Manicaland	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	38.1	0.0	0.0	58.9	100.0	6 480	2.9	2 663
Mashonaland Central	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	52.9	0.0	0.1	45.9	100.0	4 133	1.5	2 234
Mashonaland East	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	86.0	100.0	4 753	11.0	667
Mashonaland West	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	81.7	100.0	5 845	6.8	1 069
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	26.6	0.2	0.0	70.8	100.0	2 367	1.5	692
Matabeleland South	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	55.3	0.0	0.0	42.1	100.0	2 415	3.1	1 398
Midlands	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	23.2	0.1	0.0	74.3	100.0	4 667	5.3	1 200
Masvingo	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	33.6	0.0	0.0	64.7	100.0	5 117	1.9	1 805
Harare	0.3	0.0	4.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	90.9	100.0	6 644	61.2	604
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	36.7	0.0	0.0	62.5	100.0	2 370	0.4	890
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	34.6	0.0	0.0	64.4	100.0	16 179	1.1	5 767
Secondary	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	19.9	0.0	0.0	77.1	100.0	20 768	5.5	4 755
Higher	2.2	0.0	7.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.2	9.6	0.1	0.0	76.8	100.0	5 251	48.2	1 218
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.0)	100.0	30	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	41.5	0.0	57.9	100.0	8 921	0.0	3 751
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	37.4	0.0	61.9	100.0	8 919	0.1	3 400
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	33.4	0.0	65.4	100.0	8 919	0.5	3 082
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	8.9	0.0	89.2	100.0	8 920	3.6	967
Richest	1.6	0.0	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	3.5	0.0	83.8	100.0	8 918	59.9	1 442

[1] **MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating**

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members mainly using:														
		Space heater				Cookstove for space heating									
		Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional							
	Central heating	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	**0.3**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**24.0**	**0.9**	**71.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**44 597**
Area															
Urban	0.9	0.7	4.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	89.4	0.0	100.0	14 046
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	34.4	0.6	63.5	0.0	100.0	30 551
Province															
Bulawayo	3.1	0.1	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.5	2.8	85.7	0.0	100.0	2 177
Manicaland	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	37.0	2.5	58.9	0.0	100.0	6 480
Mashonaland Central	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	0.6	45.9	0.1	100.0	4 133
Mashonaland East	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	11.0	0.0	86.0	0.0	100.0	4 753
Mashonaland West	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.3	81.7	0.0	100.0	5 845
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	25.3	0.1	70.8	0.0	100.0	2 367
Matabeleland South	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	53.7	0.5	42.1	0.0	100.0	2 415
Midlands	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.1	74.3	0.1	100.0	4 667
Masvingo	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	32.3	0.9	64.7	0.0	100.0	5 117
Harare	0.3	1.3	4.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	90.9	0.0	100.0	6 644
Education of household head															
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	0.7	62.5	0.0	100.0	2 370
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	33.8	0.3	64.4	0.0	100.0	16 179
Secondary	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.0	0.9	77.1	0.0	100.0	20 768
Higher	2.2	1.4	7.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	7.7	2.7	76.8	0.1	100.0	5 251
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.0)	(0.0)	(57.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.9	0.3	57.9	0.0	100.0	8 921
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.5	61.9	0.1	100.0	8 919
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	33.1	0.4	65.4	0.0	100.0	8 919
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.1	1.0	89.2	0.0	100.0	8 920
Richest	1.6	1.3	7.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	2.2	83.8	0.0	100.0	8 918

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																	
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:												
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
Total	**33.9**	**7.0**	**10.5**	**27.7**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**3.7**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**6.8**	**6.5**	**1.5**	**100.0**	**44 597**	**80.3**	**43 913**
Area																		
Urban	86.2	2.9	1.4	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	14 046	94.1	14 026
Rural	9.8	8.9	14.7	38.8	0.0	0.3	5.3	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	7.6	9.4	2.2	100.0	30 551	73.9	29 888
Province																		
Bulawayo	89.4	1.0	3.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	2 177	95.6	2 168
Manicaland	22.6	7.5	9.3	30.8	0.0	0.6	4.9	3.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	9.6	8.1	2.1	100.0	6 480	71.7	6 343
Mashonaland Central	16.6	5.9	18.9	40.5	0.0	0.2	5.8	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.7	4.4	0.9	100.0	4 133	82.8	4 094
Mashonaland East	24.3	7.5	8.9	37.5	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	4.3	0.8	100.0	4 753	78.9	4 713
Mashonaland West	24.7	10.4	13.1	34.0	0.0	0.7	3.3	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.4	2.2	100.0	5 845	84.0	5 718
Matabeleland North	7.5	6.3	26.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	9.4	5.8	3.8	100.0	2 367	76.8	2 276
Matabeleland South	11.9	10.1	14.4	35.1	0.1	0.3	4.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	3.2	0.7	100.0	2 415	72.0	2 397
Midlands	32.2	7.0	9.3	36.6	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.9	6.5	1.4	100.0	4 667	86.3	4 602
Masvingo	15.8	7.4	10.9	27.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.4	22.5	2.8	100.0	5 117	63.0	4 975
Harare	84.7	4.6	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	6 644	93.0	6 626
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or none	9.6	6.2	13.8	33.5	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.7	9.8	5.0	100.0	2 370	66.4	2 252
Primary	15.8	6.2	13.1	37.4	0.0	0.4	5.5	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	8.2	7.8	2.5	100.0	16 179	74.3	15 780
Secondary	40.4	7.5	9.8	24.6	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.3	6.7	0.8	100.0	20 768	82.9	20 608
Higher	75.0	8.0	3.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	5 251	94.1	5 244
Missing/DK	(2.7)	(0.0)	(29.4)	(64.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30	(96.8)	30
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	0.0	3.0	14.8	48.2	0.0	0.4	4.9	5.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	4.8	12.2	4.7	100.0	8 921	69.4	8 498
Second	0.5	7.3	15.7	43.1	0.0	0.1	8.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	12.0	2.1	100.0	8 919	67.9	8 733
Middle	6.6	13.2	16.5	36.4	0.0	0.7	5.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	7.5	0.7	100.0	8 919	73.1	8 854
Fourth	63.1	11.2	5.6	10.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	8 920	90.6	8 909
Richest	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8 918	99.8	8 918

[1] **MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Total	**27.7**	**44 597**
Area		
Urban	77.8	14 046
Rural	4.7	30 551
Province		
Bulawayo	79.2	2 177
Manicaland	12.8	6 480
Mashonaland Central	8.3	4 133
Mashonaland East	16.1	4 753
Mashonaland West	18.2	5 845
Matabeleland North	6.8	2 367
Matabeleland South	11.4	2 415
Midlands	23.6	4 667
Masvingo	12.1	5 117
Harare	82.3	6 644
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	5.1	2 370
Primary	9.1	16 179
Secondary	34.6	20 768
Higher	68.2	5 251
Missing/DK	(2.7)	30
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.0	8 921
Second	0.0	8 919
Middle	0.3	8 919
Fourth	45.8	8 920
Richest	92.3	8 918

[1] MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2

[A] In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Note: Analysis on care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) was omitted from the report due to small sample size of children with symptoms of ARI. Overall, advice for treatment for children with symptoms of acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks was sought from a health facility or provider in 48% of cases, and 43% were given antibiotics.

7.5 MALARIA

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide.[64] In Zimbabwe, malaria is responsible for 1.0% of illnesses among children under age five[68]. Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.[69]

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS)[70], use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)[71] and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs[69].

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.[72] This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well as assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects.[71] The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in Zimbabwe. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of insecticide treated mosquito nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women.

In Zimbabwe, there is a combination of interventions against malaria owing to the burden it poses to the population. Malaria control and prevention efforts focus primarily on reducing human contact with mosquitoes, reducing the overall reservoir of infected persons and on reducing the mosquito population through vector control mechanisms.

There are four main prevention and treatment strategies employed in the current malaria program. The main strategies include indoor residual spraying of households, prompt and effective treatment with antimalarial drugs, Intermittent Preventive Treatment for pregnant women (IPTp) and the primary methods for prevention including long lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs).

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[68] *MoHCC (Zimbabwe Ministry of Health and Child Care). (2016) The National Health Profile 2016 report, Harare, Government of Zimbabwe.*

69 WHO. Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

[70] WHO. *Indoor Residual Spraying. An operational manual for indoor residual spraying (IRS) for malaria transmission control and elimination. Second edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/177242/9789241508940_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

[71] WHO. *Achieving and maintaining universal coverage with long-lasting insecticidal nets for malaria control*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259478/WHO-HTM-GMP-2017.20-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

[72] D'Acremont, V. et al. "Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with Plasmodium falciparum parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review." *Malaria Journal* 9, no. 240 (2010). doi:10.1186/1475-2875-9-240.

Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) involves spraying the inside of the house, including the walls and roofs with insecticides in order to reduce human-mosquito contact. High coverage of IRS within a community provides increased protection for the entire community, including the households that were not sprayed.

IPTp entails administering an antimalarial drug (currently sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine) to women during their pregnancy in order to prevent and control malaria. It is recommended that IPTp be given to pregnant women during each scheduled routine of antenatal care visit beginning in the second trimester, with doses given at least 1 month apart.

Long lasting Insecticidal Treated Nets (LLINs) reduce human contact with mosquitoes by providing a protective shield between the mosquito and the human host during the evening, when mosquitoes typically feed.

Effective case management entails ensuring access to diagnostic testing and effective and timely treatment. Prompt parasitological confirmation either by microscopy or rapid diagnostic tests, is recommended in all patients with suspected malaria prior to starting treatment. Prompt and effective treatment entails receiving antimalarial treatment within the first 24 hours after the onset of symptoms. The best available treatment, particularly for Plasmodium falciparum, is artemisinin-based combination therapy, commonly referred to as ACTs.

Table TC.6.1 presents the household possession of mosquito nets while Table TC.6.2 presents the source of mosquito nets.

Tables TC.6.3 and TC.6.4 present the number of ITNs owned by the household and the percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household.

Table TC.6.5 presents the use of mosquito nets by the household population while Table TC.6.6 presents the use of existing ITNs.

Table TC.6.7 and Table TC.6.8 present the percentage of children under age five and of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night by type of net.

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are at increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.[73] For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends a schedule of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Starting as early as possible in the second trimester, IPTp-SP (Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine) is recommended for all pregnant women at each scheduled antenatal care visit until the time of delivery, provided that the doses are given at least one month apart. SP should not be given during the first trimester of pregnancy; however, the last dose of IPTp-SP can be administered up to the time of delivery without safety concerns.[69]

In the Zimbabwe 2019 MICS, women age 15-49 years were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TC.6.9.

[73] Shulman, C. and K. Dorman. "Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy." *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 97, no.1 (2003): 30–55. doi:10.1016/s0035-9203(03)90012-5.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the first line antimalarial drug recommended by the World Health Organization and is used in Zimbabwe. In addition, confirmation of malaria is done on all fever cases through rapid diagnostic test.

Treatment-related findings are presented in tables TC.6.11-13.

Table TC.6.1: Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and insecticide-treated net (ITN)[A], average number of any mosquito net and ITN per household, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and ITN per two people, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:		Average number of nets per household:		Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons[B]:		
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Number of households
Total	**47.6**	**36.8**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**24.0**	**18.1**	**11 091**
Area							
Urban	44.3	28.9	1.5	1.0	20.9	12.9	3 824
Rural	49.3	40.9	1.9	1.6	25.6	20.9	7 267
Province							
Bulawayo	51.2	25.7	1.6	0.7	26.0	11.5	594
Manicaland	35.1	28.4	1.5	1.2	15.1	12.4	1 561
Mashonaland Central	54.8	45.8	1.8	1.5	26.1	21.0	999
Mashonaland East	47.0	34.4	1.6	1.1	20.8	15.2	1 250
Mashonaland West	51.4	44.7	1.8	1.6	26.1	22.2	1 419
Matabeleland North	70.6	55.6	2.6	2.1	46.6	36.0	542
Matabeleland South	58.4	30.6	2.6	1.2	40.7	19.3	576
Midlands	52.9	44.5	1.9	1.7	28.5	24.4	1 160
Masvingo	46.4	41.6	1.8	1.6	24.0	22.4	1 256
Harare	37.4	25.6	1.5	1.0	14.9	9.4	1 735
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	43.2	35.3	1.9	1.5	26.1	20.9	583
Primary	48.7	39.7	1.9	1.6	24.8	19.9	3 702
Secondary	46.9	35.5	1.7	1.3	21.1	15.6	5 246
Higher	49.1	34.7	1.8	1.3	30.9	21.3	1 554
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	41.4	34.5	1.8	1.5	18.4	15.4	2 008
Second	46.6	39.8	1.9	1.6	22.4	18.7	2 113
Middle	55.2	44.2	2.0	1.6	30.9	24.3	2 154
Fourth	47.8	35.5	1.6	1.2	24.6	18.3	2 534
Richest	46.6	30.3	1.7	1.1	23.1	14.0	2 282

[1] MICS indicator TC.21a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN)

[2] MICS indicator TC.21b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN for every two people)

[A] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

[B] The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.2: Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percent distribution of source of mosquito nets												
	Mass distribution campaign	Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Government health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/ Market/ Street	Community health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	Don't know	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Total	**72.0**	**2.5**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**12.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**10.5**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**9 522**
Area													
Urban	38.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	32.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	23.7	1.6	100.0	2 607
Rural	84.5	3.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.5	0.3	100.0	6 915
Province													
Bulawayo	24.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	39.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	32.8	2.0	100.0	477
Manicaland	77.2	2.4	3.1	0.0	0.1	8.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	6.9	0.8	100.0	818
Mashonaland Central	84.5	4.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	5.2	0.2	100.0	974
Mashonaland East	68.9	2.6	1.4	1.3	0.1	13.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.1	100.0	910
Mashonaland West	71.4	7.4	3.5	0.4	0.0	7.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	9.2	0.7	100.0	1 312
Matabeleland North	96.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	1 004
Matabeleland South	88.2	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.8	0.8	100.0	866
Midlands	82.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	6.2	0.1	100.0	1 186
Masvingo	72.6	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.3	10.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.1	100.0	1 034
Harare	28.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	39.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	28.0	2.7	100.0	941
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	89.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.1	100.0	469
Primary	83.5	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	5.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	6.8	0.3	100.0	3 486
Secondary	65.3	3.3	2.1	0.3	0.0	14.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	1.1	100.0	4 172
Higher	56.7	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.4	26.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	12.7	0.4	100.0	1 387
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Type of net													
ITN[A]	78.8	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.1	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	9.6	0.5	100.0	7 330
Other	49.2	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	33.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	13.4	1.4	100.0	2 191
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	89.0	3.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.2	100.0	1 496
Second	85.0	3.5	2.2	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.1	100.0	1 860
Middle	83.8	3.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.1	100.0	2 384
Fourth	61.8	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	15.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.4	1.5	100.0	1 933
Richest	40.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	36.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	19.1	1.4	100.0	1 849

[A] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). An "other" net is any net that is not an ITN.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.3: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - number of household members

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Number of ITNs owned by household:											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more	Total	Percentage with access to an ITN[A]	Number of household members[B]
Total	**63.2**	**19.4**	**9.8**	**4.9**	**1.7**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**26.7**	**44 597**
Number of household members												
1	71.5	23.0	4.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28.5	1 427
2	62.2	25.2	9.2	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.8	2 805
3	61.0	23.6	10.6	3.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.1	5 963
4	62.7	19.9	10.1	5.2	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	27.4	8 464
5	63.8	14.9	11.9	6.1	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	24.8	8 494
6	59.8	14.7	12.1	8.5	3.3	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.3	7 152
7	60.7	14.4	10.2	8.1	3.5	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	23.5	4 069
8 or more	63.0	9.4	10.0	7.8	5.6	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.4	100.0	20.8	6 223

[A] Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

[B] The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household

Table TC.6.4: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - background characteristics

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage with access to an ITN[A]	Number of household members[B]
Total	**26.7**	**44 597**
Area		
Urban	20.0	14 046
Rural	29.7	30 551
Province		
Bulawayo	16.8	2 177
Manicaland	17.5	6 480
Mashonaland Central	33.1	4 133
Mashonaland East	24.0	4 753
Mashonaland West	32.0	5 845
Matabeleland North	47.3	2 367
Matabeleland South	24.3	2 415
Midlands	36.4	4 667
Masvingo	29.1	5 117
Harare	16.8	6 644
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	24.2	2 370
Primary	28.2	16 179
Secondary	25.6	20 768
Higher	27.1	5 251
Missing/DK	(14.4)	30
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	23.4	8 921
Second	28.2	8 919
Middle	33.8	8 919
Fourth	26.6	8 920
Richest	21.3	8 918

[A] Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people
[B] The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN)[1,A]			
Total	**15.8**	**12.3**	**42 574**	**32.8**	**16 003**
Sex					
Male	15.3	11.9	20 242	31.7	7 609
Female	16.3	12.7	22 333	33.9	8 395
Area					
Urban	15.8	10.2	13 403	34.3	3 996
Rural	15.8	13.3	29 171	32.4	12 007
Province					
Bulawayo	23.4	12.1	2 063	46.2	538
Manicaland	7.9	6.4	6 196	23.8	1 664
Mashonaland Central	22.6	18.8	3 930	40.4	1 825
Mashonaland East	16.0	12.0	4 530	33.7	1 616
Mashonaland West	18.2	16.1	5 540	35.5	2 508
Matabeleland North	26.1	20.3	2 256	33.8	1 355
Matabeleland South	13.3	7.8	2 279	25.1	706
Midlands	15.5	14.1	4 455	29.6	2 118
Masvingo	14.6	13.2	4 937	33.0	1 974
Harare	13.0	8.2	6 389	30.8	1 700
Age					
0-4	19.2	14.9	6 062	39.9	2 255
5-14	11.4	9.1	12 275	23.8	4 690
15-34	14.8	11.6	13 142	32.0	4 778
35-49	20.7	15.8	6 192	41.6	2 359
50+	19.3	14.9	4 903	37.9	1 922
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	10.4	8.9	2 269	26.5	759
Primary	15.8	13.0	15 423	32.6	6 143
Secondary	16.4	12.6	19 833	34.4	7 280
Higher	15.7	10.8	5 022	29.9	1 815
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	14.8	12.3	8 503	35.6	2 946
Second	15.2	13.0	8 564	33.0	3 388
Middle	16.6	13.8	8 496	30.3	3 852
Fourth	18.1	13.5	8 463	36.4	3 146
Richest	14.3	9.1	8 548	29.1	2 671

[1] MICS indicator TC.22 - Population that slept under an ITN; SDG indicator 3.8.1

[A] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.6: Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	**36.5**	**7 330**
Area		
Urban	44.1	1 657
Rural	34.3	5 673
Province		
Bulawayo	58.9	219
Manicaland	29.9	668
Mashonaland Central	45.3	815
Mashonaland East	39.3	675
Mashonaland West	37.7	1 132
Matabeleland North	29.8	800
Matabeleland South	25.5	399
Midlands	29.5	1 047
Masvingo	38.0	942
Harare	44.3	634
Education of household head*		
Pre-primary or none	31.6	376
Primary	36.1	2 809
Secondary	38.1	3 182
Higher	34.6	961
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	38.5	1 255
Second	34.9	1 561
Middle	31.3	1 893
Fourth	42.3	1 457
Richest	37.9	1 165

*2 “Missing” cases under “Education of household head” omitted from the table

Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children	Percentage of children who the previous night slept under:		Number of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN)[1,A]			
Total	**96.9**	**6 102**	**19.2**	**14.9**	**5 912**	**77.6**	**1 136**
Sex							
Male	97.0	3 027	19.3	14.6	2 936	77.6	553
Female	96.8	3 075	19.1	15.2	2 977	77.5	584
Area							
Urban	96.7	1 795	19.2	11.6	1 736	73.0	275
Rural	97.0	4 307	19.2	16.3	4 177	79.0	861
Province							
Bulawayo	95.4	269	30.7	13.9	257	72.6	49
Manicaland	96.7	977	9.7	8.5	945	79.8	100
Mashonaland Central	96.3	537	27.6	23.8	517	86.6	142
Mashonaland East	97.5	609	22.5	16.0	594	87.6	109
Mashonaland West	96.6	850	23.3	20.0	821	77.1	214
Matabeleland North	95.8	338	30.9	23.5	324	72.6	105
Matabeleland South	96.2	313	14.1	8.9	301	67.6	40
Midlands	96.1	606	19.2	17.4	583	78.2	129
Masvingo	98.2	732	16.3	14.5	719	81.2	128
Harare	97.9	870	14.6	8.7	851	61.8	120
Age (in months)							
0-11	96.5	1 197	23.4	18.2	1 155	84.5	248
12-23	97.0	1 157	23.2	17.7	1 123	86.1	231
24-35	96.7	1 256	19.1	14.9	1 215	78.3	231
36-47	96.7	1 212	15.3	11.8	1 172	71.9	192
48-59	97.5	1 280	15.5	12.3	1 248	65.7	233
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	93.5	148	12.7	12.3	138	(74.7)	23
Primary	97.2	1 919	19.5	15.9	1 865	78.6	377
Secondary	96.9	3 579	19.5	15.1	3 469	77.2	679
Higher	96.5	455	17.6	10.0	439	76.2	57
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.3	1 429	18.0	14.9	1 376	83.8	244
Second	98.1	1 297	19.1	16.8	1 272	79.7	268
Middle	96.8	1 178	19.4	16.1	1 141	74.3	247
Fourth	96.1	1 181	21.6	16.2	1 135	78.2	235
Richest	97.3	1 016	18.1	9.7	989	67.5	142

[1] MICS indicator TC.23 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

na: not applicable

[A] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.9: Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who took intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) for malaria during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of pregnant women:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Who took any medicine to prevent malaria	who took SP/Fansidar:				
		At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times[1]	Four or more times	
Total	**44.3**	**44.3**	**25.9**	**12.5**	**4.1**	**2 372**
Area						
Urban	25.4	25.4	12.1	6.0	1.5	751
Rural	53.1	53.1	32.2	15.5	5.3	1 621
Province						
Bulawayo	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	93
Manicaland	68.0	68.0	45.5	22.3	6.3	347
Mashonaland Central	78.6	78.6	50.6	27.4	11.2	218
Mashonaland East	41.7	41.7	25.2	16.4	5.9	230
Mashonaland West	67.2	67.2	33.7	12.8	4.1	338
Matabeleland North	34.0	34.0	28.0	15.9	5.2	125
Matabeleland South	2.3	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	111
Midlands	19.1	19.1	9.7	4.4	0.9	252
Masvingo	63.9	63.9	37.0	16.1	5.3	278
Harare	12.0	12.0	2.8	0.4	0.0	379
Education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Primary	52.8	52.8	32.4	14.8	6.0	627
Secondary	42.9	42.9	25.0	12.4	3.5	1 560
Higher	26.4	26.4	10.6	4.0	2.1	168
Religion of household head*						
Roman Catholic	37.2	37.2	20.0	11.7	3.0	135
Protestant	35.9	35.9	20.5	9.2	1.3	312
Pentecostal	39.5	39.5	22.1	8.4	1.7	368
Apostolic sect	46.4	46.4	26.1	12.7	3.9	816
Zion	43.6	43.6	25.4	13.8	5.4	184
Other christian	41.8	41.8	21.9	8.3	1.0	51
Traditional	57.7	57.7	46.6	21.6	13.4	78
No religion	51.2	51.2	31.4	16.4	7.1	399
Other religion	(50.8)	(50.8)	(30.1)	(16.3)	(6.5)	28
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	52.8	52.8	34.1	16.2	6.4	545
Second	56.3	56.3	34.7	19.4	5.4	482
Middle	53.1	53.1	30.5	13.6	4.7	435
Fourth	33.7	33.7	17.2	7.2	2.0	507
Richest	22.2	22.2	10.0	4.3	1.3	402

[1] MICS indicator TC.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children with fever for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers							Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Public	Private	Mission	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	
Total	**28.4**	**5.5**	**1.3**	**4.7**	**6.8**	**34.5**	**58.7**	**1 286**
Sex								
Male	29.2	5.6	1.7	4.7	6.8	35.5	57.1	631
Female	27.7	5.5	0.9	4.6	6.8	33.5	60.3	655
Area								
Urban	29.4	8.6	0.3	2.5	5.8	38.8	56.1	327
Rural	28.1	4.5	1.6	5.4	7.1	33.0	59.6	958
Province								
Bulawayo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Manicaland	34.3	7.0	3.5	8.1	6.4	39.8	50.6	235
Mashonaland Central	35.0	3.7	0.0	7.5	5.9	40.8	56.6	140
Mashonaland East	28.9	6.0	0.5	6.6	6.6	35.9	58.0	171
Mashonaland West	24.4	4.8	1.0	1.6	4.0	28.7	66.3	199
Matabeleland North	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Matabeleland South	(5.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(94.2)	17
Midlands	20.2	3.8	3.7	1.4	10.5	26.1	61.9	150
Masvingo	29.9	2.9	0.0	4.7	10.2	33.5	58.7	176
Harare	25.9	9.6	0.0	1.2	6.2	36.8	58.3	181
Age (in months)								
0-11	34.7	2.8	1.2	2.8	6.2	37.5	55.8	260
12-23	27.1	6.4	2.9	4.5	6.6	33.5	58.9	300
24-35	23.6	6.7	0.8	4.7	5.8	30.9	63.1	284
36-47	32.2	6.4	0.6	4.1	5.7	39.4	55.7	221
48-59	25.4	5.2	0.5	7.7	10.2	32.0	59.6	219
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	(22.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(6.0)	(25.3)	(71.3)	31
Primary	28.9	2.3	1.6	4.7	7.7	32.1	60.3	439
Secondary	27.8	6.3	1.3	4.9	6.1	34.3	59.4	742
Higher	34.7	19.2	0.0	1.3	9.0	55.2	37.1	73
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	(32.3)	(4.4)	(4.9)	(9.5)	(4.2)	(36.7)	(54.1)	47
Has no functional difficulty	28.3	5.4	1.1	3.9	7.2	34.3	58.8	1 143
No information	28.2	7.5	1.1	10.7	3.8	35.4	60.3	96
Religion of household head								
Roman Catholic	27.7	9.5	3.5	6.1	7.0	38.6	53.3	65
Protestant	27.8	9.6	1.9	4.4	5.7	38.7	54.9	155
Pentecostal	28.0	5.3	0.0	3.7	3.9	33.3	62.8	173
Apostolic sect	25.7	5.2	2.2	5.3	10.0	31.3	58.6	467
Zion	27.2	3.6	0.0	4.7	4.8	32.1	64.4	90
Other christian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Traditional	(38.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(14.8)	(40.1)	(48.6)	44
No religion	32.2	4.7	0.4	2.2	3.9	37.5	58.8	257
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	28.9	3.5	1.5	7.6	6.0	31.9	62.1	315
Second	28.5	1.7	2.7	4.4	9.1	31.1	58.2	330
Middle	28.0	3.8	0.6	4.9	8.0	32.6	60.2	225
Fourth	29.5	6.4	0.4	1.6	6.4	37.1	58.0	245
Richest	26.4	17.6	0.4	3.8	2.7	44.6	52.9	170

[1] MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:																			
	Anti-malarials										Other medications									
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Chloroquine	Amodia-quine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/ IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	SP/ Fansidar	Primaquine	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**14.4**	**2.7**	**2.2**	**0.3**	**30.8**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**10.4**	**1.8**	**1 286**
Sex																				
Male	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	14.4	3.1	2.0	0.2	31.0	0.5	0.4	12.1	2.3	631
Female	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	14.5	2.4	2.3	0.5	30.5	0.7	0.1	8.7	1.3	655
Area																				
Urban	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	21.2	1.2	3.8	0.5	42.1	0.0	0.3	11.8	1.8	327
Rural	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	12.1	3.3	1.6	0.3	26.9	0.8	0.2	9.9	1.8	958
Province																				
Bulawayo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Manicaland	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	15.1	6.6	0.4	0.0	36.1	0.0	0.3	8.9	2.2	235
Mashonaland Central	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	3.4	2.3	0.0	18.5	1.0	0.0	14.0	2.3	140
Mashonaland East	0.6	0.0	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	2.0	0.8	1.1	36.8	2.2	0.0	10.1	2.8	171
Mashonaland West	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	1.9	3.7	0.4	20.7	1.1	0.6	14.8	1.2	199
Matabeleland North	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Matabeleland South	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.6)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(6.5)	17
Midlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.5	1.6	0.8	35.7	0.0	0.0	16.2	2.5	150
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.0	12.3	2.4	1.1	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.5	176
Harare	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	17.8	1.4	5.7	0.3	41.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.9	181
Age (in months)																				
0-11	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	2.0	2.3	0.3	26.4	0.0	0.0	10.4	1.6	260
12-23	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	16.8	2.4	1.7	0.0	31.1	0.4	0.1	7.4	2.6	300
24-35	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	13.2	1.8	1.1	0.0	33.7	1.0	0.0	9.4	1.6	284
36-47	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	12.8	6.3	1.7	0.5	33.3	0.8	0.5	13.9	1.0	221
48-59	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	11.5	1.8	4.7	1.2	29.0	1.0	0.7	11.9	2.0	219
Mother's education																				
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(2.7)	31
Primary	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.2	3.0	1.6	0.3	24.1	0.8	0.5	9.7	2.0	439
Secondary	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	14.8	2.4	2.3	0.4	33.9	0.6	0.0	10.5	1.3	742
Higher	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	5.8	6.1	0.0	39.5	0.0	1.2	14.4	4.6	73

Mother's functional difficulties																				
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.5)	(3.3)	(2.5)	(14.4)	(0.0)	47
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	14.0	2.8	2.4	0.3	31.2	0.5	0.1	9.8	1.9	1 143
No information	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	3.9	1.1	0.7	26.1	1.1	0.5	15.0	0.9	96
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	24.4	1.0	0.2	5.8	2.0	315
Second	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	14.7	3.3	1.7	0.7	25.3	0.0	0.5	12.3	1.3	330
Middle	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	2.5	0.8	0.0	29.4	2.1	0.0	11.2	1.5	225
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	20.6	2.6	4.6	0.5	33.1	0.0	0.4	10.2	1.6	245
Richest	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	18.7	1.3	5.6	0.5	51.4	0.0	0.0	14.0	3.0	170

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children with fever who:					
		Were given:				
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing[1]	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs[2]	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day	Number of children with fever in the last two weeks
Total	**12.2**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**2.0**	**1.4**	**1 286**
Sex						
Male	13.4	0.4	0.2	2.5	1.6	631
Female	11.1	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.2	655
Area						
Urban	8.2	0.7	0.7	2.6	2.1	327
Rural	13.6	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.2	958
Province						
Bulawayo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Manicaland	24.3	0.6	0.6	2.5	1.8	235
Mashonaland Central	18.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	140
Mashonaland East	15.8	0.6	0.0	3.8	1.6	171
Mashonaland West	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	199
Matabeleland North	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Matabeleland South	(7.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Midlands	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150
Masvingo	8.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.8	176
Harare	3.6	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.0	181
Age (in months)						
0-11	10.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	260
12-23	13.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.6	300
24-35	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	284
36-47	12.7	0.7	0.7	3.1	1.8	221
48-59	13.1	1.5	1.0	2.7	1.4	219
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Primary	15.9	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.8	439
Secondary	11.0	0.5	0.5	2.8	1.8	742
Higher	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	73
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(18.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	47
Has no functional difficulty	12.2	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.5	1 143
No information	9.4	1.1	0.0	2.2	1.1	96
Religion of household head						
Roman Catholic	9.5	1.7	0.0	3.8	2.1	65
Protestant	10.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	155
Pentecostal	7.7	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.5	173
Apostolic sect	12.3	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.8	467
Zion	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	90
Other christian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Traditional	(24.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	44
No religion	13.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	257
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	19.0	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.4	315
Second	11.5	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.9	330
Middle	9.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	225
Fourth	10.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.8	245
Richest	6.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.6	170

[1] MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage

[2] MICS indicator TC.28 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

7.6 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[74] Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.[75] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.[76] As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[77]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.[78] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.[79, 80] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[81,82] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

[74] Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7

[75] UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf

[76] Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

[77] Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

[78] WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1

[79] PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

[80] WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1

[81] WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

[82] UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators.* Meeting Report, New York, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[83]	Notes on interpretation[84]	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	**Early Initiation of breastfeeding** Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months** Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[85]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)** Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	**Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years** Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	**Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	**Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)** At least five of eight food groups[86] consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

[83] It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

[84] For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

[85] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

[86] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

(i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
(ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7[87] food groups for non-breastfed children; and
(iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status. Note, the analysis of introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months by those currently breastfeeding and not breastfeeding was excluded from the Table 7.6 due to small sample size of children not breastfeeding.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.[88] Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

[87] Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.
[88] Zimmerman, E. and K. Thopmson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
Total	**98.6**	**59.1**	**93.8**	**2 307**
Area				
Urban	98.3	51.4	91.3	744
Rural	98.7	62.8	94.9	1 563
Province				
Bulawayo	99.4	53.0	87.8	91
Manicaland	97.6	47.3	95.7	340
Mashonaland Central	98.5	75.6	97.0	204
Mashonaland East	98.7	61.5	91.6	227
Mashonaland West	99.3	62.8	95.8	330
Matabeleland North	99.0	72.0	94.6	119
Matabeleland South	98.9	59.1	92.2	105
Midlands	97.6	71.3	94.9	247
Masvingo	99.6	62.8	96.4	266
Harare	98.3	43.1	88.8	377
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	98.3	60.3	93.6	1 116
12-23 months	98.9	58.0	93.9	1 191
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Primary	99.0	60.5	95.4	594
Secondary	98.5	59.8	94.0	1 528
Higher	97.9	47.3	85.3	168
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	99.1	62.3	94.2	1 985
Traditional birth attendant	(96.1)	(50.6)	(92.1)	32
Other / No attendant/ Missing	95.3	38.3	90.6	290
Place of delivery				
Home	95.7	41.7	90.5	283
Health facility	99.1	62.4	94.2	1 971
Public	99.0	63.3	94.2	1 637
Private	98.6	47.0	88.8	128
Mission	99.4	64.9	97.7	206
Other/DK/Missing	96.1	30.1	94.8	53
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	98.7	63.1	95.7	2 103
C-Section	97.4	17.8	73.2	204
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	98.6	60.9	93.5	52
Has no functional difficulty	98.6	59.1	93.8	2 255
No information				
Religion of household head*				
Roman Catholic	95.6	49.9	89.4	129
Protestant	98.7	60.4	91.6	306
Pentecostal	98.7	56.4	92.0	364
Apostolic sect	97.9	57.9	94.2	792
Zion	100.0	62.5	97.3	174
Other Christian	100.0	49.8	94.8	48
Traditional	100.0	70.2	95.5	78
No religion	99.6	63.3	95.4	387
Other religion	(100.0)	(68.0)	(94.7)	27
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	98.3	63.2	94.3	522
Second	98.9	65.1	96.0	461
Middle	98.8	60.4	95.5	424
Fourth	99.1	56.0	93.7	500
Richest	97.7	49.3	88.7	400

[1] MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type[A] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breast milk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	**1.5**	**2.5**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**5.0**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**4.4**	**0.2**	**7.4**	**2 307**
Area															
Urban	3.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.5	4.6	1.4	0.4	6.4	744
Rural	0.8	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	4.2	3.2	1.9	5.8	0.1	7.8	1 563
Province															
Bulawayo	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.0	3.5	91
Manicaland	2.0	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	4.2	4.2	2.3	10.8	0.0	13.1	340
Mashonaland Central	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.9	1.0	2.8	0.0	3.8	204
Mashonaland East	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	2.5	5.0	3.7	0.0	8.7	227
Mashonaland West	0.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.6	0.8	7.9	0.0	8.7	330
Matabeleland North	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.4	0.9	2.3	0.0	3.2	119
Matabeleland South	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.1	3.7	1.1	0.7	5.4	105
Midlands	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.1	2.3	1.2	0.6	4.1	247
Masvingo	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.6	3.4	1.2	4.4	0.0	5.6	266
Harare	4.1	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	6.1	1.6	0.6	8.3	377
Months since birth															
0-11 months	1.4	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	4.7	2.2	2.5	4.7	0.3	7.5	1 116
12-23 months	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	5.2	2.5	3.0	4.2	0.1	7.3	1 191
Breastfeeding status															
Ever breastfed	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	5.0	2.3	2.6	4.1	0.2	6.8	2 274
Never breastfed	(9.8)	(9.9)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(4.3)	(15.6)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(43.3)	33
Assistance at delivery															
Skilled attendant	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.5	2.9	1.1	0.2	4.2	1 985
Traditional birth attendant	(0.0)	2.4	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(17.5)	32
Other / No attendant/ Missing	1.8	17.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	3.2	13.6	1.9	25.9	0.2	28.0	290
Place of delivery															
Home	1.9	15.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.0	2.9	14.9	1.9	26.2	0.2	28.4	283
Health facility	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.5	2.9	1.2	0.1	4.2	1 971
Public	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.5	2.6	1.1	0.1	3.8	1 637
Private	3.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.3	8.0	2.9	0.6	11.5	128
Mission	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	3.0	206
Other/DK/Missing	4.0	7.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.8	0.0	9.4	4.0	13.4	53

Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Primary	1.1	5.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.5	6.1	1.4	9.7	0.1	11.2	594
Secondary	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	5.6	1.0	2.6	2.7	0.2	5.5	1 528
Higher	5.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.1	8.5	1.9	0.4	10.8	168
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.4	1.4	4.0	1.6	7.0	52
Has no functional difficulty	1.5	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	5.0	2.3	2.8	4.4	0.2	7.4	2 255
No information															
Religion of household head*															
Roman Catholic	3.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.9	0.9	0.0	4.8	129
Protestant	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.7	2.9	0.9	0.2	3.9	306
Pentecostal	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	6.6	364
Apostolic sect	1.8	6.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	4.0	5.9	2.3	10.3	0.5	13.1	792
Zion	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.9	174
Other christian	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	2.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	48
Traditional	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	2.7	78
No religion	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	5.7	0.6	2.2	1.9	0.0	4.1	387
Other religion	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	27
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.2	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	4.2	5.7	1.6	9.4	0.1	11.2	522
Second	0.2	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	3.0	0.8	6.3	0.0	7.2	461
Middle	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.3	1.4	3.3	0.0	4.7	424
Fourth	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.6	2.9	0.8	0.1	3.8	500
Richest	4.6	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.2	7.7	1.4	0.7	9.8	400

[A] Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	**41.9**	**65.3**	**608**	**83.1**	**388**	**12.8**	**399**
Sex							
Male	42.1	65.4	309	84.8	186	12.4	214
Female	41.7	65.1	299	81.5	201	13.2	185
Area							
Urban	39.6	61.7	188	75.0	106	6.0	128
Rural	42.9	66.8	420	86.1	281	16.0	271
Province							
Bulawayo	(43.2)	(58.0)	21	(74.9)	19	(3.5)	16
Manicaland	41.1	67.4	97	(82.7)	61	17.4	65
Mashonaland Central	55.1	81.1	61	(95.6)	33	(12.6)	27
Mashonaland East	(28.3)	(49.9)	48	(86.3)	37	(16.6)	37
Mashonaland West	36.4	59.4	101	(78.9)	61	(13.5)	59
Matabeleland North	63.1	79.1	29	(89.1)	21	(24.7)	23
Matabeleland South	51.2	76.8	32	(75.1)	26	(*)	13
Midlands	34.8	58.4	59	87.8	50	(14.2)	37
Masvingo	48.5	69.1	72	(89.8)	36	(14.7)	56
Harare	35.8	61.1	86	(71.8)	44	(2.8)	66
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	4	(*)	7
Primary	36.3	61.5	163	88.1	100	16.4	114
Secondary	43.4	67.5	405	83.0	250	11.9	243
Higher	48.9	54.9	38	(72.7)	33	(6.8)	35
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	11	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	42.9	66.1	557	85.0	360	13.8	364
No information	(31.9)	(56.1)	38	(47.1)	17	(*)	24
Religion of household head*							
Roman Catholic	(33.4)	(44.8)	39	(84.1)	24	(*)	15
Protestant	41.0	71.2	72	67.3	56	6.1	54
Pentecostal	46.6	62.0	90	84.0	47	9.4	78
Apostolic sect	37.4	64.9	233	82.8	128	13.5	148
Zion	56.2	79.9	45	(89.0	37)	(17.0)	23
Other christian	(*)	(*)	14	(100.0	12)	(*)	3
Traditional	(*)	(*)	12	(87.7	23)	(*)	15
No religion	44.2	65.2	97	87.5	59	15.3	62
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	44.0	69.4	130	88.3	104	23.3	98
Second	41.9	67.6	126	83.2	67	15.4	82
Middle	44.6	64.4	126	88.2	77	8.2	62
Fourth	39.9	63.8	138	83.9	74	8.7	87
Richest	38.0	59.3	89	67.9	66	4.0	70

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
[2] MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months
[3] MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year
[4] MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*)Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of: Exclusive breastfeeding	Median duration (in months) of: Predominant breastfeeding	Number of children age 0-23 months
Median	17.9	3 609	2.1	3.7	2 353
Sex					
Male	17.8	1 785	2.1	3.6	1 191
Female	18.1	1 824	2.0	3.8	1 163
Area					
Urban	16.1	1 081	2.0	3.3	720
Rural	18.6	2 529	2.1	3.9	1 634
Province					
Bulawayo	16.3	154	2.1	3.1	96
Manicaland	17.9	571	2.0	4.3	360
Mashonaland Central	19.4	332	2.9	5.4	209
Mashonaland East	18.6	346	1.6	2.5	223
Mashonaland West	17.8	518	1.8	3.2	340
Matabeleland North	18.3	193	3.4	4.5	128
Matabeleland South	17.7	185	2.6	4.2	118
Midlands	18.0	373	1.9	3.4	246
Masvingo	18.6	425	2.4	4.0	281
Harare	15.9	513	1.8	3.2	353
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	15.0	66	(0.0)	(4.6)	28
Primary	18.3	1 050	1.7	3.7	651
Secondary	18.0	2 227	2.1	3.8	1 510
Higher	15.6	266	2.4	2.9	165
Mother's functional difficulties					
Has functional difficulty	16.9	90	2.0	3.3	53
Has no functional difficulty	18.2	3 252	2.1	3.7	2 164
No information					
Religion of household head					
Roman Catholic	17.3	206	1.8	2.2	124
Protestant	17.3	490	1.9	3.8	305
Pentecostal	17.3	551	2.3	3.2	364
Apostolic sect	18.0	1 212	1.8	3.9	818
Zion	18.2	300	3.0	4.6	196
Other christian	19.3	89	2.7	3.6	54
Traditional	19.3	124	2.7	3.4	81
No religion	18.1	598	2.2	4.0	384
Other religion	(20.9)	38	(0.5)	(4.5)	26
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	19.4	840	2.1	4.3	549
Second	18.7	761	2.1	3.8	499
Middle	17.6	679	2.2	3.8	438
Fourth	17.0	734	2.0	3.4	490
Richest	15.5	596	1.8	3.2	378
Mean	17.6	3 609	2.6	4.3	2 353

[1] MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	**41.9**	**608**	**62.9**	**1 745**	**57.4**	**2 353**
Sex						
Male	42.1	309	61.9	881	56.7	1 191
Female	41.7	299	63.8	864	58.1	1 163
Area						
Urban	39.6	188	56.2	532	51.8	720
Rural	42.9	420	65.8	1 213	59.9	1 634
Province						
Bulawayo	(43.2)	21	53.4	74	51.1	96
Manicaland	41.1	97	60.6	263	55.3	360
Mashonaland Central	55.1	61	72.4	148	67.3	209
Mashonaland East	(28.3)	48	66.5	175	58.3	223
Mashonaland West	36.4	101	59.0	239	52.3	340
Matabeleland North	63.1	29	70.0	98	68.4	128
Matabeleland South	51.2	32	70.3	86	65.1	118
Midlands	34.8	59	63.9	187	57.0	246
Masvingo	48.5	72	65.3	209	61.0	281
Harare	35.8	86	55.8	267	50.9	353
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	3	(*)	25	(40.2)	28
Primary	36.3	163	63.1	487	56.4	651
Secondary	43.4	405	64.1	1 105	58.6	1 510
Higher	48.9	38	55.7	128	54.2	165
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	14	(57.6)	40	50.3	53
Has no functional difficulty	42.9	557	64.2	1 607	58.7	2 164
No information	(31.9)	38	43.0	98	40.0	136
Religion of household head*						
Roman Catholic	(33.4)	39	68.1	85	57.1	124
Protestant	41.0	72	57.7	233	53.8	305
Pentecostal	46.6	90	58.4	274	55.5	364
Apostolic sect	37.4	233	60.4	585	53.8	818
Zion	56.2	45	73.8	151	69.7	196
Other christian	(*)	14	(81.8)	40	74.5	54
Traditional	(*)	12	72.4	69	69.6	81
No religion	44.2	97	62.6	287	57.9	384
Other religion	(*)	7	(*)	19	(66.9)	26
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	44.0	130	66.3	419	61.0	549
Second	41.9	126	67.1	373	60.8	499
Middle	44.6	126	64.1	312	58.5	438
Fourth	39.9	138	61.7	352	55.6	490
Richest	38.0	89	52.5	288	49.1	378

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
[2] MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of head of household" omitted from the table

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	**89.8**	**323**
Sex		
Male	90.0	160
Female	89.7	163
Area		
Urban	92.4	111
Rural	88.5	212

[1] MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	
Total	**16.5**	**69.1**	**14.8**	**1 156**	**17.2**	**66.6**	**2.7**	**9.2**	**589**	**16.7**	**68.2**	**10.7**	**1 745**
Sex													
Male	14.8	69.1	13.0	574	16.0	65.5	2.5	9.5	308	15.2	67.8	9.3	881
Female	18.2	69.1	16.7	583	18.5	67.9	2.9	8.8	281	18.3	68.7	12.2	864
Area													
Urban	25.1	72.4	21.8	314	26.7	68.3	4.0	10.0	217	25.7	70.7	14.5	532
Rural	13.3	67.8	12.2	842	11.6	65.7	2.0	8.8	371	12.8	67.2	9.1	1 213
Province													
Bulawayo	27.0	82.0	24.3	40	17.1	71.2	1.7	9.9	34	22.5	77.0	13.9	74
Manicaland	16.1	70.5	16.1	168	12.4	69.5	3.6	12.9	95	14.8	70.1	11.6	263
Mashonaland Central	11.9	60.9	11.4	116	(8.4)	(59.4)	(2.1)	(5.0)	31	11.1	60.5	9.4	148
Mashonaland East	20.5	63.8	19.1	125	(18.6)	(67.0)	(2.5)	(6.3)	50	19.9	64.7	14.3	175
Mashonaland West	10.1	65.6	9.3	151	15.6	75.3	1.1	8.1	87	12.1	69.2	6.3	239
Matabeleland North	7.9	62.9	5.2	69	6.5	56.6	4.1	18.4	30	7.5	61.0	4.8	98
Matabeleland South	22.3	78.8	16.1	61	(19.8)	(73.0)	(3.9)	(14.5)	25	21.6	77.1	12.6	86
Midlands	13.7	67.2	13.1	129	22.2	67.3	0.0	3.8	58	16.3	67.3	9.0	187
Masvingo	17.2	76.3	16.4	141	9.7	72.0	1.6	4.7	68	14.7	74.9	11.6	209
Harare	23.6	71.8	19.3	157	28.9	55.4	5.2	11.2	110	25.8	65.1	13.5	267
Age (in months)													
6-8	12.4	74.8	11.6	319	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	12.2	74.3	11.5	323
9-11	11.1	59.0	10.0	255	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	11.4	58.7	9.6	265
12-17	20.5	69.2	17.8	451	21.9	70.0	3.7	17.4	119	20.8	69.4	14.9	569
18-23	23.2	74.1	21.9	132	16.1	66.4	2.5	6.6	456	17.7	68.1	6.9	587
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Primary	9.2	60.7	8.7	327	10.8	64.4	1.2	7.2	161	9.7	61.9	6.3	487
Secondary	17.0	71.0	14.9	748	16.9	66.1	2.2	6.4	357	16.9	69.4	10.8	1 105
Higher	47.5	91.8	44.5	71	41.7	78.0	11.1	28.5	56	44.9	85.7	29.7	128

Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(20.0)	(70.6)	(13.8)	40
Has no functional difficulty	16.6	68.8	14.9	1 091	17.3	67.5	2.7	8.2	516	16.9	68.4	11.0	1 607
No information	(8.4)	(75.0)	(8.4)	43	16.9	57.5	3.8	20.2	56	13.1	65.2	5.8	98
Religion of household head*													
Roman Catholic	20.2	71.5	20.2	60	(26.0)	(65.2)	(1.3)	(5.7)	25	21.9	69.6	14.7	85
Protestant	16.8	80.2	16.0	138	24.0	69.0	3.4	12.6	95	19.7	75.6	10.8	233
Pentecostal	23.0	70.8	20.8	170	30.0	72.6	6.1	12.1	104	25.6	71.5	15.2	274
Apostolic sect	13.8	65.5	11.9	376	11.2	66.0	1.4	9.6	210	12.9	65.7	8.1	585
Zion	12.1	69.6	11.7	114	5.3	68.4	2.8	2.8	37	10.4	69.3	9.5	151
Other christian	(32.1)	(70.4)	(25.2)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(32.0)	(64.1)	(24.7)	40
Traditional	19.9	71.7	19.0	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	16.9	71.8	13.9	69
No religion	13.3	64.8	11.4	197	11.5	60.5	0.7	3.9	90	12.7	63.5	8.1	287
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	6.2	60.7	5.7	299	8.8	52.5	1.6	8.3	120	6.9	58.3	4.6	419
Second	10.2	68.0	9.6	263	2.8	62.0	0.9	3.6	109	8.0	66.3	7.1	373
Middle	14.1	69.0	12.1	211	18.8	77.5	2.6	11.7	102	15.6	71.8	9.0	312
Fourth	27.4	73.3	23.4	227	17.6	67.7	1.4	6.6	126	23.9	71.3	15.5	352
Richest	34.1	80.9	32.3	157	35.3	74.1	6.6	15.1	132	34.6	77.7	20.5	288

[1] MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)
[2] MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)
[3] MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[4] MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity
[5] MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

na: not applicable

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

[B] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

[C] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of head of household” omitted from the table for “currently breastfeeding” children and for “all” children

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	**23.7**	**2 353**
Sex		
Male	23.6	1 191
Female	23.8	1 163
Area		
Urban	39.9	720
Rural	16.5	1 634
Province		
Bulawayo	43.4	96
Manicaland	20.0	360
Mashonaland Central	11.4	209
Mashonaland East	18.9	223
Mashonaland West	18.5	340
Matabeleland North	15.3	128
Matabeleland South	32.6	118
Midlands	21.7	246
Masvingo	14.6	281
Harare	45.9	353
Age (in months)		
0-5	17.3	608
6-11	30.4	588
12-23	23.6	1 157
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	(10.6)	28
Primary	15.0	651
Secondary	24.8	1 510
Higher	49.6	165
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	17.8	53
Has no functional difficulty	23.8	2 164
No information	24.2	136
Religion of household head*		
Roman Catholic	34.1	124
Protestant	34.2	305
Pentecostal	33.5	364
Apostolic sect	17.5	818
Zion	19.9	196
Other christian	43.4	54
Traditional	9.0	81
No religion	17.6	384
Other religion	(22.7)	26
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	10.1	549
Second	15.8	499
Middle	19.0	438
Fourth	30.4	490
Richest	50.5	378

[1] MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of head of household” omitted from the table

7.7 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.[89] Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.[90] The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 percent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 percent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.[91] Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight,* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight.*

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted.* Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted.* Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted,* while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

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[89] Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

[90] Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet 371*, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

[91] WHO. *Child Growth Standards.* Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[92] Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 2.0% percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 2.2% percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 2.2% percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

[92] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Total	**9.7**	**1.6**	**-0.7**	**5 978**	**23.5**	**5.7**	**-1.2**	**5 969**	**2.9**	**0.3**	**2.5**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**5 968**
Sex														
Male	10.3	1.3	-0.7	2 966	26.7	6.7	-1.3	2 959	3.0	0.4	2.9	0.3	0.0	2 960
Female	9.0	1.9	-0.7	3 012	20.4	4.7	-1.2	3 009	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.4	0.0	3 009
Area														
Urban	7.7	1.4	-0.6	1 756	18.5	3.4	-1.0	1 752	3.0	0.2	2.4	0.5	0.0	1 752
Rural	10.5	1.7	-0.8	4 221	25.6	6.7	-1.3	4 217	2.8	0.4	2.6	0.3	-0.1	4 216
Province														
Bulawayo	5.8	1.3	-0.5	261	19.4	2.9	-1.0	259	2.8	0.1	4.4	0.4	0.1	261
Manicaland	10.2	2.1	-0.8	966	30.6	9.9	-1.4	965	2.0	0.3	3.0	0.6	0.0	965
Mashonaland Central	12.0	1.3	-0.8	523	27.8	7.8	-1.4	523	1.8	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	522
Mashonaland East	8.8	2.1	-0.7	587	23.7	5.9	-1.2	587	3.0	0.3	2.2	0.2	-0.1	587
Mashonaland West	9.7	1.1	-0.7	835	21.9	5.4	-1.2	832	3.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	-0.1	832
Matabeleland North	12.6	1.5	-0.8	334	24.0	4.3	-1.2	334	4.2	0.1	2.0	0.3	-0.2	334
Matabeleland South	9.6	2.5	-0.8	305	22.5	5.1	-1.2	305	3.8	0.2	1.2	0.2	-0.2	305
Midlands	10.3	1.8	-0.7	597	21.9	4.9	-1.2	598	3.6	0.5	3.2	1.2	0.0	596
Masvingo	8.9	1.1	-0.6	720	21.1	4.3	-1.1	718	3.4	0.3	4.0	0.2	0.0	718
Harare	8.3	1.4	-0.6	850	18.8	3.3	-1.0	849	2.4	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	848
Age (in months)														
0-5	5.7	1.8	-0.3	597	11.5	2.9	-0.6	599	3.5	0.9	7.8	1.9	0.2	593
6-11	6.8	2.2	-0.4	582	11.6	2.3	-0.8	578	4.1	0.4	3.5	0.2	0.0	581
12-17	10.8	1.5	-0.7	565	24.1	6.0	-1.2	566	4.9	0.2	1.4	0.4	-0.2	566
18-23	16.1	2.6	-1.0	577	36.2	12.8	-1.7	577	3.9	0.8	1.3	0.0	-0.2	577
24-35	10.3	1.3	-0.7	1 225	33.1	8.7	-1.5	1 223	1.5	0.1	2.7	0.2	0.1	1 221
36-47	8.6	1.5	-0.8	1 187	24.6	4.8	-1.3	1 184	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.2	0.0	1 187
48-59	9.7	1.2	-0.9	1 245	18.1	3.1	-1.1	1 241	2.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	-0.2	1 245
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	8.9	2.9	-0.9	139	24.5	7.8	-1.3	140	3.7	0.8	2.8	0.0	-0.2	140
Primary	12.9	2.2	-0.9	1 885	28.7	8.3	-1.4	1 880	3.1	0.2	2.2	0.3	-0.1	1 881
Secondary	8.5	1.3	-0.7	3 510	22.1	4.9	-1.2	3 506	2.8	0.4	2.6	0.4	0.0	3 506
Higher	4.7	1.0	-0.3	443	12.4	0.6	-0.7	443	2.4	0.2	3.8	0.3	0.1	441

Mother's age at birth													
Less than 20	10.6	1.0	-0.7	1 127	23.4	5.7	-1.3	1 126	2.5	0.3	3.0	0.3	0.0	1 124
20-34	9.1	1.6	-0.7	3 390	22.9	5.0	-1.2	3 383	3.1	0.4	2.7	0.4	0.0	3 385
35-49	10.9	2.5	-0.8	1 105	25.3	7.4	-1.2	1 103	3.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	-0.1	1 103
No information on biological mother	8.1	0.8	-0.7	356	24.0	6.9	-1.3	357	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.0	357
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	8.9	3.1	-0.7	168	24.7	9.9	-1.3	168	3.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	168
Has no functional difficulty	9.7	1.6	-0.7	5 256	23.4	5.4	-1.2	5 248	3.0	0.4	2.5	0.3	0.0	5 248
No information	9.7	1.2	-0.8	553	24.5	7.6	-1.3	553	1.5	0.1	2.2	0.5	0.0	552
Religion of household head													
Roman Catholic	5.8	0.6	-0.5	341	18.8	2.6	-1.0	340	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	342
Protestant	8.3	1.3	-0.6	821	21.5	3.9	-1.1	820	3.1	0.5	3.4	0.3	0.0	820
Pentecostal	9.3	1.6	-0.6	921	20.1	5.0	-1.1	918	3.0	0.4	2.7	0.7	0.0	917
Apostolic sect	10.3	2.1	-0.8	2 015	26.5	7.2	-1.3	2 013	3.0	0.3	2.6	0.3	-0.1	2 013
Zion	8.2	1.2	-0.7	492	21.3	5.2	-1.2	491	2.2	0.4	2.7	0.3	0.0	490
Other christian	13.3	1.9	-0.7	145	26.9	6.2	-1.3	146	2.0	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.0	145
Traditional	13.2	1.7	-1.0	208	25.2	7.8	-1.4	208	5.8	0.4	1.7	0.2	-0.3	208
No religion	10.2	1.4	-0.8	964	24.6	5.5	-1.2	962	2.6	0.2	1.6	0.0	-0.1	963
Other religion	13.2	0.0	-0.6	67	18.4	7.6	-1.2	67	5.0	0.0	7.8	2.4	0.1	67
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	-1.6	4	0.0	0.0	-1.2	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.4	4
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	12.8	2.2	-0.9	1 397	28.3	8.7	-1.4	1 394	3.1	0.4	1.9	0.3	-0.1	1 394
Second	10.4	2.0	-0.8	1 272	25.3	6.4	-1.3	1 269	3.4	0.4	2.0	0.1	-0.1	1 271
Middle	8.4	1.3	-0.7	1 156	24.0	5.9	-1.3	1 157	2.4	0.3	3.6	0.5	0.0	1 155
Fourth	9.7	1.6	-0.7	1 157	23.2	4.5	-1.2	1 156	3.3	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	1 155
Richest	5.7	0.7	-0.4	996	14.2	1.8	-0.8	993	2.0	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	993

[1] MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1
[4] MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

[5] MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[6] MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[8] MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

* 1 "Missing" case each under "Mother's functional difficulties" omitted from the table

7.8 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.[93] In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.[94] The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodised salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

IDD was identified as a serious public health problem in Zimbabwe following the National Goitre Survey conducted in 1988 which showed that the overall prevalence of goitre among children 6-71 months of age was 38 percent. In response to survey results, Zimbabwe adopted the Universal Salt Iodisation Programme as the main approach for elimination of iodine deficiency disorders. Salt iodisation in Zimbabwe is regulated by the Food and Food Standards (Condiments) (Amendment) Regulations, 2000 (Number 3) which stipulates that salt should be iodised with potassium or sodium iodate at a level of 25-55 mg /kg of iodine.

In Zimbabwe 2019 MICS, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodised salt.

[93] ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. *Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers*. Geneva: WHO Press (2007). http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

[94] Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with: Salt test result: No salt	Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm	15+ ppm	Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt[1]	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
Total	**96.4**	**11 091**	**3.0**	**13.2**	**33.1**	**50.6**	**100.0**	**83.8**	**11 029**
Area									
Urban	96.1	3 824	3.0	13.6	37.7	45.7	100.0	83.4	3 788
Rural	96.6	7 267	3.1	13.0	30.8	53.2	100.0	84.0	7 241
Province									
Bulawayo	94.8	594	3.8	22.9	46.3	27.0	100.0	73.3	585
Manicaland	98.1	1 561	1.7	9.9	33.2	55.3	100.0	88.4	1 558
Mashonaland Central	98.0	999	1.9	14.5	25.8	57.8	100.0	83.6	998
Mashonaland East	97.8	1 250	1.9	13.2	34.2	50.8	100.0	84.9	1 246
Mashonaland West	96.2	1 419	3.3	11.7	26.7	58.3	100.0	85.0	1 412
Matabeleland North	92.2	542	7.5	11.2	40.1	41.3	100.0	81.4	540
Matabeleland South	94.3	576	4.4	16.7	33.5	45.3	100.0	78.8	569
Midlands	96.1	1 160	3.7	14.3	33.9	48.0	100.0	82.0	1 158
Masvingo	97.3	1 256	2.4	13.8	31.2	52.6	100.0	83.8	1 252
Harare	95.3	1 735	3.5	11.5	36.0	49.0	100.0	85.0	1 713
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	95.1	2 008	4.8	13.2	29.9	52.1	100.0	82.0	2 005
Second	96.9	2 113	2.7	12.9	30.4	53.9	100.0	84.4	2 106
Middle	97.2	2 154	2.3	12.7	31.7	53.4	100.0	85.1	2 144
Fourth	95.6	2 534	3.5	11.7	34.5	50.3	100.0	84.8	2 511
Richest	97.2	2 282	2.0	15.6	38.3	44.1	100.0	82.5	2 263

[1] MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption

7.9 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period. [95] Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development. [96] In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries. [97] In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

[95] Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

[96] Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91–102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183–191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

[97] Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	**37.4**	**2.9**	**10.5**	**54.4**	**80.7**	**3.4**	**0.6**	**18.3**	**1.8**	**3 754**
Sex										
Male	37.5	2.9	10.6	54.0	80.4	4.0	0.6	18.0	1.8	1 837
Female	37.2	2.9	10.4	54.9	81.0	2.9	0.5	18.7	1.8	1 917
Area										
Urban	46.4	3.3	7.3	65.3	88.3	6.5	0.8	28.3	2.4	1 076
Rural	33.7	2.7	11.8	50.1	77.7	2.2	0.5	14.3	1.6	2 678
Province										
Bulawayo	39.9	3.0	9.0	49.6	76.2	5.7	0.7	16.9	1.7	174
Manicaland	29.1	2.6	8.1	46.5	82.6	1.1	0.5	15.3	1.9	617
Mashonaland Central	36.9	2.9	8.1	65.2	83.2	2.7	0.6	9.3	1.4	329
Mashonaland East	27.0	2.5	14.3	59.4	82.7	1.9	0.5	13.4	1.6	386
Mashonaland West	30.0	2.5	12.5	61.8	86.1	2.0	0.6	16.3	1.8	511
Matabeleland North	22.4	2.0	25.3	41.9	73.4	0.6	0.3	5.1	0.9	210
Matabeleland South	21.8	2.2	18.8	27.7	59.6	0.7	0.2	5.2	0.8	195
Midlands	42.2	3.1	6.7	48.8	75.6	2.6	0.5	19.7	1.9	362
Masvingo	54.3	3.5	4.5	48.5	75.8	6.5	0.7	26.0	2.0	452
Harare	55.5	3.6	9.2	72.1	90.4	8.4	0.9	36.7	2.7	517
Age										
2	34.5	2.8	9.3	56.0	84.1	3.1	0.6	16.6	1.8	1 258
3	35.2	2.8	10.4	55.7	81.6	3.2	0.6	18.1	1.7	1 216
4	42.2	3.0	11.8	51.7	76.6	4.0	0.6	20.3	1.8	1 279
Mother's education[A]										
Pre-primary or none	21.8	2.1	21.7	24.7	35.5	1.8	0.2	0.9	0.6	120
Primary	29.3	2.5	14.8	46.9	70.4	1.1	0.4	9.7	1.3	1 270
Secondary	39.0	3.0	8.2	60.5	88.2	3.6	0.7	20.9	2.0	2 073
Higher	67.3	4.1	3.3	56.8	90.7	12.8	1.1	44.9	3.1	291

Father's education*										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	23.6	2.4	11.8	100.0	98.0	2.2	0.8	7.1	1.6	492
Secondary	38.8	3.0	8.5	100.0	97.5	5.0	1.0	21.2	2.1	1 263
Higher	59.9	3.9	4.2	100.0	97.4	18.2	1.7	38.4	2.9	278
Biological father not in the household	36.7	2.8	12.6	0.0	60.5	0.2	0.0	16.3	1.5	1 710
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	30.7	2.6	13.6	45.9	85.4	0.7	0.4	14.4	1.7	144
Has no functional difficulty	37.6	2.9	10.3	54.8	80.6	3.5	0.6	18.5	1.8	3 604
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Religion of household head*										
Roman Catholic	45.0	3.3	7.6	52.3	73.6	4.7	0.7	23.5	2.0	229
Protestant	49.2	3.3	6.5	41.6	74.2	4.1	0.5	25.8	2.0	527
Pentecostal	44.1	3.1	9.5	51.4	86.6	4.3	0.7	26.5	2.2	571
Apostolic sect	32.2	2.7	11.6	53.2	80.3	3.0	0.6	13.7	1.7	1 244
Zion	35.3	2.7	16.0	41.6	75.6	2.1	0.4	16.9	1.5	310
Other christian	46.4	3.2	14.1	58.0	80.2	7.8	0.7	26.8	1.9	92
Traditional	26.6	2.6	9.2	71.1	84.5	1.2	0.5	6.1	1.4	139
No religion	30.3	2.6	10.6	74.0	86.1	3.0	0.6	13.6	1.7	598
Other religion	(42.6)	(3.2)	(6.4)	(57.2)	(84.5)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(23.6)	(2.2)	41
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	28.5	2.5	15.6	54.2	79.9	1.3	0.5	11.4	1.5	882
Second	31.2	2.6	9.7	48.3	78.0	1.6	0.5	13.6	1.6	799
Middle	36.0	2.8	10.2	46.9	73.9	2.7	0.5	14.3	1.6	742
Fourth	42.2	3.0	10.5	58.6	84.8	4.2	0.6	24.6	2.1	693
Richest	53.5	3.6	4.7	66.7	88.7	8.6	1.0	31.9	2.5	639

[1] MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member
[2] MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father
[3] MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

[A] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 "Missing" case under "Father's education" omitted from the table
* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of head of household" omitted from the table

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Total	**3.2**	**0.9**	**52.8**	**46.5**	**86.6**	**68.7**	**6 102**
Sex							
Male	3.0	0.7	54.2	43.6	86.6	67.5	3 027
Female	3.4	1.0	51.4	49.3	86.6	69.8	3 075
Area							
Urban	7.1	1.9	46.9	71.5	84.4	75.7	1 795
Rural	1.6	0.5	55.2	36.0	87.5	65.8	4 307
Province							
Bulawayo	8.2	2.6	10.0	68.0	88.7	67.8	269
Manicaland	2.6	0.7	52.0	33.1	86.5	63.0	977
Mashonaland Central	1.8	0.1	61.2	28.3	83.4	66.5	537
Mashonaland East	3.5	1.4	59.9	49.8	86.0	73.8	609
Mashonaland West	1.6	0.1	54.4	45.3	87.5	67.4	850
Matabeleland North	1.4	0.1	38.2	39.0	86.8	53.1	338
Matabeleland South	3.4	0.5	30.9	56.1	86.5	63.7	313
Midlands	1.3	0.8	47.2	44.8	90.2	67.6	606
Masvingo	1.9	0.0	63.4	35.0	86.7	70.6	732
Harare	7.7	2.7	63.7	75.3	84.8	81.2	870
Age							
0-1	0.6	0.3	36.7	39.9	69.3	50.8	2 348
2-4	4.9	1.2	62.8	50.6	97.4	79.8	3 754
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	60.0	28.2	91.7	64.5	148
Primary	0.4	0.0	51.2	28.9	89.1	60.9	1 919
Secondary	2.4	0.4	53.6	51.6	84.9	70.8	3 579
Higher	22.6	8.8	50.7	86.4	87.4	85.7	455
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	2.1	0.0	61.5	34.5	98.2	76.4	144
Has no functional difficulty	5.0	1.3	62.9	51.2	97.4	79.9	3 604
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Religion of household head							
Roman Catholic	5.6	1.4	50.6	59.0	86.4	72.1	353
Protestant	6.7	1.7	52.9	63.3	89.8	76.9	830
Pentecostal	6.2	1.7	50.7	63.0	86.4	76.2	934
Apostolic sect	1.6	0.3	56.1	36.1	85.4	65.5	2 060
Zion	0.7	0.0	48.5	38.2	87.6	63.2	506
Other christian	3.7	2.0	43.7	47.6	80.8	64.1	146
Traditional	1.2	0.7	54.6	33.6	90.0	63.9	220
No religion	1.6	0.7	51.3	40.5	86.1	64.5	981
Other religion	4.8	2.1	54.8	52.6	86.5	65.7	67
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.2	0.0	53.5	20.6	87.5	57.7	1 429
Second	0.8	0.4	54.0	31.3	87.2	62.9	1 297
Middle	1.7	0.1	55.6	46.4	88.0	71.7	1 178
Fourth	3.0	0.3	54.8	62.3	84.5	73.8	1 181
Richest	12.5	4.3	44.6	84.0	85.2	81.9	1 016

[1] MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

[2] MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children
Total	**6.2**	**17.8**	**20.4**	**6 102**
Sex				
Male	6.6	18.3	20.8	3 027
Female	5.8	17.4	20.1	3 075
Residence				
Urban	6.2	12.2	14.4	1 795
Rural	6.2	20.2	22.9	4 307
Province				
Bulawayo	2.4	3.9	5.2	269
Manicaland	5.2	19.0	21.7	977
Mashonaland Central	12.2	20.8	26.9	537
Mashonaland East	3.2	13.1	15.1	609
Mashonaland West	4.7	17.5	19.0	850
Matabeleland North	6.6	13.7	16.6	338
Matabeleland South	4.8	12.5	15.2	313
Midlands	8.2	22.6	26.8	606
Masvingo	6.6	24.9	26.2	732
Harare	7.0	17.0	19.0	870
Age				
0-1	4.4	14.0	15.9	2 348
2-4	7.3	20.2	23.2	3 754
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	5.5	20.5	22.3	148
Primary	7.4	22.7	26.0	1 919
Secondary	5.9	16.3	18.7	3 579
Higher	3.8	8.0	9.5	455
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	14.1	24.0	29.7	144
Has no functional difficulty	7.1	20.1	23.0	3 604
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Religion of household head				
Roman Catholic	5.9	15.7	18.5	353
Protestant	4.3	11.9	13.7	830
Pentecostal	6.0	15.1	16.8	934
Apostolic sect	6.3	20.3	22.6	2 060
Zion	7.4	18.8	23.1	506
Other christian	6.0	16.9	18.5	146
Traditional	4.6	23.2	25.1	220
No religion	7.1	19.0	22.6	981
Other religion	14.1	24.4	34.5	67
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	7.7	25.1	27.7	1 429
Second	6.2	21.6	24.7	1 297
Middle	6.2	16.8	19.8	1 178
Fourth	6.4	12.3	14.9	1 181
Richest	3.9	10.5	11.8	1 016

[1] **MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Early child development index

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.[98]. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being. [99]

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Zimbabwe. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

[98] UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale.* Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

[99]Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	**10.0**	**96.1**	**77.1**	**90.4**	**70.8**	**2 496**
Sex						
Male	8.9	95.5	74.5	90.5	68.1	1 243
Female	11.2	96.7	79.6	90.3	73.5	1 252
Area						
Urban	17.2	96.3	79.7	93.1	75.6	715
Rural	7.2	96.0	76.0	89.3	68.9	1 780
Province						
Bulawayo	16.1	97.7	76.7	96.4	77.2	116
Manicaland	8.6	96.8	68.4	83.0	61.9	406
Mashonaland Central	8.1	96.6	76.4	91.2	71.1	205
Mashonaland East	9.4	95.3	80.0	91.7	72.3	263
Mashonaland West	4.5	97.2	83.9	93.4	77.6	332
Matabeleland North	11.4	89.9	88.7	90.7	75.3	146
Matabeleland South	10.3	92.9	64.1	95.0	61.9	129
Midlands	9.4	97.9	79.8	89.2	72.8	235
Masvingo	6.1	98.1	75.3	88.2	68.2	306
Harare	19.8	94.6	78.6	93.5	73.6	357
Age						
3	5.2	96.3	75.4	87.4	67.0	1 216
4	14.7	95.8	78.6	93.3	74.4	1 279
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	22.1	97.5	78.8	94.6	77.1	708
Not attending	5.3	95.5	76.4	88.7	68.3	1 788
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	2.8	94.5	66.2	86.1	60.0	82
Primary	5.7	95.3	77.6	88.0	69.3	872
Secondary	10.8	96.2	77.5	91.2	71.0	1 353
Higher	27.8	98.8	76.3	97.4	81.2	189
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	5.0	85.3	55.3	75.8	43.8	81
Has no functional difficulty	10.2	96.4	77.8	90.9	71.7	2 412
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Religion of household head*						
Roman Catholic	18.9	97.1	85.9	93.5	80.1	147
Protestant	16.6	97.0	79.3	93.3	77.2	341
Pentecostal	13.4	95.4	74.0	89.2	68.7	385
Apostolic sect	6.2	95.8	76.1	90.5	69.5	849
Zion	7.1	95.5	71.3	88.7	62.6	206
Other christian	12.4	93.8	81.2	89.9	79.0	58
Traditional	9.0	94.1	85.2	93.6	76.1	96
No religion	7.8	97.2	76.9	87.3	67.5	383
Other religion	4.8	96.1	82.3	96.1	79.7	29
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.4	93.7	76.9	86.6	65.8	591
Second	6.5	96.5	75.2	89.1	69.0	536
Middle	9.6	97.6	76.0	90.7	70.8	500
Fourth	11.0	96.1	78.8	92.6	73.5	449
Richest	22.0	96.8	79.0	94.5	77.3	420

[1] **MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of head of household" omitted from the table

8 LEARN

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

The right to free and compulsory basic education for every child is enshrined in the 2013 Constitution of Zimbabwe. The Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MoPSE) has organised the education system into three levels, namely Infant school, Junior School and Secondary school levels. Early Childhood Education (ECE) is provided for in the education system under Early Childhood Development (ECD) as stipulated in the 2015 Curriculum Framework for Primary and Secondary Education. Infant school level comprises of ECD A, ECD B, Grade 1 and Grade 2 targeting children age 4, 5, 6 and 7 years, respectively.

Early Childhood Education is provided through standalone ECD centres or Infant schools, and also at all Primary schools across the country. The Government, through its integration policy, has made it mandatory for every Primary school to have ECD as part of the Infant school module. As a result of the Ministry's policy to integrate ECD centres at all Primary schools, 99.3 percent of primary schools now have ECD classes[100].

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Zimbabwe, the school year begins in January.

Specifically, the Table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This Table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted[101]). The official primary school entry age in Zimbabwe is 6 years.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2. Generally, when an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

[100] 2018 Primary and Secondary Education Statistics Report: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education 2019

[101] The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**28.4**	**2 493**
Sex		
Male	27.7	1 242
Female	29.1	1 251
Area		
Urban	39.6	714
Rural	23.9	1 779
Province		
Bulawayo	45.9	116
Manicaland	31.0	406
Mashonaland Central	19.4	205
Mashonaland East	23.6	263
Mashonaland West	21.7	332
Matabeleland North	20.8	145
Matabeleland South	30.3	129
Midlands	22.2	233
Masvingo	36.0	306
Harare	34.6	357
Age (in months)		
36-47	9.9	1 212
48-59	45.9	1 280
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	21.7	82
Primary	20.9	870
Secondary	28.6	1 352
Higher	64.0	189
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	18.7	81
Has no functional difficulty	28.7	2 409
Missing	(*)	3
Religion of household head*		
Roman Catholic	43.5	147
Protestant	34.9	340
Pentecostal	36.2	383
Apostolic sect	21.3	848
Zion	29.0	206
Other christian	33.9	58
Traditional	13.1	96
No religion	28.2	383
Other religion	(21.2)	29
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	15.5	589
Second	23.2	536
Middle	28.0	500
Fourth	29.5	447
Richest	52.5	420

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised 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 to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
Total	**63.7**	**17.3**	**19.0**	**100.0**	**81.0**	**1 405**
Sex						
Male	65.1	16.9	18.0	100.0	82.0	725
Female	62.1	17.7	20.2	100.0	79.8	679
Area						
Urban	57.4	25.4	17.1	100.0	82.9	371
Rural	65.9	14.4	19.7	100.0	80.3	1 034
Province						
Bulawayo	50.2	39.8	10.0	100.0	90.0	56
Manicaland	74.4	7.6	18.0	100.0	82.0	202
Mashonaland Central	51.2	16.0	32.8	100.0	67.2	135
Mashonaland East	73.7	7.9	18.4	100.0	81.6	164
Mashonaland West	64.1	10.3	25.6	100.0	74.4	185
Matabeleland North	51.4	31.3	17.2	100.0	82.8	69
Matabeleland South	66.8	15.0	18.2	100.0	81.8	78
Midlands	63.6	16.3	20.0	100.0	80.0	179
Masvingo	67.4	26.1	6.5	100.0	93.5	177
Harare	54.2	26.9	18.9	100.0	81.1	158
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	60.7	5.7	33.6	100.0	66.4	65
Primary	62.6	13.2	24.3	100.0	75.7	529
Secondary	65.7	18.9	15.4	100.0	84.6	734
Higher	54.7	40.4	5.0	100.0	95.0	77
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(64.6)	(24.6)	(10.8)	100.0	(89.2)	31
Has no functional difficulty	63.0	16.8	20.2	100.0	79.8	1 084
No information	66.1	18.5	15.4	100.0	84.6	291
Religion of household head						
Roman Catholic	61.3	24.0	14.7	100.0	85.3	67
Protestant	61.6	23.7	14.7	100.0	85.3	193
Pentecostal	66.6	23.4	10.0	100.0	90.0	209
Apostolic sect	61.6	15.2	23.3	100.0	76.7	487
Zion	66.1	17.5	16.4	100.0	83.6	112
Other christian	(68.3)	(15.2)	(16.5)	100.0	(83.5)	39
Traditional	70.3	10.2	19.4	100.0	80.6	84
No religion	62.6	12.2	25.3	100.0	74.7	202
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	60.8	9.5	29.8	100.0	70.2	360
Second	65.3	12.7	22.0	100.0	78.0	298
Middle	71.7	18.4	9.9	100.0	90.1	270
Fourth	62.9	18.7	18.4	100.0	81.6	269
Richest	56.9	34.1	9.1	100.0	90.9	209
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male[2]	1.0	1.1	1.1	na	1.0	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest[3]	1.1	0.3	3.3	na	0.8	na
Area						
Rural/Urban[4]	1.1	0.6	1.2	na	1.0	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2
[2] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[3] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[4] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year[102].

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Zimbabwe, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 13 and upper secondary school at age 17. There are 7 grades in primary school and 4 + 2 forms in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as grade 1 to grade 7. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as form 1 to form 4 and in upper secondary to form 5 to form 6. The school year typically runs from January to December of the same year.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 12 years who are attending primary or secondary school[103], and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4[104] for children age 13 to 16 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in grade 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6[105].

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 15 to 17 years old, who completed primary education in Zimbabwe. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education.

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[102] The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

[103] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

[104] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

[105] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

The table also provides the "effective" transition rate[106], defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table also presents additional parity indices in support of SDG Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

The further from 1 a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

[106] The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	**92.3**	**1 483**
Sex		
Male	90.8	734
Female	93.6	749
Area		
Urban	92.6	426
Rural	92.1	1 057
Province		
Bulawayo	88.8	64
Manicaland	93.3	243
Mashonaland Central	92.2	151
Mashonaland East	93.8	134
Mashonaland West	93.6	172
Matabeleland North	92.5	88
Matabeleland South	94.6	81
Midlands	92.2	150
Masvingo	88.3	188
Harare	92.7	212
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	90.8	70
Primary	92.2	567
Secondary	92.3	726
Higher	93.1	119
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	90.7	59
Has no functional difficulty	91.6	1 099
No information	94.6	324
Religion of household head		
Roman Catholic	96.8	96
Protestant	95.2	206
Pentecostal	94.3	218
Apostolic sect	90.0	520
Zion	88.4	116
Other christian	(93.8)	30
Traditional	89.1	61
No religion	95.1	211
Other religion	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	91.9	350
Second	90.4	324
Middle	93.1	284
Fourth	90.4	283
Richest	96.5	242

[1] MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	**67.6**	**1 459**
Sex		
Male	64.5	713
Female	70.6	746
Area		
Urban	81.1	426
Rural	62.0	1 033
Province		
Bulawayo	82.8	61
Manicaland	63.8	241
Mashonaland Central	57.7	158
Mashonaland East	62.9	128
Mashonaland West	59.2	192
Matabeleland North	71.0	73
Matabeleland South	69.3	99
Midlands	71.2	131
Masvingo	65.5	160
Harare	82.7	214
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	50.4	65
Primary	58.7	531
Secondary	71.4	739
Higher	91.7	123
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*		
Has functional difficulty	66.4	56
Has no functional difficulty	68.3	1 101
No information	65.5	301
Religion of household head		
Roman Catholic	79.5	93
Protestant	74.7	210
Pentecostal	74.2	217
Apostolic sect	61.2	489
Zion	61.1	130
Other christian	(72.3)	37
Traditional	59.3	54
No religion	69.4	207
Other religion	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	51.9	305
Second	62.4	333
Middle	66.4	290
Fourth	77.2	270
Richest	83.9	261

[1] MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 "Missing" case under "Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" omitted from the table

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**89.6**	**4.8**	**5.4**	**4 523**	**91.5**	**4.5**	**4.0**	**4 465**	**90.5**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**8 988**
Area												
Urban	94.7	1.4	3.8	1 191	93.3	2.7	4.0	1 168	94.0	2.0	3.9	2 359
Rural	87.8	6.1	6.0	3 333	90.8	5.1	4.0	3 296	89.3	5.6	5.0	6 629
Province												
Bulawayo	92.6	4.1	3.3	201	97.1	0.9	2.0	174	94.7	2.6	2.7	375
Manicaland	89.2	6.5	4.2	727	92.4	5.5	2.1	729	90.8	6.0	3.2	1 456
Mashonaland Central	84.4	7.8	7.9	415	86.5	7.5	6.0	426	85.5	7.6	6.9	841
Mashonaland East	88.9	5.3	5.6	485	92.6	3.7	3.7	448	90.7	4.6	4.7	933
Mashonaland West	90.2	4.3	5.5	548	87.8	4.6	7.5	591	88.9	4.4	6.5	1 139
Matabeleland North	88.5	5.0	6.4	260	93.5	2.9	3.4	278	91.1	3.9	4.8	538
Matabeleland South	89.8	3.8	6.4	296	90.0	5.5	4.5	261	89.9	4.6	5.5	557
Midlands	90.9	3.8	5.0	478	93.5	3.7	2.8	494	92.2	3.8	3.9	972
Masvingo	87.9	5.9	6.1	581	91.2	5.6	3.2	535	89.4	5.8	4.7	1 116
Harare	94.4	0.9	4.4	532	93.5	2.4	4.2	530	93.9	1.7	4.3	1 062
Age at beginning of school year												
6	65.2	25.3	9.5	713	71.9	20.8	7.3	746	68.7	23.0	8.4	1 459
7	90.2	3.8	5.9	727	90.9	4.9	4.2	693	90.5	4.3	5.1	1 420
8	92.9	1.2	5.7	742	96.4	0.8	2.8	747	94.7	1.0	4.2	1 489
9	97.0	0.1	2.9	589	96.7	0.8	2.4	592	96.9	0.4	2.7	1 181
10	96.8	0.0	3.2	634	96.5	0.1	3.4	604	96.7	0.0	3.3	1 239
11	95.9	0.0	3.8	583	96.4	0.0	3.4	550	96.1	0.0	3.6	1 134
12	93.3	0.4	6.2	534	95.9	0.3	3.8	532	94.6	0.3	5.0	1 067
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	77.5	5.7	16.8	265	86.6	7.3	6.1	257	82.0	6.5	11.5	521
Primary	87.3	5.5	7.2	1 816	89.0	5.9	5.2	1 803	88.1	5.7	6.2	3 619
Secondary	92.0	4.7	3.0	2 107	93.1	3.5	3.3	2 073	92.6	4.1	3.1	4 180
Higher	96.8	1.5	1.7	329	98.3	0.9	0.8	327	97.6	1.2	1.2	655
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*												
Has functional difficulty	92.2	1.8	5.9	178	90.1	6.4	3.5	197	91.1	4.2	4.6	375
Has no functional difficulty	89.4	5.4	5.1	3 119	91.4	4.4	4.1	3 114	90.4	4.9	4.6	6 233

No information	90.0	3.8	6.0	1 226	91.8	4.4	3.8	1 153	90.9	4.1	4.9	2 379
Religion of household head												
Roman Catholic	94.7	2.0	3.3	274	93.2	4.6	2.2	278	93.9	3.3	2.8	553
Protestant	94.6	2.7	2.3	645	94.0	4.1	1.9	664	94.3	3.4	2.1	1 309
Pentecostal	92.5	3.4	4.0	682	93.2	3.3	3.4	634	92.9	3.4	3.7	1 316
Apostolic sect	87.5	5.8	6.7	1 539	89.8	4.9	5.4	1 501	88.6	5.3	6.0	3 039
Zion	87.5	6.5	6.0	387	91.4	4.5	4.0	436	89.6	5.4	4.9	823
Other christian	85.8	5.4	7.6	122	96.3	1.7	2.0	107	90.7	3.7	5.0	229
Traditional	88.0	7.9	4.2	212	89.5	6.7	3.8	195	88.7	7.3	4.0	407
No religion	87.1	5.7	7.2	599	89.8	5.0	5.2	603	88.4	5.3	6.2	1 202
Other religion	87.3	1.8	9.5	63	(95.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	47	90.7	3.2	5.4	110
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	82.9	7.2	9.8	1 069	86.6	6.6	6.8	1 088	84.8	6.9	8.3	2 157
Second	89.5	5.8	4.7	988	90.5	5.9	3.6	996	90.0	5.9	4.1	1 984
Middle	89.6	5.5	4.6	943	93.0	4.1	2.9	893	91.2	4.8	3.8	1 837
Fourth	92.0	2.7	5.1	776	94.6	2.3	3.1	751	93.3	2.5	4.2	1 528
Richest	97.0	1.6	1.4	747	94.9	2.3	2.7	736	96.0	1.9	2.0	1 483

[1] **MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age**

[A] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 1 “Missing” case under “Mother’s functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” each for “Male and Female“ and 2 cases for “Total” omitted from the table

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**54.6**	**19.7**	**25.7**	**2 101**	**64.8**	**13.8**	**21.4**	**1 957**	**59.5**	**16.8**	**23.6**	**4 057**
Area												
Urban	80.5	11.1	8.4	456	78.7	7.5	13.8	512	79.6	9.2	11.2	968
Rural	47.5	22.1	30.5	1 644	59.8	16.0	24.1	1 445	53.2	19.2	27.5	3 089
Province												
Bulawayo	85.8	9.2	5.0	75	85.4	4.2	10.4	89	85.6	6.5	7.9	163
Manicaland	59.6	26.2	14.1	334	70.8	18.8	10.5	311	65.0	22.6	12.4	645
Mashonaland Central	39.4	21.8	38.8	189	57.5	14.1	28.5	165	47.8	18.2	34.0	353
Mashonaland East	60.8	18.7	20.5	251	65.2	15.5	19.3	194	62.7	17.3	20.0	445
Mashonaland West	44.3	19.7	36.0	284	54.8	12.1	33.1	258	49.3	16.1	34.6	542
Matabeleland North	36.3	17.2	46.4	132	50.3	8.0	41.7	115	42.8	12.9	44.2	247
Matabeleland South	43.6	14.2	42.2	142	57.9	13.9	28.2	112	49.9	14.1	36.0	254
Midlands	53.1	17.3	29.6	238	60.2	19.1	20.0	213	56.4	18.1	25.1	451
Masvingo	50.0	27.0	23.0	257	63.9	17.4	18.7	267	57.1	22.1	20.8	524
Harare	83.8	10.7	5.5	199	80.6	4.6	14.8	233	82.1	7.4	10.5	431
Age at beginning of school year												
13	36.3	48.1	15.6	538	50.8	35.4	13.5	553	43.6	41.7	14.6	1 092
14	51.2	20.3	28.5	519	69.0	11.3	19.7	503	60.0	15.9	24.2	1 023
15	66.0	7.7	26.4	503	73.6	2.2	24.2	453	69.6	5.1	25.3	956
16	65.7	2.0	32.3	540	68.4	1.4	30.2	447	66.9	1.7	31.3	987
Mother's education*												
Pre-primary or none	32.9	25.9	41.2	162	45.4	22.2	32.4	136	38.6	24.2	37.2	298
Primary	41.9	23.4	34.8	911	56.2	18.0	25.5	815	48.6	20.9	30.4	1 726
Secondary	67.2	16.5	16.4	845	74.0	10.3	15.7	820	70.5	13.4	16.0	1 665
Higher	88.9	6.8	4.3	123	88.7	4.4	6.9	138	88.8	5.5	5.7	262
No information	60.1	19.0	21.0	57	39.9	3.1	57.0	49	50.7	11.6	37.6	105
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	49.3	20.1	30.5	101	62.9	14.2	22.8	70	54.9	17.7	27.4	172
Has no functional difficulty	54.7	19.4	25.9	1 172	64.1	14.9	20.8	1 174	59.4	17.2	23.3	2 346
No information[B]	55.2	20.0	24.8	827	66.0	11.8	22.1	712	60.2	16.2	23.6	1 539

Religion of household head												
Roman Catholic	56.6	22.4	21.0	106	75.2	11.3	13.5	131	66.9	16.2	16.9	237
Protestant	69.6	10.9	19.5	361	76.1	10.4	13.5	327	72.7	10.7	16.6	688
Pentecostal	65.2	17.5	17.3	272	71.6	10.3	18.1	287	68.5	13.8	17.7	559
Apostolic sect	49.9	21.9	28.2	737	58.2	17.8	24.0	589	53.6	20.0	26.3	1 326
Zion	44.4	26.5	29.0	192	63.5	13.4	23.2	217	54.5	19.5	25.9	409
Other christian	50.1	29.9	20.0	67	(75.2)	(2.6)	(22.2)	41	59.7	19.5	20.8	108
Traditional	33.8	25.2	41.0	76	44.0	22.8	31.2	77	38.9	24.0	36.0	154
No religion	49.9	18.1	32.0	264	57.7	13.9	28.3	262	53.8	16.0	30.2	526
Other religion	(57.2)	(14.6)	(28.2)	25	(70.0)	(8.0)	(21.9)	25	63.6	11.3	25.1	50
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	29.9	31.7	38.4	454	44.2	20.0	35.4	427	36.8	26.0	37.0	881
Second	48.3	19.9	31.9	551	57.2	18.0	24.9	427	52.2	19.0	28.8	978
Middle	56.5	17.7	25.8	461	70.1	14.9	15.0	431	63.0	16.4	20.6	892
Fourth	68.1	15.0	16.9	351	73.8	7.4	18.8	328	70.9	11.3	17.8	679
Richest	87.0	9.0	4.0	283	84.5	5.4	10.1	344	85.6	7.0	7.3	628

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

[B] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 2 “Missing” cases under “Mother’s education” for “Male “ and 2 cases for “Total” omitted from the table

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
Total	**2.9**	**89.4**	**5.1**	**2.7**	**100.0**	**8 894**	**5.2**	**79.0**	**9.0**	**6.8**	**100.0**	**2 917**
Sex												
Male	2.8	87.9	5.7	3.6	100.0	4 532	3.6	75.6	11.6	9.3	100.0	1 457
Female	2.9	90.9	4.5	1.7	100.0	4 362	6.8	82.5	6.4	4.3	100.0	1 461
Area												
Urban	4.1	92.0	2.9	1.0	100.0	2 333	7.0	78.9	7.2	6.9	100.0	891
Rural	2.4	88.4	5.9	3.3	100.0	6 561	4.4	79.1	9.7	6.8	100.0	2 026
Province												
Bulawayo	6.0	91.0	2.2	0.8	100.0	373	9.1	77.0	9.7	4.1	100.0	165
Manicaland	1.1	88.7	6.8	3.4	100.0	1 455	4.4	78.3	8.1	9.2	100.0	526
Mashonaland Central	3.1	88.4	5.5	3.1	100.0	783	8.0	73.4	12.9	5.7	100.0	225
Mashonaland East	1.4	90.1	5.4	3.2	100.0	924	3.1	85.4	5.9	5.5	100.0	310
Mashonaland West	2.1	89.9	5.6	2.4	100.0	1 110	3.8	74.9	11.6	9.6	100.0	352
Matabeleland North	4.5	89.4	4.1	2.0	100.0	535	6.2	78.4	9.7	5.7	100.0	126
Matabeleland South	2.3	91.1	4.5	2.1	100.0	540	4.6	79.8	9.2	6.4	100.0	147
Midlands	3.0	88.7	5.5	2.7	100.0	993	3.6	76.3	13.6	6.4	100.0	324
Masvingo	4.0	85.7	5.7	4.6	100.0	1 144	4.4	80.3	6.8	8.5	100.0	360
Harare	4.1	92.8	2.5	0.5	100.0	1 037	7.8	83.8	5.3	3.1	100.0	382
Mother's education*												
Pre-primary or none	0.7	84.5	7.8	7.0	100.0	496	5.1	80.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	141
Primary	2.0	87.8	6.8	3.4	100.0	3 577	2.8	87.5	9.7	0.0	100.0	932
Secondary	3.6	91.0	3.8	1.6	100.0	4 137	6.8	85.4	7.8	0.0	100.0	1 304
Higher	4.7	93.0	1.5	0.7	100.0	656	10.8	83.2	6.0	0.0	100.0	254
No Information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	0.5	17.5	12.1	69.9	100.0	284
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	16.6	83.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 483	19.3	79.2	1.1	0.3	100.0	745
2 (primary/lower secondary)	0.3	99.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	1 431	0.9	93.8	3.4	1.8	100.0	741
3 (primary/lower secondary)	0.1	99.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	1 396	0.0	86.2	9.1	4.7	100.0	741
4 (primary/lower secondary)	0.2	98.3	1.0	0.5	100.0	1 258	0.1	55.3	23.2	21.4	100.0	689
5 (primary)	0.1	93.2	4.0	2.7	100.0	1 185	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	0.0	85.6	10.0	4.3	100.0	1 133	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 (primary)	0.0	58.7	27.2	14.1	100.0	1 009	na	na	na	na	na	na

Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	2.2	89.5	5.0	3.4	100.0	376	4.6	82.3	13.1	0.0	100.0	110
Has no functional difficulty	3.1	90.3	4.5	2.1	100.0	6 085	7.1	85.6	7.3	0.0	100.0	1 562
No information	2.3	87.1	6.5	4.1	100.0	2 433	2.8	70.5	10.7	15.9	100.0	1 245
Religion of household head												
Roman Catholic	3.2	89.8	4.8	2.2	100.0	564	6.5	74.6	12.8	6.1	100.0	198
Protestant	3.5	90.8	4.4	1.3	100.0	1 319	5.4	79.9	8.4	6.4	100.0	588
Pentecostal	3.9	90.2	4.1	1.9	100.0	1 328	4.2	79.1	7.8	8.9	100.0	463
Apostolic sect	2.6	88.4	5.6	3.4	100.0	2 976	4.8	79.7	8.5	6.9	100.0	866
Zion	2.6	87.6	7.3	2.5	100.0	823	4.7	80.3	10.3	4.7	100.0	260
Other christian	2.6	88.0	4.2	5.3	100.0	225	11.2	72.7	8.5	7.6	100.0	85
Traditional	2.2	88.5	5.9	3.5	100.0	401	6.2	76.3	10.3	7.1	100.0	76
No religion	2.2	90.4	4.4	3.0	100.0	1 151	5.4	78.4	9.9	6.3	100.0	346
Other religion	0.0	93.8	3.6	2.6	100.0	106	(1.3)	(89.7)	(3.3)	(5.8)	100.0	35
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.8	87.1	6.8	4.4	100.0	2 066	4.9	76.5	11.2	7.5	100.0	416
Second	2.1	88.5	6.9	2.6	100.0	1 979	4.3	80.7	8.5	6.4	100.0	621
Middle	2.9	88.9	5.0	3.2	100.0	1 845	3.9	79.3	9.6	7.2	100.0	688
Fourth	3.4	91.4	3.5	1.8	100.0	1 524	4.5	79.0	9.5	7.0	100.0	580
Richest	4.8	92.2	2.2	0.8	100.0	1 480	8.3	78.7	6.9	6.1	100.0	612

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

[2] MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 1 “Missing” case under “Mother’s education” for “Lower secondary school “ omitted from the table

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**8.5**	**26.3**	**0.7**	**64.6**	**983**	**8.5**	**14.9**	**0.1**	**76.5**	**905**	**8.5**	**20.8**	**0.4**	**70.3**	**1 888**
Area															
Urban	21.8	22.5	0.6	55.2	270	19.6	13.0	0.2	67.3	323	20.6	17.3	0.3	61.8	593
Rural	3.5	27.7	0.8	68.1	714	2.3	16.0	0.0	81.6	582	3.0	22.4	0.4	74.2	1 295
Province															
Bulawayo	23.0	25.4	0.0	51.6	46	25.7	14.7	0.9	58.7	60	24.5	19.3	0.5	55.6	106
Manicaland	12.6	40.1	2.1	45.2	124	3.7	21.6	0.0	74.7	107	8.4	31.6	1.1	58.9	231
Mashonaland Central	2.2	25.7	1.3	70.8	122	2.8	8.5	0.0	88.7	73	2.5	19.2	0.8	77.5	195
Mashonaland East	5.1	22.3	0.8	71.7	110	6.2	8.7	0.0	85.1	91	5.6	16.2	0.5	77.8	201
Mashonaland West	10.0	31.2	0.0	58.8	138	2.9	17.5	0.0	79.6	126	6.6	24.7	0.0	68.7	263
Matabeleland North	0.9	13.1	1.1	84.8	64	4.6	14.0	0.0	81.4	50	2.5	13.5	0.6	83.3	113
Matabeleland South	1.7	18.2	0.0	80.1	68	2.1	13.3	0.0	84.6	42	1.8	16.3	0.0	81.8	110
Midlands	8.6	34.3	0.0	57.1	112	10.4	21.9	0.0	67.7	106	9.5	28.2	0.0	62.3	219
Masvingo	8.2	25.4	1.1	65.3	99	10.7	15.8	0.0	73.4	115	9.6	20.2	0.5	69.7	214
Harare	15.5	13.4	0.0	71.0	102	14.6	9.8	0.0	75.7	135	15.0	11.3	0.0	73.7	237
Age at beginning of school year															
17	6.8	36.9	1.1	55.2	456	9.7	23.1	0.1	67.1	406	8.1	30.4	0.7	60.8	862
18	10.0	17.0	0.3	72.7	527	7.6	8.3	0.0	84.1	499	8.8	12.8	0.2	78.2	1 026
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	(4.8)	(41.5)	(2.8)	(50.9)	33	(0.0)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(72.4)	27	2.6	35.3	1.6	60.5	60
Primary	2.4	37.4	1.9	58.2	160	5.0	26.7	0.0	68.3	114	3.5	33.0	1.1	62.4	274
Secondary	6.6	39.8	0.0	53.6	160	8.0	27.6	0.4	63.9	136	7.3	34.2	0.2	58.3	296
Higher	(44.9)	(46.6)	(0.0)	(8.5)	24	(28.3)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(62.3)	41	34.5	23.4	0.0	42.1	65
No information[B]	9.3	18.1	0.5	72.1	606	8.3	9.5	0.0	82.1	588	8.8	13.9	0.2	77.1	1 194
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(3.0)	(40.9)	(2.8)	(53.2)	35
Has no functional difficulty	6.6	39.3	0.3	53.8	189	11.5	25.4	0.4	62.8	158	8.8	33.0	0.3	57.9	347
No information[B]	9.0	22.7	0.7	67.6	777	8.1	12.1	0.0	79.8	730	8.6	17.6	0.4	73.5	1 506

Religion of household head															
Roman Catholic	20.3	30.5	0.0	49.2	72	17.3	16.1	0.0	66.7	77	18.7	23.1	0.0	58.2	149
Protestant	10.4	27.4	0.6	61.6	178	16.1	14.2	0.0	69.7	165	13.1	21.1	0.3	65.5	343
Pentecostal	15.3	27.1	1.0	56.6	143	13.0	14.4	0.4	72.2	146	14.1	20.7	0.7	64.5	288
Apostolic sect	6.3	28.3	0.8	64.6	286	3.2	11.4	0.0	85.4	281	4.7	19.9	0.4	74.9	567
Zion	1.8	26.2	0.8	71.2	83	2.6	18.6	0.0	78.8	72	2.2	22.6	0.4	74.7	155
Other christian	(5.5)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(72.6)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	4.4	23.8	0.0	71.9	51
Traditional	1.7	19.5	1.2	77.6	49	(7.9)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(78.6)	28	3.9	17.4	0.8	77.9	77
No religion	4.1	21.4	0.7	73.8	133	4.2	21.1	0.0	74.8	105	4.1	21.3	0.4	74.2	237
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	26.6	0.9	72.5	169	0.5	15.1	0.0	84.4	147	0.2	21.3	0.5	78.0	316
Second	1.9	27.1	0.6	70.5	188	0.0	16.7	0.0	83.3	163	1.0	22.3	0.3	76.4	351
Middle	4.4	27.7	1.1	66.8	260	0.9	16.4	0.0	82.8	187	2.9	23.0	0.6	73.5	447
Fourth	12.2	25.8	0.7	61.3	213	6.4	14.7	0.3	78.7	187	9.5	20.6	0.5	69.4	400
Richest	27.7	23.0	0.0	49.3	153	28.3	12.6	0.0	59.2	222	28.0	16.8	0.0	55.1	375

[1] MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

[B] Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 15-17 years[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 19-21 years[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 21-23 years[A]
Total	**92.8**	**1 067**	**88.8**	**2 805**	**70.4**	**1 007**	**66.7**	**987**	**54.0**	**2 233**	**15.3**	**1 954**
Sex												
Male	95.5	534	86.4	1 499	65.6	500	64.6	540	53.6	1 097	17.2	906
Female	90.2	532	91.6	1 306	75.2	507	69.2	447	54.5	1 136	13.7	1 048
Area												
Urban	99.7	262	97.3	765	84.3	246	84.2	263	78.4	819	29.1	794
Rural	90.6	805	85.6	2 040	65.9	760	60.3	724	39.9	1 414	5.9	1 159
Province												
Bulawayo	111.5	44	97.5	139	91.5	43	103.0	43	72.6	127	34.4	116
Manicaland	82.2	171	90.9	424	79.4	153	66.6	172	51.5	307	14.9	252
Mashonaland Central	67.7	103	82.5	266	54.7	115	51.6	87	36.7	219	3.1	190
Mashonaland East	103.8	112	88.9	293	69.9	92	56.2	112	58.0	218	9.2	182
Mashonaland West	105.2	118	85.7	359	64.7	139	61.3	134	43.0	291	10.0	278
Matabeleland North	101.6	66	87.4	176	40.3	66	53.8	67	36.2	120	7.0	95
Matabeleland South	109.9	69	91.4	176	56.3	56	58.5	59	34.6	129	9.8	97
Midlands	89.1	135	90.3	308	74.3	126	83.4	88	53.7	216	21.3	193
Masvingo	91.1	135	78.8	341	82.3	114	73.7	110	47.4	236	9.1	190
Harare	91.8	115	99.3	323	83.6	103	73.1	116	83.5	369	26.9	362
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	76.3	87	81.1	188	61.0	71	34.2	66	na	na	na	na
Primary	94.3	440	83.6	1 042	59.0	407	41.9	383	na	na	na	na
Secondary	93.2	468	93.9	1 104	81.3	433	61.7	406	na	na	na	na
Higher	95.1	68	98.2	220	93.6	67	61.4	85	na	na	na	na
No information[B]	(*)	4	86	250	(38.0)	29	(371.2)	46	54.0	2 233	15.3	1 954
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(123.9)	44	86.0	112	(61.1)	42	(74.3)	38	na	na	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	91.2	657	90.0	1 419	70.0	620	51.1	522	na	na	na	na
No information[B]	92.1	365	87.7	1 274	72.4	345	85.1	427	54.0	2 233	15.3	1 954

Religion of household head												
Roman Catholic	113.8	68	96.0	194	79.4	55	88.1	63	61.9	179	22.3	153
Protestant	97.4	162	94.5	502	81.1	165	90.5	175	70.5	412	27.0	336
Pentecostal	93.0	134	91.7	415	73.6	136	78.1	141	70.0	389	22.8	361
Apostolic sect	92.7	361	86.2	867	65.4	343	56.0	331	45.0	627	8.7	550
Zion	104.2	106	87.7	268	65.8	103	51.4	93	43.2	170	3.5	131
Other christian	(70.0)	33	(86.0)	82	(84.4)	28	(56.1)	33	54.5	54	19.5	58
Traditional	89.8	52	80.6	101	(47.0)	32	(42.1)	40	29.1	76	3.4	61
No religion	76.7	137	83.1	340	69.1	132	57.1	98	38.2	299	7.2	280
Other religion	(*)	14	(90.5)	36	(*)	13	(*)	13	(44.1)	28	(*)	23
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	80.7	259	77.9	532	52.7	202	35.9	194	18.6	323	0.7	296
Second	97.6	240	86.4	609	67.0	248	53.6	239	35.8	402	2.5	299
Middle	100.9	219	89.0	606	71.3	232	80.7	206	46.9	453	7.4	388
Fourth	88.8	168	93.0	541	79.2	166	82.6	177	63.7	502	16.9	493
Richest	98.0	181	98.2	516	88.1	159	86.4	172	85.1	553	37.3	478

[1] MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)
[2] MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)
[3] MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school
[4] MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)
[5] MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)
[6] MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)

na: not applicable

[A] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively
[B] Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR[3]
Total[3]	**91.5**	**89.6**	**90.5**	**1.02**	**64.8**	**54.6**	**59.5**	**1.19**	**8.5**	**8.5**	**8.5**	**1.00**
Area												
Urban	93.3	94.7	94.0	0.98	78.7	80.5	79.6	0.98	19.6	21.8	20.6	0.90
Rural	90.8	87.8	89.3	1.03	59.8	47.5	53.2	1.26	2.3	3.5	3.0	0.68
Province												
Bulawayo	97.1	92.6	94.7	1.05	85.4	85.8	85.6	1.00	25.7	23.0	24.5	1.12
Manicaland	92.4	89.2	90.8	1.04	70.8	59.6	65.0	1.19	3.7	12.6	8.4	0.29
Mashonaland Central	86.5	84.4	85.5	1.03	57.5	39.4	47.8	1.46	2.8	2.2	2.5	1.28
Mashonaland East	92.6	88.9	90.7	1.04	65.2	60.8	62.7	1.07	6.2	5.1	5.6	1.21
Mashonaland West	87.8	90.2	88.9	0.97	54.8	44.3	49.3	1.24	2.9	10.0	6.6	0.29
Matabeleland North	93.5	88.5	91.1	1.06	50.3	36.3	42.8	1.38	4.6	0.9	2.5	4.93
Matabeleland South	90.0	89.8	89.9	1.00	57.9	43.6	49.9	1.33	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.25
Midlands	93.5	90.9	92.2	1.03	60.2	53.1	56.4	1.13	10.4	8.6	9.5	1.21
Masvingo	91.2	87.9	89.4	1.04	63.9	50.0	57.1	1.28	10.7	8.2	9.6	1.31
Harare	93.5	94.4	93.9	0.99	80.6	83.8	82.1	0.96	14.6	15.5	15.0	0.94
Mother's education*												
Pre-primary or none	86.6	77.5	82.0	1.12	45.4	32.9	38.6	1.38	0.0	4.8	2.6	0.00
Primary	89.0	87.3	88.1	1.02	56.2	41.9	48.6	1.34	5.0	2.4	3.5	2.04
Secondary	93.1	92.0	92.6	1.01	74.0	67.2	70.5	1.10	8.0	6.6	7.3	1.21
Higher	98.3	96.8	97.6	1.02	88.7	88.9	88.8	1.00	28.3	44.9	34.5	0.63
No information[A]	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	39.9	60.1	50.7	0.66	8.3	9.3	8.8	0.89

Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	90.1	92.2	91.1	0.98	62.9	49.3	54.9	1.28	0.0	6.0	3.0	0.00
Has no functional difficulty	91.4	89.4	90.4	1.02	64.1	54.7	59.4	1.17	11.5	6.6	8.8	1.73
No information[A]	91.8	90.0	90.9	1.02	66.0	55.2	60.2	1.20	8.1	9.0	8.6	0.90
Religion of household head												
Roman Catholic	93.2	94.7	93.9	0.98	75.2	56.6	66.9	1.33	17.3	20.3	18.7	0.85
Protestant	94.0	94.6	94.3	0.99	76.1	69.6	72.7	1.09	16.1	10.4	13.1	1.55
Pentecostal	93.2	92.5	92.9	1.01	71.6	65.2	68.5	1.10	13.0	15.3	14.1	0.86
Apostolic sect	89.8	87.5	88.6	1.03	58.2	49.9	53.6	1.17	3.2	6.3	4.7	0.50
Zion	91.4	87.5	89.6	1.05	63.5	44.4	54.5	1.43	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.47
Other christian	96.3	85.8	90.7	1.12	75.2	50.1	59.7	1.50	3.1	5.5	4.4	0.57
Traditional	89.5	88.0	88.7	1.02	44.0	33.8	38.9	1.30	7.9	1.7	3.9	4.66
No religion	89.8	87.1	88.4	1.03	57.7	49.9	53.8	1.16	4.2	4.1	4.1	1.03
Other religion	95.0	87.3	90.7	1.09	70.0	57.2	63.6	1.22	0.0	11.2	6.8	0.00
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	86.6	82.9	84.8	1.05	44.2	29.9	36.8	1.48	0.5	0.0	0.2	na
Second	90.5	89.5	90.0	1.01	57.2	48.3	52.2	1.18	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.00
Middle	93.0	89.6	91.2	1.04	70.1	56.5	63.0	1.24	0.9	4.4	2.9	1.19
Fourth	94.6	92.0	93.3	1.03	73.8	68.1	70.9	1.08	6.4	12.2	9.5	0.52
Richest	94.9	97.0	96.0	0.98	84.5	87.0	85.6	0.97	28.3	27.7	28.0	1.02
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest[1]	0.91	0.85	0.88	na	0.52	0.34	0.43	na	0.02	0.00	0.01	na
Area												
Rural/Urban[2]	0.97	0.93	0.95	na	0.76	0.59	0.67	na	0.12	0.16	0.14	na
Orphanhood												
Orphans/non-orphans	0.99	1.03	1.01	na	0.94	0.76	0.86	na	0.42	0.16	0.30	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[2] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

[A] Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

* "Missing" Parity index under "Mother's education" omitted from the table

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.[107] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[108]

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.[109] Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.[110]

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).[111]

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

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Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	
Total	**91.9**	**9 615**	**77.0**	**96.5**	**68.4**	**67.4**	**50.4**	**70.5**	**8 836**
Sex									
Male	91.6	4 901	77.1	96.1	69.4	68.4	49.2	70.6	4 489
Female	92.2	4 714	77.0	96.9	67.4	66.4	51.6	70.4	4 346
Area									
Urban	94.7	2 333	86.7	93.4	65.5	64.9	47.1	83.4	2 208
Rural	91.0	7 282	73.8	97.5	69.4	68.2	51.5	66.2	6 628
Province									
Bulawayo	95.7	399	78.1	92.5	73.3	72.3	50.9	84.3	382
Manicaland	93.4	1 525	80.1	98.7	64.8	64.0	42.1	61.5	1 424
Mashonaland Central	89.2	886	65.2	97.1	63.5	62.1	46.4	65.5	790
Mashonaland East	93.9	962	73.9	95.3	59.3	58.4	52.1	73.1	903
Mashonaland West	89.8	1 294	73.7	97.5	71.9	70.6	52.6	73.2	1 161
Matabeleland North	83.9	593	76.1	96.6	78.9	77.8	68.0	71.0	497
Matabeleland South	87.1	591	71.0	96.0	72.5	70.7	65.4	68.6	515
Midlands	93.8	1 086	82.0	99.3	73.0	71.7	51.0	72.1	1 018
Masvingo	94.3	1 266	75.2	99.1	74.9	73.9	45.5	63.1	1 193
Harare	93.8	1 014	89.8	87.9	59.9	59.5	49.5	85.0	951
Age at beginning of school year									
6	92.1	495	61.6	96.4	68.9	68.0	57.4	74.1	456
7	95.3	1 489	72.4	96.7	71.6	69.7	49.7	71.8	1 419
8	96.1	1 288	80.7	97.2	68.4	67.7	52.6	73.3	1 238
9	96.4	1 324	78.2	97.2	68.1	67.5	48.4	74.3	1 277
10	95.7	1 274	77.1	97.6	71.9	70.5	52.5	71.4	1 219
11	94.4	1 064	77.3	97.4	67.1	66.5	57.2	72.4	1 004
12	90.3	987	81.1	95.8	70.0	68.6	51.5	66.3	891
13	79.3	1 027	79.3	92.9	61.3	60.3	43.5	63.7	814
14	77.6	666	80.1	94.4	63.4	63.1	36.4	59.9	517
School attendance[A]									
Early childhood education	(100.0)	79	(25.5)	(99.2)	(59.5)	(59.5)	(43.9)	(43.0)	79
Primary	100.0	7 644	76.5	96.9	70.4	69.2	51.8	71.7	7 644
Lower secondary	100.0	1 113	84.5	93.0	55.9	55.3	40.8	64.4	1 113
Out-of-school	0.0	779	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	82.6	670	61.2	97.3	67.5	66.9	44.9	49.3	553
Primary	89.6	4 008	68.7	96.9	65.0	63.7	47.0	62.4	3 590
Secondary	94.6	4 290	84.3	96.1	72.2	71.2	52.4	77.8	4 059
Higher	98.8	623	92.9	95.9	66.4	65.7	63.3	90.4	616
No Information	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
School management[B]									
Public	99.6	7 588	77.4	97.9	69.1	68.0	50.6	70.4	7 555
Non-public	99.4	1 200	78.5	87.4	64.9	64.4	48.9	72.6	1 192
Missing/DK	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	90.6	986	68.0	94.2	62.6	62.2	43.0	63.9	893
Has no functional difficulty	92.0	8 611	78.1	96.7	69.0	67.9	51.2	71.3	7 926
Missing/DK	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*									
Has functional difficulty	91.6	441	71.1	95.7	62.7	62.7	42.8	73.4	404
Has no functional difficulty	92.2	6 584	78.6	96.1	69.2	68.0	51.5	73.4	6 070
No information	91.2	2 588	74.0	97.6	67.5	66.6	48.7	62.5	2 361
Missing/DK	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Religion of household head									
Roman Catholic	95.5	603	81.3	98.0	69.0	68.5	58.4	78.1	575
Protestant	96.2	1 398	86.0	97.3	72.0	71.6	56.4	77.0	1 345
Pentecostal	91.6	1 408	84.4	94.1	67.2	66.3	50.1	76.9	1 291
Apostolic sect	91.0	3 200	72.5	97.4	67.7	66.3	48.5	69.2	2 913
Zion	89.8	853	79.8	96.8	74.5	73.4	50.5	62.5	766
Other christian	93.3	268	86.1	95.9	67.5	66.8	51.3	68.7	250
Traditional	88.5	467	64.8	96.6	64.6	62.8	53.0	62.1	413
No religion	90.5	1 302	68.5	94.7	64.3	63.4	43.6	63.6	1 178
Other religion	90.2	116	(76.5)	(98.4)	(74.9)	(72.1)	(46.5)	(75.3)	105
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	87.6	2 341	60.5	98.0	68.4	67.6	50.9	58.4	2 052
Second	91.9	2 170	74.4	97.9	70.0	68.3	46.8	66.6	1 993
Middle	92.6	2 098	83.4	97.6	72.3	71.5	52.0	70.4	1 942
Fourth	92.2	1 544	82.8	92.2	60.7	59.2	49.6	77.4	1 423
Richest	97.4	1 463	90.1	95.0	68.8	68.5	53.2	86.6	1 425

[1] MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance
[2] MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management
[3] MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management
[4] MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management
[5] MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

na: not applicable

[A] Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

[B] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 "Missing" cases under "Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" for "Number of children age 7-14" omitted from the table

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total	48.7	8 808	7.3	38.4	62.1	3.5	33.1	73.3	4 290	6.9	3 144
Sex											
Male	48.2	4 480	7.7	37.2	62.2	3.8	35.0	73.9	2 158	7.5	1 596
Female	49.2	4 328	7.0	39.6	62.1	3.1	31.1	72.6	2 132	6.4	1 548
Area											
Urban	65.5	2 254	11.0	55.5	50.4	5.0	28.2	60.4	1 476	5.3	891
Rural	42.9	6 554	5.4	29.5	68.3	2.7	35.6	80.1	2 814	7.6	2 252
Province											
Bulawayo	76.8	394	1.3	62.0	49.4	0.9	55.7	77.4	302	7.7	234
Manicaland	45.3	1 405	6.4	41.3	70.1	1.4	27.5	74.9	637	2.4	477
Mashonaland Central	58.9	814	2.3	16.9	83.5	3.8	35.2	92.8	479	3.9	445
Mashonaland East	48.9	922	5.3	58.9	44.5	0.5	34.2	54.8	451	12.0	247
Mashonaland West	54.2	1 066	3.6	50.8	61.9	2.1	22.8	70.3	578	5.1	406
Matabeleland North	73.3	513	3.4	5.8	79.5	2.3	52.9	98.6	376	13.1	370
Matabeleland South	60.4	531	11.7	11.4	87.5	2.2	43.2	96.6	321	8.2	310
Midlands	27.4	1 050	4.6	31.6	50.6	14.0	22.4	62.0	288	4.4	178
Masvingo	25.7	1 158	10.0	40.2	42.5	7.8	29.6	57.5	298	14.8	171
Harare	58.6	955	21.7	51.5	46.2	4.5	23.0	54.4	560	4.5	304
Age at beginning of school year											
6	38.5	444	14.6	30.1	63.9	6.3	31.1	74.6	171	4.9	128
7	50.4	1 427	8.3	45.5	55.5	3.3	31.4	69.3	719	5.0	498
8	48.8	1 226	6.5	40.3	58.8	5.5	38.9	73.1	598	8.7	437
9	49.4	1 262	8.7	39.9	59.7	2.9	35.3	72.0	623	5.6	448
10	51.5	1 216	5.5	36.0	64.6	3.0	38.1	76.9	626	9.5	482
11	51.0	1 022	6.1	34.3	65.5	4.5	31.6	74.4	521	8.7	388
12	43.0	887	5.9	30.0	67.0	3.1	18.4	73.2	381	10.7	279
13	45.4	817	7.0	40.5	65.1	0.5	32.5	74.3	371	5.1	276
14	55.1	507	8.2	39.6	68.5	2.4	33.3	74.6	279	0.3	209
School attendance											
Early childhood education	43.0	79	(8.3)	(17.6)	(84.5)	(0.0)	(16.0)	(90.1)	34	(5.7)	31
Primary	49.1	7 614	7.0	38.9	61.0	3.6	33.9	72.8	3 736	7.1	2 720
Lower secondary	46.6	1 115	9.5	36.1	68.7	2.6	28.0	75.6	520	5.7	393
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	48.7	527	11.5	31.2	64.1	3.2	40.1	75.3	257	8.4	193
Primary	46.2	3 577	5.0	31.6	69.5	3.0	35.4	80.7	1 653	5.3	1 334
Secondary	50.3	4 060	8.3	43.5	56.7	3.3	30.6	68.3	2 042	8.9	1 396
Higher	53.2	625	10.4	47.0	57.0	7.0	31.5	64.9	333	3.2	216
No information	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	5

School management[A]											
Public	48.8	7 519	7.5	38.2	62.6	3.4	33.6	74.0	3 666	7.3	2 714
Non-public	48.8	1 200	6.6	41.0	57.8	4.0	30.3	67.7	585	4.0	396
Missing/DK	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	3
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	58.4	877	5.2	34.1	68.8	0.9	38.4	77.3	512	8.9	396
Has no functional difficulty	47.6	7 913	7.6	38.9	61.2	3.8	32.3	72.7	3 767	6.6	2 737
Missing/DK	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	11
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	53.3	409	13.7	32.8	67.0	4.7	28.7	75.4	218	4.2	165
Has no functional difficulty	49.9	6 034	7.4	39.5	60.8	3.3	32.8	72.3	3 013	7.2	2 178
No information	44.8	2 364	6.0	36.5	65.0	3.7	34.8	75.7	1 059	6.8	801
Religion of household head											
Roman Catholic	47.5	584	6.4	47.0	56.5	1.1	17.0	63.2	277	7.1	175
Protestant	47.9	1 378	7.2	36.0	57.2	3.4	33.1	69.2	660	5.3	457
Pentecostal	55.4	1 284	10.1	45.4	61.2	3.7	28.9	69.5	711	6.9	494
Apostolic sect	43.7	2 900	5.1	37.6	61.3	2.3	38.1	74.3	1 266	8.2	941
Zion	44.9	763	10.1	25.5	71.5	6.8	35.6	82.5	342	7.4	282
Other christian	52.7	244	10.8	49.9	56.8	4.3	31.0	68.2	129	4.3	88
Traditional	46.4	385	6.2	28.0	67.9	3.5	38.0	81.3	179	10.5	145
No religion	56.8	1 165	7.0	37.6	67.2	3.9	33.4	78.3	661	5.4	518
Other religion	61.1	106	12.2	47.4	57.0	10.5	22.7	68.1	65	(4.6)	44
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	44.7	2 042	7.1	18.6	74.5	3.2	37.3	87.1	913	6.8	795
Second	43.2	1 980	4.2	33.1	66.1	2.0	36.1	76.9	854	10.8	657
Middle	43.4	1 935	5.4	38.0	63.2	2.5	34.8	77.2	840	5.4	649
Fourth	56.6	1 419	8.5	49.4	57.8	5.1	31.7	65.3	804	4.5	525
Richest	61.3	1 432	11.5	54.5	48.5	4.7	25.3	59.0	878	6.7	518

[1] MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

[A] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	16.3	9 569	68.7	9 288	90.5	8 808	46.7	8 574	88.7	7 967
Sex										
Male	15.7	4 885	64.4	4 736	88.9	4 480	49.0	4 350	89.1	3 984
Female	17.0	4 684	73.2	4 552	92.0	4 328	44.3	4 224	88.3	3 983
Area										
Urban	37.4	2 383	89.2	2 287	97.6	2 254	30.4	2 166	93.5	2 199
Rural	9.4	7 186	62.0	7 002	88.0	6 554	52.2	6 409	86.8	5 768
Province										
Bulawayo	32.7	411	85.4	401	97.3	394	36.8	384	92.1	383
Manicaland	12.3	1 490	71.9	1 478	92.4	1 405	42.6	1 399	88.3	1 299
Mashonaland Central	11.4	913	59.5	894	85.1	814	52.9	800	90.4	693
Mashonaland East	18.3	981	68.1	959	93.1	922	53.7	902	90.6	858
Mashonaland West	12.6	1 187	63.9	1 142	90.0	1 066	55.7	1 033	90.4	959
Matabeleland North	7.1	611	59.2	595	81.5	513	60.0	499	84.5	418
Matabeleland South	8.4	609	60.5	594	85.6	531	44.2	520	88.8	454
Midlands	16.7	1 119	68.8	1 097	91.4	1 050	44.6	1 028	88.4	960
Masvingo	10.2	1 226	62.6	1 190	87.6	1 158	50.5	1 127	81.3	1 014
Harare	40.0	1 020	90.8	939	97.2	955	25.7	884	93.2	928
Age at beginning of school year										
6	14.9	480	63.2	469	77.1	444	63.4	434	97.4	342
7	15.5	1 498	63.5	1 465	85.2	1 427	55.7	1 399	95.0	1 216
8	17.7	1 271	67.1	1 231	92.0	1 226	52.1	1 190	94.8	1 128
9	15.6	1 300	63.5	1 255	91.7	1 262	49.4	1 217	91.2	1 157
10	17.4	1 267	66.7	1 238	92.8	1 216	47.4	1 190	91.2	1 128
11	18.2	1 084	72.0	1 057	92.2	1 022	38.9	996	89.2	942
12	19.9	985	76.1	948	93.5	887	38.1	864	83.1	829
13	13.3	1 033	74.9	992	91.2	817	33.9	793	75.3	746
14	12.4	652	76.4	633	94.3	507	36.5	491	69.8	478
School attendance										
Early childhood education	0.0	79	36.6	72	42.8	79	51.3	72	97.6	34
Primary	17.3	7 614	68.6	7 428	90.3	7 614	48.9	7 428	91.1	6 875
Lower secondary	18.6	1 115	89.9	1 074	94.9	1 115	31.1	1 074	73.0	1 059
Out-of-school	5.7	761	41.7	714	na	0	na	0	na	0

Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	4.2	648	44.3	618	78.1	527	56.1	514	77.3	412
Primary	7.4	3 972	59.1	3 871	86.5	3 577	52.3	3 492	82.7	3 094
Secondary	21.1	4 292	77.4	4 155	94.3	4 060	42.3	3 938	93.6	3 829
Higher	52.9	633	94.6	619	98.1	625	33.9	612	95.5	613
No Information	(*)	24	(*)	24	(*)	18	(*)	18	(*)	18
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	12.8	973	57.3	933	84.0	877	58.7	847	87.4	737
Has no functional difficulty	16.8	8 577	70.1	8 336	91.2	7 913	45.3	7 710	88.8	7 215
Missing/DK	(*)	19	(*)	19	(*)	17	(*)	17	(*)	15
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*										
Has functional difficulty	15.9	444	65.2	433	88.8	409	46.1	399	93.8	363
Has no functional difficulty	17.8	6 526	70.4	6 361	91.2	6 034	45.3	5 895	91.0	5 503
No information	12.7	2 597	65.1	2 493	88.9	2 364	50.4	2 280	81.8	2 101
Religion of household head										
Roman Catholic	23.1	612	76.3	600	89.8	584	49.0	572	88.7	524
Protestant	24.3	1 433	77.7	1 387	94.6	1 378	40.9	1 334	89.6	1 304
Pentecostal	27.6	1 396	77.7	1 357	95.9	1 284	37.5	1 256	90.8	1 231
Apostolic sect	10.5	3 170	65.9	3 080	88.5	2 900	49.6	2 823	89.1	2 566
Zion	10.0	849	67.1	825	88.6	763	50.5	743	86.3	676
Other christian	22.3	263	74.5	259	92.9	244	49.7	241	85.3	227
Traditional	8.6	441	49.6	426	86.1	385	61.9	372	81.6	332
No religion	12.3	1 289	58.5	1 239	86.6	1 165	48.5	1 130	88.3	1 008
Other religion	14.1	117	69.9	113	93.3	106	32.1	104	90.7	99
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.4	2 331	50.1	2 235	81.8	2 042	58.1	1 971	84.0	1 671
Second	6.4	2 143	62.0	2 091	88.4	1 980	51.9	1 939	85.2	1 749
Middle	12.1	2 081	70.2	2 048	92.8	1 935	49.5	1 902	88.9	1 795
Fourth	26.0	1 543	81.6	1 499	94.9	1 419	37.4	1 378	92.7	1 346
Richest	48.7	1 471	92.2	1 415	98.2	1 432	28.5	1 384	94.4	1 406

[1] MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home
[2] MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home
[3] MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages
[4] MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 “Missing” cases under “Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” for the column “Number of children age 7-14 years old” omitted from the table

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).[112] Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.[113]

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.[114]

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[115] with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (…) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.[116] National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys. The MICS Foundational Learning module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected after completion of second grade of primary education. The reading assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and

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[112] CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education.* Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf.;
Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. "The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes." *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.;
Spaull, N. "Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa." *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

[113] Stanovich, K. "Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy." *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

[114] Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

[115] LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force.* Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf.;
Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better.* Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2.;
Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Leaning Assessments for Developing Countries.* Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf.

[116] Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam.* Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers (No 5[117] and No 9[118]).

In Zimbabwe, reading assessments were available in Shona, Ndebele and English. Each child was assessed in the language reported by the child as being used more frequently by the child's teacher(s) while teaching. If the child failed the first assessment in the teaching language, the child was given a second test in the child's home language (if available). The assessment tools were customized using the official Grade 2 textbooks for the Shona, Ndebele and English languages, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance. The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Primary Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition."

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, area, province, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

[117] Gochyyev P., Mizunoya S., and Cardoso M. (2019). Validity and reliability of the MICS foundational learning module. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 9, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Research and Policy, UNICEF, New York. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTkvMDUvMDcvMTQvNDMvMzgvODQ0L01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfOS5wZGYiXV0&sha=1251233507af5fe2

[118] Hattori, Hiroyuki, Manuel Cardoso and Blandine Ledoux, 'Collecting Data on Foundational Learning Skills and Parental Involvement in Education', MICS Methodological Papers, no. 5, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Research and Policy, UNICEF New York, 2017. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzMxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills (Shona, Ndebele or English)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks (In either Shona, Ndebele or English), by sex, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,5,6,7]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Total[1,4]	56.0	46.5	40.6	40.5	4 736	65.1	56.2	48.4	48.4	4 552	60.4	51.2	44.4	44.4	1.19	2.3	9 288
Area																	
Urban	76.7	69.2	65.1	65.1	1 168	79.3	73.0	70.3	70.3	1 119	77.9	71.0	67.6	67.6	1.08	0.2	2 287
Rural	49.2	39.0	32.5	32.5	3 568	60.5	50.7	41.3	41.2	3 433	54.7	44.7	36.8	36.8	1.27	3.0	7 002
Province																	
Bulawayo	72.2	63.8	58.7	58.7	208	89.9	84.6	80.3	80.3	193	80.7	73.8	69.1	69.1	1.37	0.0	401
Manicaland	58.0	46.0	40.5	40.5	772	64.8	58.1	47.6	47.6	706	61.2	51.8	43.9	43.9	1.18	0.2	1 478
Mashonaland Central	46.2	33.6	29.4	29.4	460	55.1	44.3	36.5	36.5	434	50.5	38.8	32.8	32.8	1.24	0.0	894
Mashonaland East	54.4	43.1	35.4	35.4	477	60.9	50.7	43.8	43.8	481	57.7	46.9	39.6	39.6	1.24	1.5	959
Mashonaland West	50.7	39.5	33.3	33.3	523	63.7	54.0	46.4	46.4	619	57.8	47.4	40.4	40.4	1.40	0.0	1 142
Matabeleland North	42.2	32.7	30.1	30.1	301	51.0	41.1	34.8	34.3	294	46.5	36.9	32.4	32.2	1.14	20.8	595
Matabeleland South	45.8	36.8	32.8	32.1	303	56.3	45.9	41.1	41.1	291	51.0	41.3	36.9	36.5	1.28	6.0	594
Midlands	55.2	50.9	43.0	43.0	566	66.5	54.9	45.4	45.4	531	60.7	52.9	44.2	44.2	1.06	0.1	1 097
Masvingo	57.5	48.2	38.8	38.8	631	69.2	61.2	49.0	49.0	560	63.0	54.3	43.6	43.6	1.26	2.8	1 190
Harare	75.8	69.4	66.8	66.8	494	78.9	72.9	71.8	71.8	445	77.3	71.1	69.2	69.2	1.08	0.0	939

Age at beginning of school year																	
6	16.4	11.6	9.5	9.5	226	22.0	15.9	13.3	13.3	243	19.3	13.8	11.4	11.4	1.40	0.3	469
7-8[2]	33.0	25.1	21.7	21.7	1 353	37.9	27.8	21.2	21.2	1 343	35.5	26.5	21.4	21.4	0.98	3.5	2 696
7	25.8	18.6	15.8	15.8	723	27.4	19.0	13.6	13.6	741	26.6	18.8	14.7	14.7	0.86	4.2	1 465
8	41.4	32.6	28.4	28.4	629	50.9	38.6	30.5	30.5	602	46.0	35.5	29.4	29.4	1.07	2.7	1 231
9	50.6	37.5	32.9	32.9	616	64.3	49.6	40.4	40.4	639	57.6	43.7	36.7	36.7	1.23	2.1	1 255
10	70.6	56.0	46.9	46.9	663	82.8	74.8	62.9	62.9	575	76.3	64.7	54.3	54.3	1.34	2.7	1 238
11	68.7	58.5	52.3	51.9	570	85.9	78.7	71.0	71.0	488	76.6	67.8	60.9	60.7	1.37	2.4	1 057
12	74.4	63.1	54.0	54.0	487	86.9	82.0	72.8	72.8	461	80.5	72.3	63.1	63.1	1.35	0.9	948
13	77.2	71.9	65.4	65.4	471	83.6	77.8	70.9	70.9	521	80.5	75.0	68.3	68.3	1.08	1.1	992
14	77.1	72.0	63.8	63.8	351	91.3	81.4	76.5	76.0	282	83.4	76.2	69.5	69.3	1.19	1.7	633
School attendance																	
Early childhood education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	7.3	72
Primary	54.6	43.6	37.9	37.8	3 851	62.2	52.1	43.9	43.9	3 577	58.2	47.7	40.8	40.7	1.16	2.4	7 428
Grade 1	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	297	2.4	2.0	0.6	0.6	251	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.00	4.2	548
Grade 2-3[3]	34.0	21.6	18.0	18.0	1 312	37.8	28.1	21.2	21.2	1 265	35.8	24.8	19.6	19.6	1.18	2.8	2 578
Grade 2	23.4	13.6	11.2	11.2	619	22.9	13.7	10.0	10.0	613	23.2	13.7	10.6	10.6	0.89	3.4	1 232
Grade 3	43.3	28.7	24.1	24.1	693	51.7	41.6	31.8	31.8	652	47.4	34.9	27.8	27.8	1.32	2.2	1 346
Grade 4	65.8	50.9	44.8	44.8	604	74.7	59.1	47.1	47.1	609	70.2	55.0	45.9	45.9	1.05	1.6	1 213
Grade 5	70.1	55.5	48.9	48.9	679	87.0	68.3	56.3	56.3	547	77.6	61.2	52.2	52.2	1.15	2.9	1 226
Grade 6	76.1	67.4	56.6	56.2	526	89.3	84.2	76.8	76.8	480	82.4	75.4	66.2	66.0	1.37	1.4	1 005
Grade 7	87.0	81.8	74.5	74.5	434	89.9	86.0	79.0	79.0	425	88.4	83.9	76.7	76.7	1.06	1.2	859
Lower secondary	94.1	91.0	81.3	81.3	465	97.9	93.5	85.4	85.4	609	96.2	92.4	83.6	83.6	1.05	0.3	1 074
Form 1	92.8	88.5	80.5	80.5	263	96.6	93.2	82.6	82.6	367	95.0	91.2	81.7	81.7	1.03	0.5	630
Form 2	95.6	94.3	80.5	80.5	164	100.0	95.5	89.4	89.4	166	97.8	94.9	85.0	85.0	1.11	0.0	330
Form 3	96.9	93.2	89.6	89.6	36	99.1	90.5	90.5	90.5	76	98.4	91.3	90.2	90.2	1.01	0.0	112
Form 4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	2
Out-of-school	29.1	25.4	21.7	21.7	386	42.8	37.7	34.8	34.4	327	35.4	31.1	27.7	27.5	1.58	3.9	714
Mother's education																	
Pre-primary or none	38.4	28.3	22.7	22.7	349	42.8	36.9	30.9	30.9	269	40.3	32.1	26.3	26.3	1.36	5.1	618
Primary	47.1	35.5	30.0	30.0	1 968	60.4	51.0	42.1	42.0	1 904	53.7	43.1	35.9	35.9	1.40	3.6	3 871
Secondary	62.1	54.3	47.4	47.3	2 082	69.4	60.1	52.7	52.7	2 073	65.8	57.2	50.1	50.0	1.12	1.0	4 155
Higher	87.8	81.0	78.6	78.6	327	84.5	78.6	73.7	73.7	293	86.3	79.8	76.3	76.3	0.94	0.5	619
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24

Child's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	44.2	35.9	28.2	27.8	517	49.5	42.2	34.7	34.7	416	46.6	38.8	31.1	30.9	1.25	2.7	933
Has no functional difficulty	57.5	47.8	42.1	42.1	4 214	66.7	57.6	49.8	49.8	4 122	62.0	52.6	45.9	45.9	1.18	2.2	8 336
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*																	
Has functional difficulty	52.9	47.3	46.2	46.2	220	65.5	51.2	47.8	47.8	213	59.1	49.2	47.0	47.0	1.04	1.5	433
Has no functional difficulty	55.8	46.8	41.3	41.2	3 210	62.9	54.3	46.1	46.1	3 151	59.3	50.5	43.7	43.6	1.12	2.5	6 361
No information	57.0	45.5	37.9	37.9	1 306	70.8	62.1	54.6	54.6	1 186	63.6	53.4	45.9	45.9	1.44	1.8	2 493
Religion of Head of Household																	
Roman Catholic	59.9	53.2	47.8	47.8	325	75.0	65.7	51.8	51.8	275	66.8	58.9	49.6	49.6	1.09	2.4	600
Protestant	62.8	53.8	48.3	48.3	693	71.5	64.2	56.7	56.7	695	67.2	59.0	52.5	52.5	1.17	1.6	1 387
Pentecostal	69.1	60.2	54.2	54.2	709	72.2	66.5	62.2	62.2	648	70.5	63.3	58.0	58.0	1.15	2.6	1 357
Apostolic sect	52.8	42.7	36.4	36.3	1 611	61.2	51.4	44.6	44.6	1 470	56.8	46.8	40.3	40.3	1.23	1.5	3 080
Zion	48.4	39.7	32.7	32.7	378	65.3	57.9	46.8	46.5	447	57.6	49.5	40.4	40.2	1.42	4.3	825
Other christian	52.3	39.6	32.0	32.0	135	71.7	53.6	43.7	43.7	124	61.6	46.3	37.6	37.6	1.37	1.2	259
Traditional	35.9	30.0	28.6	28.6	214	54.8	44.7	36.3	36.3	212	45.3	37.3	32.4	32.4	1.27	6.0	426
No religion	52.4	40.9	35.2	35.2	619	56.9	45.4	36.6	36.6	621	54.7	43.1	35.9	35.9	1.04	2.3	1 239
Other religion	50.7	37.8	28.6	28.6	53	69.1	67.5	66.3	66.3	60	60.5	53.6	48.7	48.7	2.32	0.0	113
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	37.5	26.6	21.8	21.6	1 153	47.0	36.4	29.4	29.3	1 082	42.1	31.3	25.5	25.3	1.35	5.7	2 235
Second	49.5	38.4	31.7	31.7	1 071	61.2	49.4	36.9	36.9	1 020	55.2	43.8	34.2	34.2	1.17	2.3	2 091
Middle	56.4	46.7	37.7	37.7	992	66.8	58.5	50.2	50.2	1 056	61.8	52.8	44.1	44.1	1.33	1.0	2 048
Fourth	67.4	58.5	54.1	54.1	817	71.8	65.1	59.6	59.6	682	69.4	61.5	56.6	56.6	1.10	0.8	1 499
Richest	82.3	77.1	73.1	73.1	704	89.2	83.9	80.4	80.4	712	85.7	80.5	76.8	76.8	1.10	0.2	1 415
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/Richest[5]	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	na	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	na	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban[6]	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	na	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	na	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	na	na	na
Functional difficulties																	
Difficulties/No difficulties[7]	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	na	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	na	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	na	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading (either Shona, Ndebele or English) and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading (either Shona, Ndebele or English) and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading (either Shona, Ndebele or English) and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[7] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 "Missing" cases under "Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" for each of the columns "Number of children age 7-14 years old" and "Total" omitted from the table

Table LN.4.1CS1: Reading skills (English language)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English, by sex, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,,5,6,7]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Total[1,4]	34.8	22.6	18.7	18.7	3 994	46.5	31.3	25.8	25.8	3 819	40.5	26.8	22.2	22.2	1.38	2.7	7 814
Area																	
Urban	61.4	48.9	43.4	43.4	1 004	69.4	62.1	56.2	56.2	957	65.3	55.3	49.7	49.7	1.29	0.3	1 961
Rural	25.9	13.7	10.4	10.4	2 990	38.8	21.0	15.6	15.6	2 862	32.2	17.3	13.0	13.0	1.50	3.5	5 852
Region																	
Bulawayo	63.1	50.1	44.0	44.0	165	84.6	71.7	67.3	67.3	144	73.1	60.2	54.8	54.8	1.53	0.0	308
Manicaland	36.8	22.4	19.0	19.0	670	49.5	31.7	27.4	27.4	635	43.0	26.9	23.1	23.1	1.44	0.2	1 305
Mashonaland Central	20.1	8.6	6.7	6.7	383	30.2	14.0	8.8	8.8	365	25.0	11.3	7.7	7.7	1.30	0.0	749
Mashonaland East	26.8	13.0	9.7	9.7	404	35.3	23.7	20.3	20.3	405	31.1	18.3	15.0	15.0	2.10	1.8	808
Mashonaland West	24.2	17.4	11.4	11.4	442	39.7	27.5	20.5	20.5	482	32.3	22.7	16.1	16.1	1.80	0.0	925
Matabeleland North	24.4	16.7	15.9	15.9	251	27.3	16.9	14.0	14.0	235	25.8	16.8	15.0	15.0	0.88	25.4	486
Matabeleland South	24.7	14.5	9.9	9.9	254	37.4	22.3	15.0	15.0	260	31.1	18.5	12.5	12.5	1.51	7.0	514
Midlands	40.2	30.8	25.8	25.8	476	50.7	29.1	22.5	22.5	443	45.3	30.0	24.2	24.2	0.87	0.1	918
Masvingo	31.6	15.7	12.5	12.5	506	50.6	27.5	20.7	20.7	447	40.5	21.2	16.4	16.4	1.65	3.5	953
Harare	61.6	45.5	41.1	41.1	443	69.9	64.6	59.2	59.2	404	65.6	54.6	49.7	49.7	1.44	0.0	847
Age at beginning of school year																	
6	8.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	185	7.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	220	7.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.84	0.4	405
7-8[2]	18.0	10.6	9.4	9.4	1 224	22.3	13.6	11.2	11.2	1 241	20.2	12.1	10.3	10.3	1.19	3.8	2 465
7	13.9	9.2	7.9	7.9	674	16.0	8.3	6.9	6.9	699	15.0	8.7	7.4	7.4	0.88	4.5	1 373
8	23.1	12.3	11.3	11.3	551	30.3	20.5	16.7	16.7	541	26.7	16.3	14.0	14.0	1.48	3.0	1 092
9	26.0	17.1	12.6	12.6	528	43.1	23.5	14.6	14.6	551	34.8	20.4	13.6	13.6	1.16	2.5	1 079
10	40.8	24.1	19.3	19.3	542	57.6	34.1	27.1	27.1	428	48.3	28.5	22.7	22.7	1.41	3.4	970
11	44.4	31.0	24.5	24.5	462	66.1	47.1	44.9	44.9	380	54.2	38.3	33.7	33.7	1.83	3.1	842
12	50.7	34.4	29.3	29.3	406	77.7	56.9	45.7	45.7	373	63.6	45.2	37.1	37.1	1.56	1.1	779
13	58.7	36.1	32.3	32.3	350	71.6	56.2	46.7	46.7	428	65.8	47.1	40.2	40.2	1.45	1.5	778
14	60.4	44.8	36.9	36.9	297	76.3	56.1	51.2	51.2	198	66.7	49.3	42.6	42.6	1.39	2.2	495
School attendance																	
Early childhood education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	7.9	66
Primary	31.1	19.2	15.7	15.7	3 282	41.4	26.1	20.9	20.9	3 051	36.1	22.5	18.2	18.2	1.33	2.8	6 333
Grade 1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	267	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	246	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.00	4.5	513
Grade 2-3[3]	15.4	8.3	7.0	7.0	1 198	17.5	10.1	8.2	8.2	1 164	16.4	9.2	7.6	7.6	1.17	3.1	2 362
Grade 2	7.5	4.4	3.7	3.7	579	10.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	580	8.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	1.02	3.7	1 159
Grade 3	22.7	11.9	10.0	10.0	619	24.5	16.3	12.6	12.6	584	23.6	14.0	11.3	11.3	1.25	2.5	1 203
Grade 4	34.4	21.2	17.9	17.9	501	49.4	29.0	21.2	21.2	494	41.9	25.1	19.5	19.5	1.18	2.0	995
Grade 5	39.2	23.1	17.9	17.9	555	61.3	32.5	23.1	23.1	436	48.9	27.3	20.2	20.2	1.29	3.6	991
Grade 6	52.5	34.4	26.6	26.6	441	73.9	47.1	39.7	39.7	351	62.0	40.0	32.4	32.4	1.49	1.8	791
Grade 7	65.9	45.0	39.1	39.1	320	80.6	62.9	54.7	54.7	361	73.7	54.5	47.4	47.4	1.40	1.5	681
Lower secondary	86.8	65.4	56.2	56.2	386	93.0	72.6	63.7	63.7	466	90.2	69.3	60.3	60.3	1.13	0.4	851
Form 1	81.8	57.9	51.0	51.0	215	93.1	69.6	60.3	60.3	280	88.2	64.5	56.3	56.3	1.18	0.6	495
Form 2	91.9	70.0	57.1	57.1	134	95.5	81.0	69.1	69.1	130	93.7	75.4	63.0	63.0	1.21	0.0	265
Form 3	96.7	92.8	82.7	82.7	34	86.8	68.1	68.1	68.1	55	90.6	77.5	73.6	73.6	0.82	0.0	89
Form 4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	2
Out-of-school	11.7	6.5	5.5	5.5	298	29.4	23.1	19.5	19.5	266	20.0	14.3	12.1	12.1	3.55	5.0	563

Mother's education																	
Pre-primary or none	15.8	5.6	4.1	4.1	288	23.5	12.4	10.3	10.3	228	19.2	8.6	6.9	6.9	2.50	6.1	516
Primary	23.7	11.8	9.3	9.3	1 674	37.5	22.5	16.3	16.3	1 551	30.3	16.9	12.7	12.7	1.76	4.3	3 225
Secondary	42.1	27.9	23.3	23.3	1 752	53.1	35.9	30.8	30.8	1 779	47.6	31.9	27.0	27.0	1.32	1.1	3 531
Higher	75.9	71.8	63.1	63.1	273	75.2	68.7	62.1	62.1	252	75.6	70.3	62.6	62.6	0.98	0.6	525
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Child's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	30.2	17.4	14.1	14.1	442	35.9	24.8	17.4	17.4	362	32.8	20.8	15.6	15.6	1.23	3.2	804
Has no functional difficulty	35.4	23.2	19.3	19.3	3 546	47.7	32.0	26.7	26.7	3 446	41.5	27.6	23.0	23.0	1.38	2.7	6 992
MissinG/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*																	
Has functional difficulty	40.0	30.9	22.9	22.9	202	41.4	15.7	11.6	11.6	158	40.6	24.2	17.9	17.9	0.51	1.8	360
Has no functional difficulty	34.9	23.4	20.1	20.1	2 695	46.2	31.7	26.0	26.0	2 731	40.6	27.6	23.1	23.1	1.29	3.0	5 426
No information	33.6	19.0	14.6	14.6	1 097	48.3	32.8	27.8	27.8	928	40.3	25.3	20.7	20.7	1.90	2.2	2 025
Religion of household head																	
Roman Catholic	32.4	21.2	17.2	17.2	259	59.5	40.2	30.3	30.3	233	45.2	30.2	23.4	23.4	1.76	2.9	492
Protestant	41.7	32.5	28.5	28.5	577	51.1	36.6	31.2	31.2	582	46.4	34.5	29.9	29.9	1.09	2.0	1 160
Pentecostal	52.9	39.4	32.7	32.7	608	60.6	51.0	44.2	44.2	561	56.6	44.9	38.2	38.2	1.35	3.0	1 169
Apostolic sect	30.1	15.6	12.8	12.8	1 357	42.6	26.0	21.2	21.2	1 214	36.0	20.5	16.7	16.7	1.66	1.8	2 571
Zion	25.0	14.7	13.1	13.1	323	40.3	18.1	15.0	15.0	349	33.0	16.5	14.1	14.1	1.15	5.3	672
Other christian	46.0	18.4	16.4	16.4	127	45.1	34.3	26.6	26.6	105	45.6	25.6	21.0	21.0	1.62	1.4	232
Traditional	23.9	16.4	14.8	14.8	190	27.8	20.8	17.6	17.6	172	25.8	18.5	16.2	16.2	1.19	7.0	362
No religion	28.2	19.1	14.1	14.1	505	39.1	22.1	16.8	16.8	547	33.8	20.7	15.5	15.5	1.20	2.7	1 053
Other religion	19.2	19.2	10.1	10.1	48	57.9	54.9	46.4	46.4	55	40.0	38.4	29.6	29.6	4.60	0.0	103
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	15.6	6.9	5.2	5.2	994	23.7	10.8	7.4	7.4	915	19.5	8.8	6.3	6.3	1.44	6.7	1 909
Second	26.9	11.2	8.4	8.4	892	40.3	17.5	11.5	11.5	875	33.6	14.3	9.9	9.9	1.37	2.7	1 767
Middle	31.0	15.7	11.0	11.0	823	45.5	27.4	21.1	21.1	859	38.4	21.7	16.1	16.1	1.92	1.3	1 682
Fourth	44.4	33.4	27.6	27.6	688	57.6	47.9	43.7	43.7	572	50.4	40.0	34.9	34.9	1.58	0.9	1 261
Richest	72.9	62.5	57.2	57.2	597	81.2	72.5	64.6	64.6	598	77.0	67.5	60.9	60.9	1.13	0.3	1 195
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/Richest[5]	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	na	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	na	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban[6]	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	na	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	na	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	na	na	na
Functional difficulties																	
Difficulties/No difficulties[7]	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	na	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	na	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	na	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)
[2] MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)
[3] MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1
[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[5] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[6] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[7] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 “Missing” cases under “Mother’s functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” for each of the columns “Number of children age 7-14 years old” and “Total” omitted from the table

Table LN.4.1CS2: Reading skills (Shona language)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Shona, by sex, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Male					Female					Total						
		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,,5,6,7]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
Total[1,4]	51.8	41.5	36.3	36.2	4213	60.1	50.4	44.3	44.3	4053	55.8	45.9	40.2	40.2	1.22	2.6	8 266
Area																	
Urban	73.9	65.8	62.0	62.0	986	74.8	67.7	66.0	66.0	940	74.4	66.7	63.9	63.9	1.06	0.3	1 926
Rural	45.0	34.1	28.4	28.4	3227	55.6	45.1	37.8	37.8	3113	50.2	39.5	33.0	33.0	1.33	3.3	6 340
Region																	
Bulawayo	56.0	42.9	36.4	36.4	60	79.1	63.3	59.7	59.7	50	66.4	52.2	46.9	46.9	1.64	0.0	110
Manicaland	56.3	43.4	38.4	38.4	764	62.8	54.2	45.9	45.9	699	59.4	48.6	42.0	42.0	1.19	0.2	1 463
Mashonaland Central	45.7	32.6	28.8	28.8	460	53.7	40.7	34.5	34.5	431	49.6	36.5	31.6	31.6	1.20	0.0	892
Mashonaland East	54.0	41.6	35.0	35.0	475	58.2	48.3	43.3	43.3	479	56.1	45.0	39.2	39.2	1.24	1.5	954
Mashonaland West	49.3	36.3	32.7	32.7	519	61.9	51.7	46.3	46.3	617	56.2	44.7	40.1	40.1	1.42	0.0	1 136
Matabeleland North	4.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	158	13.7	10.8	5.8	5.8	151	8.9	6.2	3.8	3.8	3.18	39.9	310
Matabeleland South	7.7	5.1	5.1	3.7	162	16.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	145	11.9	6.9	6.9	6.2	2.41	11.7	306
Midlands	51.7	43.6	35.7	35.7	498	63.5	52.1	45.0	45.0	496	57.6	47.9	40.4	40.4	1.26	0.1	994
Masvingo	56.9	47.6	38.1	38.1	629	67.3	56.5	47.3	47.3	559	61.8	51.8	42.4	42.4	1.24	2.8	1 188
Harare	73.9	67.4	65.0	65.0	486	77.0	70.7	69.4	69.4	425	75.3	68.9	67.1	67.1	1.07	0.0	911
Age at beginning of school year																	
6	15.0	8.1	6.7	6.7	217	19.3	14.6	11.0	11.0	217	17.1	11.3	8.8	8.8	1.65	0.3	433
7-8[2]	30.7	23.2	20.1	20.1	1230	34.1	23.5	18.2	18.2	1240	32.4	23.4	19.2	19.2	0.91	3.8	2 470
7	24.1	17.4	14.8	14.8	678	24.9	16.4	11.5	11.5	694	24.5	16.9	13.1	13.1	0.78	4.5	1 372
8	38.8	30.3	26.6	26.6	552	45.8	32.5	26.8	26.8	546	42.3	31.4	26.7	26.7	1.01	3.0	1 099
9	45.2	34.0	30.1	30.1	536	56.1	44.6	38.3	38.3	591	51.0	39.6	34.4	34.4	1.27	2.4	1 126
10	67.7	52.1	44.5	44.5	592	79.6	68.3	57.9	57.9	496	73.1	59.5	50.6	50.6	1.30	3.0	1 088
11	63.6	51.5	45.6	45.2	500	82.3	74.9	68.3	68.3	424	72.2	62.2	56.0	55.8	1.51	2.8	924
12	67.4	54.4	46.2	46.2	441	82.4	74.8	67.5	67.5	397	74.5	64.1	56.3	56.3	1.46	1.0	838
13	73.4	66.4	58.7	58.7	400	79.9	72.0	67.2	67.2	462	76.9	69.4	63.2	63.2	1.14	1.3	862
14	74.0	64.9	59.2	59.2	297	87.6	74.5	73.7	73.7	226	79.9	69.0	65.5	65.5	1.24	2.1	524
School attendance																	
Early childhood education	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	7.6	69
Primary	50.4	39.0	34.2	34.1	3451	57.6	47.1	40.6	40.6	3225	53.9	42.9	37.3	37.3	1.19	2.6	6 677
Grade 1	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	284	2.5	2.1	0.6	0.6	241	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.00	4.4	525
Grade 2-3[3]	30.9	19.2	16.3	16.3	1221	34.2	24.8	18.5	18.5	1164	32.5	22.0	17.4	17.4	1.14	3.0	2 385
Grade 2	22.0	11.1	9.6	9.6	578	20.7	12.6	8.4	8.4	568	21.4	11.8	9.0	9.0	0.88	3.7	1 146
Grade 3	38.8	26.6	22.4	22.4	643	47.0	36.4	28.2	28.2	596	42.8	31.3	25.2	25.2	1.26	2.4	1 239
Grade 4	64.8	49.2	43.9	43.9	533	67.3	52.7	44.8	44.8	560	66.1	51.0	44.4	44.4	1.02	1.8	1 093
Grade 5	66.3	51.9	45.7	45.7	599	83.9	64.4	54.3	54.3	494	74.3	57.5	49.6	49.6	1.19	3.3	1 093
Grade 6	70.8	58.9	49.9	49.4	449	86.0	79.5	73.8	73.8	405	78.0	68.7	61.3	61.0	1.49	1.6	853
Grade 7	81.5	74.3	68.0	68.0	365	86.7	80.3	76.1	76.1	362	84.1	77.3	72.0	72.0	1.12	1.4	727

Lower secondary	92.0	84.2	74.2	74.2	398	95.7	89.8	83.0	83.0	506	94.1	87.3	79.1	79.1	1.12	0.3	903
Form 1	88.7	83.5	72.9	72.9	228	94.8	89.5	80.3	80.3	316	92.2	87.0	77.2	77.2	1.10	0.6	544
Form 2	95.8	85.2	74.4	74.4	143	96.6	91.4	87.1	87.1	129	96.2	88.1	80.4	80.4	1.17	0.0	272
Form 3	100.0	84.7	84.7	84.7	27	98.8	88.1	88.1	88.1	61	99.2	87.1	87.1	87.1	1.04	0.0	88
Out of School	22.9	20.4	16.4	16.4	333	32.9	23.8	23.8	23.8	284	27.5	21.9	19.8	19.8	1.45	4.6	617
Mother's education																	
Pre-primary or none	34.3	23.2	18.9	18.9	312	39.4	33.6	27.4	27.4	239	36.5	27.7	22.6	22.6	1.45	5.7	552
Primary	42.8	30.0	25.2	25.2	1777	53.9	43.4	37.6	37.6	1687	48.2	36.5	31.2	31.2	1.49	4.0	3 463
Secondary	58.5	50.9	44.7	44.6	1839	66.1	55.9	49.3	49.3	1871	62.3	53.4	47.0	47.0	1.11	1.1	3 710
Higher	83.2	73.2	70.8	70.8	278	76.9	72.3	69.3	69.3	246	80.3	72.7	70.1	70.1	0.98	0.6	524
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Child's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	40.7	31.9	24.2	23.8	487	46.3	35.4	31.5	31.5	390	43.2	33.5	27.5	27.2	1.33	2.9	877
Has no functional difficulty	53.3	42.8	37.9	37.9	3720	61.6	52.0	45.8	45.8	3652	57.4	47.4	41.8	41.8	1.21	2.5	7 372
MissinG/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*																	
Has functional difficulty	47.6	42.3	41.7	41.7	205	61.8	48.0	46.2	46.2	198	54.6	45.1	43.9	43.9	1.11	1.6	403
Has no functional difficulty	51.7	42.1	37.0	37.0	2895	59.0	49.4	43.1	43.1	2894	55.4	45.7	40.1	40.0	1.17	2.8	5 789
No information	52.7	39.8	33.4	33.4	1113	63.1	53.9	47.7	47.7	958	57.5	46.4	40.0	40.0	1.43	2.2	2 071
Religion of household head																	
Roman Catholic	58.1	50.0	44.0	44.0	288	69.9	55.8	46.6	46.6	230	63.4	52.6	45.1	45.1	1.06	2.8	518
Protestant	57.6	46.9	42.9	42.9	567	66.9	59.6	53.3	53.3	607	62.4	53.4	48.3	48.3	1.24	1.9	1 174
Pentecostal	66.8	56.9	51.0	51.0	623	66.0	59.7	57.9	57.9	560	66.4	58.3	54.3	54.3	1.14	3.0	1 184
Apostolic sect	50.3	39.7	34.3	34.2	1518	57.5	46.9	41.3	41.3	1382	53.7	43.1	37.7	37.6	1.21	1.6	2 899
Zion	44.6	34.2	27.3	27.3	322	56.9	51.3	40.7	40.7	359	51.1	43.3	34.4	34.4	1.49	5.3	681
Other christian	39.1	31.5	21.7	21.7	105	59.8	44.7	34.2	34.2	102	49.3	38.0	27.9	27.9	1.57	1.5	208
Traditional	21.0	16.0	15.2	15.2	179	49.0	39.6	32.6	32.6	181	35.1	27.8	24.0	24.0	2.14	7.1	360
No religion	46.7	34.9	29.8	29.8	562	54.5	40.5	34.2	34.2	578	50.7	37.8	32.0	32.0	1.15	2.5	1 140
Other religion	44.5	30.3	30.3	30.3	48	65.2	62.1	62.1	62.1	53	55.4	47.1	47.1	47.1	2.04	0.0	101
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	32.4	21.7	17.1	16.9	1045	40.4	30.3	25.1	25.1	973	36.2	25.8	21.0	20.9	1.49	6.3	2 018
Second	45.4	33.4	27.4	27.4	961	56.9	43.8	33.3	33.3	943	51.1	38.6	30.4	30.4	1.21	2.5	1 903
Middle	53.5	42.4	34.8	34.8	911	62.8	53.3	47.2	47.2	931	58.2	47.9	41.1	41.1	1.36	1.2	1 842
Fourth	65.0	55.6	51.9	51.9	720	67.9	59.8	55.0	55.0	624	66.3	57.5	53.3	53.3	1.06	0.9	1 343
Richest	78.5	72.1	68.8	68.8	577	85.4	79.7	78.2	78.2	583	82.0	75.9	73.5	73.5	1.14	0.3	1 159
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/Richest[5]	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	na	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	na	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban[6]	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	na	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	na	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	na	na	na
Functional difficulties																	
Difficulties/No difficulties[7]	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	na	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	na	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	na	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)
[2] MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)
[3] MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1
[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[5] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[6] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[7] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases under "Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" for each of the columns "Number of children age 7-14 years old" and "Total" omitted from the table

Table LN.4.1CS3: Reading skills (Ndebele language)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Ndebele, by sex, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Male					Female					Total						
		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,,5,6,7]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
Total[1,4]	28.6	24.4	22.0	22.0	1 455	36.6	30.9	27.6	27.5	1 266	32.3	27.5	24.6	24.5	1.25	7.8	2 721
Area																	
Urban	49.1	44.4	40.6	40.6	297	62.9	55.0	50.8	50.8	268	55.7	49.4	45.4	45.4	1.25	0.9	565
Rural	23.3	19.3	17.2	17.2	1 158	29.6	24.4	21.4	21.2	998	26.2	21.7	19.1	19.1	1.23	9.6	2 156
Region																	
Bulawayo	64.6	58.4	52.9	52.9	192	87.9	76.1	69.9	69.9	166	75.4	66.6	60.8	60.8	1.32	0.0	358
Manicaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	124	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	110	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.00	1.3	234
Mashonaland Central	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	47	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	107
Mashonaland East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	15.3	94
Mashonaland West	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	55	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	32	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.56	0.0	87
Matabeleland North	35.8	27.1	24.2	24.2	297	44.1	34.4	30.9	30.4	285	39.8	30.7	27.5	27.2	1.26	21.3	581
Matabeleland South	40.3	33.2	29.3	29.3	293	49.0	42.7	37.2	37.2	272	44.5	37.8	33.1	33.1	1.27	6.4	565
Midlands	32.8	31.8	29.1	29.1	187	40.0	34.0	28.6	28.6	127	35.7	32.7	28.9	28.9	0.98	0.4	314
Masvingo	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	143	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	112	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.00	13.2	255
Harare	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	60	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	66	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	1.09	0.0	126
Age at beginning of school year																	
6	6.0	5.3	2.7	2.7	70	9.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	103	7.9	5.6	4.5	4.5	2.10	0.9	173
7-8[2]	12.5	10.2	8.9	8.9	407	16.0	12.9	11.6	11.6	383	14.2	11.5	10.2	10.2	1.30	11.9	791
7	6.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	231	9.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	217	7.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	1.36	13.7	448
8	21.1	17.5	14.5	14.5	176	24.6	21.1	18.4	18.4	166	22.8	19.3	16.4	16.4	1.27	9.6	342
9	22.2	18.5	17.3	17.3	222	33.0	21.5	20.0	20.0	185	27.1	19.8	18.5	18.5	1.16	6.5	407
10	37.7	28.5	23.4	23.4	188	56.0	48.9	42.4	42.4	145	45.7	37.4	31.6	31.6	1.81	9.9	333
11	40.3	37.3	35.7	35.7	183	48.4	41.2	37.4	37.4	136	43.8	39.0	36.5	36.5	1.05	8.1	319
12	32.2	25.8	24.6	24.6	156	55.7	53.7	51.4	51.4	110	41.9	37.4	35.7	35.7	2.09	3.2	267
13	52.5	49.0	45.1	45.1	122	55.3	51.2	41.5	41.5	122	53.9	50.1	43.3	43.3	0.92	4.7	244
14	48.8	44.1	37.7	37.7	108	68.9	58.8	52.1	50.4	81	57.4	50.4	43.9	43.1	1.34	5.8	189

School attendance																	
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Primary	27.1	22.7	20.1	20.1	1 153	32.1	26.3	23.5	23.5	987	29.4	24.4	21.6	21.6	1.17	8.2	2 141
Grade 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	112	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	10.7	218
Grade 2-3[3]	12.4	9.0	6.9	6.9	396	16.8	11.5	11.3	11.3	364	14.5	10.2	9.0	9.0	1.64	9.6	760
Grade 2	6.6	5.3	4.1	4.1	185	8.5	4.8	4.5	4.5	190	7.6	5.0	4.3	4.3	1.09	11.3	375
Grade 3	17.6	12.3	9.4	9.4	211	25.7	18.8	18.8	18.8	174	21.3	15.3	13.7	13.7	2.00	7.9	384
Grade 4	27.9	22.8	21.0	21.0	166	33.3	26.9	22.6	22.6	166	30.6	24.9	21.8	21.8	1.07	5.9	332
Grade 5	37.3	29.5	27.8	27.8	198	50.1	31.7	28.2	28.2	112	41.9	30.3	27.9	27.9	1.02	11.6	309
Grade 6	39.7	35.0	31.5	31.5	163	65.5	61.6	53.1	53.1	123	50.8	46.4	40.8	40.8	1.68	4.9	286
Grade 7	63.3	58.8	50.6	50.6	124	57.9	55.7	50.8	50.8	111	60.8	57.4	50.7	50.7	1.00	4.3	236
Lower secondary	67.6	65.1	61.3	61.3	99	85.9	77.5	72.1	72.1	120	77.6	71.9	67.3	67.3	1.18	1.4	218
Form 1	55.8	55.8	48.8	48.8	53	80.5	73.3	64.3	64.3	66	69.4	65.5	57.4	57.4	1.32	2.5	119
Form 2	(77.5)	(74.4)	(74.4)	(74.4)	33	(91.2)	(77.3)	(75.9)	(75.9)	39	84.9	76.0	75.2	75.2	1.02	0.0	71
Form 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	93.1	87.6	87.6	87.6	1.26	0.0	26
Form 4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Out-of-school	19.4	15.6	14.9	14.9	188	29.1	26.0	20.7	19.8	151	23.7	20.2	17.5	17.1	1.33	8.3	338
Mother's education																	
Pre-primary or none	17.7	15.0	10.5	10.5	143	18.0	16.6	14.8	14.8	106	17.8	15.7	12.3	12.3	1.41	12.6	249
Primary	21.8	17.1	16.0	16.0	685	33.3	28.4	24.5	24.3	660	27.5	22.6	20.2	20.1	1.52	10.3	1 344
Secondary	34.7	30.8	27.1	27.1	559	43.6	35.9	32.7	32.7	442	38.6	33.0	29.6	29.6	1.20	4.0	1 001
Higher	67.7	64.0	61.6	61.6	65	55.1	47.9	46.5	46.5	50	62.2	57.0	55.0	55.0	0.76	2.6	115
No information	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	8	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	0.51	0.0	12
Child's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	9.7	8.4	5.4	5.4	160	15.6	11.6	10.6	10.6	122	12.2	9.8	7.6	7.6	1.96	9.0	282
Has no functional difficulty	31.0	26.5	24.1	24.1	1 293	38.9	33.0	29.4	29.3	1 136	34.7	29.5	26.6	26.5	1.22	7.7	2 429
MissinG/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	24.3	20.3	18.3	18.3	66	36.6	33.3	25.7	25.7	47	29.4	25.7	21.4	21.4	1.40	5.6	113
Has no functional difficulty	27.7	24.7	22.4	22.4	917	28.3	23.8	21.2	21.0	810	28.0	24.3	21.8	21.8	0.94	9.3	1 728
No information	31.0	24.5	21.7	21.7	471	53.2	44.8	40.5	40.5	409	41.3	33.9	30.4	30.4	1.87	5.1	880
Religion of household head																	
Roman Catholic	34.8	31.5	31.5	31.5	76	58.6	42.2	37.8	37.8	69	46.1	36.6	34.5	34.5	1.20	9.9	144
Protestant	44.4	35.4	34.5	34.5	241	45.1	39.3	34.4	34.4	209	44.7	37.2	34.4	34.4	1.00	5.0	450
Pentecostal	31.8	30.7	28.3	28.3	169	44.3	37.1	33.9	33.9	170	38.1	33.9	31.1	31.1	1.20	10.4	339
Apostolic sect	15.8	13.8	12.7	12.7	445	29.1	26.7	24.6	24.6	277	20.9	18.8	17.3	17.3	1.94	6.5	721
Zion	21.5	15.7	13.7	13.7	175	38.8	34.4	30.9	30.3	226	31.2	26.2	23.4	23.1	2.21	8.9	401
Other christian	34.6	30.3	30.3	30.3	55	47.0	35.2	30.9	30.9	37	39.5	32.2	30.5	30.5	1.02	3.5	92
Traditional	34.3	30.5	23.1	23.1	106	35.0	28.5	22.2	22.2	83	34.6	29.6	22.7	22.7	0.96	13.5	189
No religion	34.5	29.3	24.4	24.4	175	19.8	14.0	12.4	12.4	182	27.0	21.5	18.3	18.3	0.51	7.9	356
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(32.7)	(32.7)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(5.98)	(0.0)	27

Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	16.2	12.3	11.4	11.4	464	23.2	20.2	16.1	15.8	428	19.5	16.1	13.7	13.5	1.38	14.3	892
Second	25.8	22.4	20.3	20.3	344	30.0	23.0	20.6	20.6	276	27.7	22.7	20.4	20.4	1.01	7.8	619
Middle	26.9	21.7	17.8	17.8	261	38.0	30.7	29.2	29.2	262	32.4	26.2	23.5	23.5	1.64	4.1	523
Fourth	36.0	31.0	27.6	27.6	222	42.9	38.7	36.2	36.2	145	38.7	34.1	31.0	31.0	1.31	3.2	367
Richest	62.1	58.4	54.2	54.2	165	77.4	67.6	61.1	61.1	155	69.5	62.9	57.6	57.6	1.13	1.0	320
Parity indices																
Wealth																
Poorest/Richest[5]	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	na	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	na	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	na	na	na
Area																
Rural/Urban[6]	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	na	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	na	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	na	na	na
Functional difficulties																
Difficulties/No difficulties[7]	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	na	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	na	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	na	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)
[2] MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)
[3] MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1
[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[5] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[6] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[7] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3,5,6,7]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total[1,4]	**51.9**	**61.1**	**49.8**	**30.3**	**22.5**	**4 736**	**58.0**	**64.0**	**56.0**	**33.3**	**26.8**	**4 552**	**54.9**	**62.5**	**52.8**	**31.8**	**24.6**	**1.2**	**9 288**
Area																			
Urban	66.2	76.0	65.1	50.0	39.2	1 168	70.1	77.7	69.2	51.3	43.6	1 119	68.1	76.9	67.1	50.7	41.4	1.1	2 287
Rural	47.2	56.2	44.8	23.9	17.1	3 568	54.1	59.6	51.7	27.4	21.3	3 433	50.6	57.9	48.2	25.6	19.1	1.2	7 002
Province																			
Bulawayo	64.3	77.4	62.5	33.3	28.4	208	80.9	86.2	75.4	57.0	46.2	193	72.3	81.6	68.7	44.7	37.0	1.6	401
Manicaland	51.7	63.1	51.3	25.3	20.4	772	52.4	58.7	49.2	28.8	23.1	706	52.0	61.0	50.3	26.9	21.7	1.1	1 478
Mashonaland Central	38.9	50.2	44.4	18.3	13.1	460	42.8	51.1	50.3	25.2	18.2	434	40.8	50.7	47.3	21.7	15.6	1.4	894
Mashonaland East	46.0	53.5	46.2	24.5	16.1	477	59.1	59.1	53.7	32.6	28.1	481	52.6	56.3	50.0	28.6	22.2	1.7	959
Mashonaland West	51.0	56.3	44.4	26.2	20.3	523	58.9	66.7	59.7	29.6	25.8	619	55.3	62.0	52.7	28.0	23.3	1.3	1 142
Matabeleland North	50.0	56.8	49.2	28.8	22.7	301	55.9	61.1	48.2	31.4	24.6	294	52.9	58.9	48.7	30.1	23.6	1.1	595
Matabeleland South	52.0	56.0	41.4	28.8	18.6	303	58.8	66.7	55.2	30.0	22.4	291	55.3	61.2	48.2	29.4	20.5	1.2	594
Midlands	55.3	66.6	51.6	31.9	25.7	566	60.5	63.8	52.0	31.0	24.3	531	57.8	65.2	51.8	31.5	25.0	0.9	1 097
Masvingo	51.4	59.8	46.7	31.5	21.4	631	58.6	65.3	54.4	30.9	20.8	560	54.8	62.4	50.3	31.2	21.1	1.0	1 190
Harare	63.1	74.7	63.5	56.6	40.9	494	66.7	76.1	73.9	52.8	47.3	445	64.8	75.4	68.5	54.8	43.9	1.2	939
Age at beginning of school year																			
6	8.1	18.2	9.3	4.8	3.3	226	6.1	16.1	13.9	1.3	0.8	243	7.1	17.1	11.7	3.0	2.0	0.2	469
7-8[2]	23.9	39.0	29.7	16.1	9.8	1 353	24.9	38.1	33.4	14.2	8.5	1 343	24.4	38.5	31.5	15.2	9.2	0.9	2 696
7	11.4	29.4	22.6	10.9	4.4	723	14.6	28.9	19.7	6.0	2.8	741	13.0	29.1	21.1	8.4	3.6	0.6	1 465
8	38.2	50.0	37.8	22.1	16.1	629	37.5	49.4	50.1	24.4	15.6	602	37.9	49.7	43.9	23.2	15.8	1.0	1 231
9	47.8	59.1	49.1	24.6	15.8	616	60.6	66.1	57.4	24.5	19.4	639	54.3	62.7	53.3	24.5	17.6	1.2	1 255
10	64.6	71.8	60.1	32.9	26.4	663	73.0	75.1	68.1	39.8	32.5	575	68.5	73.3	63.8	36.1	29.2	1.2	1 238
11	63.0	74.8	56.8	34.4	24.2	570	79.9	81.5	76.0	52.2	44.2	488	70.8	77.9	65.6	42.6	33.5	1.8	1 057
12	74.3	77.1	67.5	45.5	33.9	487	89.5	89.3	76.2	57.6	49.2	461	81.7	83.0	71.7	51.4	41.3	1.5	948
13	83.3	86.1	73.6	53.3	43.3	471	83.5	85.6	72.3	54.0	45.5	521	83.4	85.9	72.9	53.7	44.4	1.1	992
14	79.5	79.2	67.3	47.9	42.1	351	88.1	90.6	75.2	47.3	40.0	282	83.3	84.3	70.8	47.6	41.2	0.9	633
School attendance																			
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		72
Primary	49.0	60.2	47.9	27.8	20.3	3 851	53.0	60.3	53.5	29.0	23.1	3 577	50.9	60.3	50.6	28.4	21.7	1.1	7 428
Grade 1	1.0	2.8	1.5	0.6	0.6	297	0.0	4.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	251	0.5	3.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	548
Grade 2-3[3]	19.1	41.1	29.0	12.7	5.8	1 312	20.5	35.6	31.7	9.7	4.4	1 265	19.8	38.4	30.3	11.2	5.1	0.8	2 578
Grade 2	5.1	27.7	21.0	8.1	1.9	619	5.7	19.2	20.2	2.5	0.4	613	5.4	23.5	20.6	5.3	1.2	0.2	1 232
Grade 3	31.7	53.2	36.1	16.8	9.2	693	34.3	51.0	42.5	16.5	8.2	652	33.0	52.1	39.2	16.7	8.7	0.9	1 346

Grade 4	59.1	70.0	53.6	30.0	19.8	604	65.2	72.4	58.4	27.5	19.7	609	62.2	71.2	56.0	28.7	19.8	1.0	1 213
Grade 5	68.6	76.8	62.7	36.1	27.3	679	77.2	80.4	78.7	46.6	39.1	547	72.5	78.4	69.9	40.8	32.5	1.4	1 226
Grade 6	80.4	83.1	72.0	47.5	37.0	526	88.2	88.3	76.6	48.3	40.4	480	84.1	85.6	74.2	47.9	38.6	1.1	1 005
Grade 7	89.4	90.0	76.3	51.9	47.2	434	92.9	91.9	83.2	61.5	57.4	425	91.2	91.0	79.7	56.7	52.3	1.2	859
Lower secondary	90.9	92.1	78.9	61.3	50.3	465	96.5	95.7	81.2	61.8	53.4	609	94.1	94.1	80.2	61.6	52.0	1.1	1 074
Form 1	87.2	90.3	77.7	60.5	49.5	263	95.3	95.8	83.3	65.7	58.3	367	91.9	93.5	81.0	63.6	54.6	1.2	630
Form 2	94.8	94.1	76.7	56.9	43.8	164	99.2	100.0	77.7	58.4	50.7	166	97.0	97.0	77.2	57.7	47.3	1.2	330
Form 3	(100.0)	(96.3)	(96.9)	(85.8)	(82.6)	36	96.2	85.4	79.1	50.0	35.6	76	97.4	88.9	84.8	61.5	50.7	0.4	112
Form 4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	na	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Out-of-school	37.8	37.7	38.2	20.8	13.5	386	48.1	53.7	43.6	30.1	20.1	327	42.5	45.0	40.7	25.1	16.6	1.5	714
Mother's education																			
Pre-primary or none	40.1	51.1	42.0	12.5	8.6	349	44.4	46.0	39.9	20.5	14.3	269	42.0	48.9	41.1	16.0	11.1	1.7	618
Primary	45.0	54.4	41.3	23.7	16.5	1 968	54.6	59.9	52.0	26.9	21.0	1 904	49.7	57.1	46.6	25.3	18.7	1.3	3 871
Secondary	55.7	65.2	54.9	35.3	26.3	2 082	60.3	67.2	59.1	36.9	29.8	2 073	58.0	66.2	57.0	36.1	28.0	1.1	4 155
Higher	79.8	85.2	75.1	56.2	48.7	327	76.0	85.3	73.9	59.1	52.1	293	78.0	85.3	74.5	57.6	50.3	1.1	619
No Information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Child's functional difficulties																			
Has functional difficulty	41.3	48.2	42.4	23.0	17.7	517	47.0	53.3	41.7	25.8	19.4	416	43.9	50.5	42.1	24.3	18.4	1.1	933
Has no functional difficulty	53.2	62.7	50.7	31.2	23.1	4 214	59.2	65.2	57.6	34.1	27.6	4 122	56.2	63.9	54.1	32.6	25.4	1.2	8 336
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																			
Has functional difficulty	61.8	70.8	51.2	32.5	29.5	220	48.6	58.9	49.4	31.6	24.1	213	55.3	64.9	50.3	32.0	26.8	0.8	433
Has no functional difficulty	50.9	59.2	49.6	30.2	22.1	3 210	56.3	63.0	54.5	33.5	27.0	3 151	53.6	61.1	52.1	31.8	24.5	1.2	6 361
No information	52.6	64.0	49.9	30.2	22.4	1 306	64.4	68.0	61.3	33.1	26.8	1 186	58.2	65.9	55.3	31.6	24.5	1.2	2 493
Religion of household head																			
Roman Catholic	55.5	60.9	54.9	37.1	24.4	325	67.7	75.1	67.1	39.8	34.7	275	61.1	67.4	60.5	38.3	29.1	1.4	600
Protestant	59.9	70.7	51.7	36.6	27.6	693	62.3	70.8	58.8	37.4	30.2	695	61.1	70.7	55.3	37.0	28.9	1.1	1 387
Pentecostal	62.2	69.7	58.4	42.8	33.1	709	67.5	74.8	64.9	42.6	36.4	648	64.7	72.1	61.5	42.7	34.6	1.1	1 357
Apostolic sect	48.3	58.6	49.9	24.7	19.7	1 611	55.6	58.8	54.4	31.5	24.6	1 470	51.8	58.7	52.1	27.9	22.0	1.2	3 080
Zion	44.4	56.4	41.4	21.1	13.8	378	58.4	63.5	53.9	30.4	23.8	447	52.0	60.3	48.2	26.2	19.2	1.7	825
Other christian	55.4	59.6	44.0	26.1	19.1	135	54.7	73.8	69.9	39.7	39.0	124	55.1	66.4	56.4	32.6	28.6	2.0	259
Traditional	40.9	43.3	40.2	25.5	17.8	214	51.0	57.3	46.9	28.3	23.9	212	45.9	50.2	43.6	26.9	20.8	1.3	426
No religion	46.4	56.9	43.9	27.2	18.2	619	47.7	54.0	43.2	23.5	16.4	621	47.0	55.4	43.5	25.4	17.3	0.9	1 239
Other religion	47.7	55.1	55.0	41.9	32.9	53	57.7	59.9	69.7	24.1	16.6	60	53.1	57.6	62.8	32.4	24.2	0.5	113
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	37.6	45.3	35.8	15.5	9.9	1 153	41.9	46.3	42.5	19.8	15.5	1 082	39.7	45.8	39.0	17.6	12.6	1.6	2 235
Second	48.0	57.8	44.9	26.6	20.0	1 071	54.1	60.2	50.3	30.4	22.8	1 020	51.0	58.9	47.5	28.5	21.3	1.1	2 091
Middle	51.2	60.8	51.2	25.4	18.4	992	60.0	67.7	54.5	28.7	22.5	1 056	55.7	64.4	52.9	27.1	20.5	1.2	2 048
Fourth	59.4	69.5	58.2	40.5	32.3	817	65.0	68.5	67.2	35.7	30.5	682	62.0	69.1	62.3	38.3	31.5	0.9	1 499
Richest	73.3	82.6	68.4	55.2	41.8	704	78.6	86.9	76.2	62.2	52.3	712	76.0	84.8	72.4	58.7	47.1	1.3	1 415

Parity indices																			
Wealth																			
Poorest/Richest[5]	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	na	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	na	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	na	na
Area																			
Rural/Urban[6]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	na	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	na	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	na	na
Functional difficulties																			
Difficulties/No difficulties[7]	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	na	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	na	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)
[2] MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)
[3] MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1
[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[5] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[6] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[7] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 “Missing” cases under “Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” for each of the columns “Number of children age 7-14 years old” and “Total” omitted from the table

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.[119] Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

Birth Registration Requirements

The Registrar General's Office has the sole responsibility for birth registration in Zimbabwe in accordance with the Birth and Deaths Registration Act. In terms of the Act, a birth should be registered within 42 days. Parents are encouraged to register their children soon after birth, however, late registrations are also accommodated. For children born in health facilities, a birth confirmation record is required on registering a birth. For children born out of hospital, a witness is required to confirm the birth of the child[120]. The Ministries of Health and Child Care; and Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (in particular the Department of Social Welfare) play a critical role in facilitating birth registration.

The Registrar General's Office works in conjunction with the Department of Social Welfare. Both departments extend exceptional support to ensure the registration of vulnerable children, double orphans and abandoned children. Birth registration is free for all children below the age of six years.

[119] UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

[120] http://www.rg.gov.zw/index.php/services/birth-and-death-certificates

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities						
	Have birth certificate						
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
Total	**32.9**	**12.1**	**3.7**	**48.7**	**6 102**	**79.7**	**3 133**
Sex							
Male	33.1	11.7	3.6	48.4	3 027	79.4	1 561
Female	32.6	12.6	3.7	48.9	3 075	80.0	1 572
Area							
Urban	45.9	17.5	5.3	68.7	1 795	84.7	562
Rural	27.4	9.9	3.0	40.3	4 307	78.6	2 571
Province							
Bulawayo	55.7	9.9	5.8	71.3	269	92.8	77
Manicaland	31.9	7.2	1.7	40.8	977	80.2	578
Mashonaland Central	33.9	9.6	3.7	47.2	537	71.8	283
Mashonaland East	31.3	11.7	3.9	46.9	609	75.3	323
Mashonaland West	27.3	10.2	1.9	39.4	850	82.7	515
Matabeleland North	34.3	11.9	4.1	50.4	338	89.1	168
Matabeleland South	28.5	13.4	3.7	45.7	313	83.5	170
Midlands	30.4	13.0	2.5	45.9	606	78.3	328
Masvingo	29.1	8.4	3.7	41.2	732	74.7	430
Harare	38.6	24.1	7.5	70.2	870	84.1	259
Age (in months)							
0-11	17.0	7.2	5.3	29.6	1 197	81.1	843
12-23	31.8	9.4	3.7	45.0	1 157	75.5	637
24-35	35.8	13.4	3.3	52.4	1 256	79.1	597
36-47	37.6	13.4	3.4	54.3	1 212	78.6	554
48-59	41.3	16.7	2.8	60.8	1 280	84.6	502
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	14.0	18.9	5.1	38.0	148	66.4	92
Primary	22.6	10.2	2.6	35.5	1 919	78.5	1 239
Secondary	35.8	11.6	4.3	51.8	3 579	80.7	1 727
Higher	58.9	21.9	2.7	83.5	455	92.0	75
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	37.6	10.4	4.3	52.3	144	76.0	69
Has no functional difficulty	38.2	14.7	3.1	56.1	3 604	80.8	1 584
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	5
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*							
Has functional difficulty	31.0	12.4	1.9	45.3	174	86.5	95
Has no functional difficulty	34.3	11.3	3.7	49.3	5 337	80.1	2 704
No information	20.1	19.6	4.0	43.7	590	74.3	333
Religion of household head							
Roman Catholic	38.0	16.8	4.2	59.0	353	84.6	145
Protestant	40.2	15.7	4.1	60.0	830	86.5	332
Pentecostal	39.4	15.2	4.9	59.6	934	80.1	378
Apostolic sect	30.3	10.0	3.1	43.4	2 060	76.4	1 166
Zion	28.2	11.1	3.4	42.7	506	83.2	290
Other christian	44.8	5.1	2.2	52.1	146	79.2	70
Traditional	20.4	9.3	1.3	31.0	220	78.5	152
No religion	27.9	11.0	3.5	42.5	981	79.0	564
Other religion	24.6	12.6	10.5	47.6	67	(86.6)	35
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	20.6	8.0	3.3	31.9	1 429	75.1	972
Second	26.2	9.6	2.9	38.7	1 297	81.2	796
Middle	31.6	10.3	3.0	44.9	1 178	79.6	649
Fourth	36.9	14.1	5.5	56.4	1 181	81.9	515
Richest	55.2	21.1	4.0	80.3	1 016	90.8	201

[1] MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

[A] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 1 "Missing" case each under "Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" for "Number of children" and "Number of children without birth registration" omitted from the table

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies[121] have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the 2019 MICS, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

[121] Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 1-14 years
			Any	Severe		
Total	**21.8**	**54.6**	**40.8**	**6.0**	**64.1**	**17 287**
Sex						
Male	21.8	55.5	41.8	6.5	65.1	8 708
Female	21.7	53.7	39.7	5.6	63.1	8 579
Area						
Urban	21.1	56.8	50.3	6.4	68.2	4 652
Rural	22.0	53.8	37.3	5.9	62.6	12 635
Province						
Bulawayo	20.3	56.8	47.1	3.6	69.3	755
Manicaland	21.0	54.2	37.3	4.4	63.0	2 692
Mashonaland Central	21.7	52.0	39.7	10.9	60.7	1 631
Mashonaland East	22.9	50.6	40.1	6.7	61.5	1 748
Mashonaland West	22.5	58.5	38.7	5.2	66.8	2 221
Matabeleland North	28.6	40.9	26.4	5.6	47.8	1 025
Matabeleland South	24.0	47.3	33.9	5.8	56.8	1 033
Midlands	22.3	55.2	41.5	3.3	65.5	1 941
Masvingo	19.0	63.1	42.7	7.6	72.3	2 118
Harare	19.5	56.6	54.2	6.9	67.7	2 124
Age						
1-2	20.4	40.4	39.8	3.5	53.6	2 412
3-4	16.2	56.8	56.8	7.8	72.0	2 496
5-9	20.7	57.3	44.3	7.5	67.2	6 908
10-14	26.2	56.4	29.4	4.6	61.2	5 471
Mother's education*						
Pre-primary or none	22.6	57.2	28.1	4.1	60.6	890
Primary	22.6	53.8	36.4	6.4	61.5	6 589
Secondary	20.2	55.4	44.9	5.9	66.7	8 555
Higher	27.2	52.2	45.1	7.0	63.2	1 227
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)[A]						
Has functional difficulty	18.8	65.7	46.7	11.7	74.5	1 355
Has no functional difficulty	22.1	55.2	41.2	5.8	64.7	14 746
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*						
Has functional difficulty	21.6	59.1	39.1	5.3	67.9	682
Has no functional difficulty	20.4	55.1	44.0	6.7	65.5	12 993
No information	26.7	51.9	29.7	3.7	58.5	3 610

Religion of household head*						
Roman Catholic	21.6	56.0	36.0	5.5	65.9	1 047
Protestant	24.0	55.6	40.4	4.7	64.4	2 502
Pentecostal	21.5	55.7	47.7	8.1	66.7	2 540
Apostolic sect	21.4	53.8	39.8	5.9	63.2	5 775
Zion	22.9	52.6	39.0	4.7	63.1	1 526
Other christian	22.4	55.6	40.5	3.8	61.7	456
Traditional	18.9	55.1	33.6	5.8	61.1	767
No religion	20.7	54.8	41.6	7.3	64.9	2 474
Other religion	23.2	49.7	41.3	4.2	61.9	198
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	22.2	51.7	35.0	6.5	60.6	4 153
Second	20.7	55.2	40.3	5.7	64.2	3 809
Middle	22.5	54.3	36.7	5.5	63.2	3 502
Fourth	21.7	55.5	44.4	6.5	65.5	3 029
Richest	21.7	57.5	51.2	6.1	68.9	2 794

[1] MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

[A] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 “Missing/DK” case under “Mother’s education” omitted from the table
* 2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of household head” and “Mother’s functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” omitted from the table

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	**43.7**	**7 493**
Sex		
Male	35.6	235
Female	44.0	7 248
Area		
Urban	45.7	2 336
Rural	42.8	5 156
Province		
Bulawayo	32.2	367
Manicaland	50.7	1 109
Mashonaland Central	35.5	625
Mashonaland East	38.2	826
Mashonaland West	44.6	971
Matabeleland North	46.4	429
Matabeleland South	41.2	403
Midlands	46.2	825
Masvingo	41.4	865
Harare	48.6	1 073
Age		
<25	42.8	1 117
25-34	45.4	2 488
35-49	41.8	2 553
50+	45.1	1 324
Missing/DK	(*)	10
Education		
Pre-primary or none	43.0	352
Primary	44.9	2 563
Secondary	42.6	3 916
Higher	46.4	652
Missing/DK	(*)	10
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	48.7	268
Has no functional difficulty	43.4	5 685
No information	44.2	1 538
Religion of household head*		
Roman Catholic	38.5	497
Protestant	47.3	1 203
Pentecostal	49.4	1 196
Apostolic sect	42.6	2 339
Zion	38.4	617
Other christian	46.9	169
Traditional	44.1	299
No religion	41.1	1 096
Other religion	35.9	74
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	44.3	1 576
Second	42.3	1 543
Middle	41.9	1 489
Fourth	44.0	1 466
Richest	46.3	1 418

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 “Missing” case under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) omitted from the table
* 2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The Labour Act [Chapter 28:01] of 2015, section 11 stipulates that no employer shall employ any person in any occupation under the age of sixteen either as an apprentice or any other form of occupation. As such any contract of employment entered into in contravention of the set minimum age without consent of the employee guardian, shall be void and unenforceable against the person.

To allow child development, the Act allows persons under the age of eighteen years but not younger than sixteen years to perform some light work at school or technical or vocational institution that is carried out as an integral part of a course of training or technical or vocational education for which the school or institution is primarily responsible.

Although the Labour Act set the minimum age for apprenticeship and for other employment at 16 years, on ratifying the Convention 138 on minimum age in year 2000, the Government specified the minimum age at 14 years.

The minimum age for hazardous work, that is work which is likely to jeopardise the child's health, safety or morals, is set at 18 years. The constitution also requires the state to take appropriate legislative measures to protect children from exploitative labour practices. It also ensures that children are not engaged in work that is inappropriate to their age and places at risk their well-being, education, physical or mental health and spiritual, moral or social development.

In Zimbabwe, child labour is defined as follows: (a) a cut off of three hours or more per day in relation to economic activities; (b) provision to allow for involvement of children aged 15 years and above in some form of work as per national law; and (c) a cut off of five hours or more per day for children involved in unpaid care activities as constituting non-economic child labour.

Zimbabwe has shown strong obligation on the elimination of worst forms of child labour through the ratification of Convention Number 182 on the elimination of worst forms of child labour and Convention Number 138 on minimum age.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).[122,123,124]

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[122] 'Own use production of goods', including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

[123] UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

[124] The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.[125]

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
ii. age 15-17: No limit to number of hours

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

[125] Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	**34.2**	**9 381**	**48.4**	**18.1**	**2 998**	**62.3**	**4.0**	**2 708**
Sex								
Male	41.9	4 753	46.4	25.5	1 532	68.8	5.4	1 433
Female	26.4	4 628	50.4	10.3	1 466	55.0	2.4	1 275
Area								
Urban	7.2	2 558	28.7	2.6	685	32.9	1.3	722
Rural	44.3	6 823	54.2	22.7	2 313	73.0	4.9	1 986
Province								
Bulawayo	8.6	406	24.9	4.1	125	28.0	0.5	124
Manicaland	33.9	1 433	45.9	20.9	455	64.3	3.4	471
Mashonaland Central	39.9	965	60.7	13.0	246	78.8	5.9	238
Mashonaland East	33.4	959	47.5	22.2	291	68.0	2.3	367
Mashonaland West	30.3	1 142	49.2	10.5	399	63.6	1.0	267
Matabeleland North	39.9	546	41.2	34.1	203	78.6	9.2	173
Matabeleland South	46.1	595	58.5	18.0	190	63.4	7.3	179
Midlands	44.0	1 071	57.4	25.3	377	65.1	8.2	292
Masvingo	55.0	1 096	59.0	23.0	433	76.7	2.9	291
Harare	6.0	1 168	21.8	1.9	280	26.1	1.3	307
School attendance								
Attending [A]	34.9	8 716	50.6	13.4	2 517	59.3	0.8	1 670
Not attending	25.0	665	36.7	42.8	481	67.1	9.1	1 038
Mother's education*								
Pre-primary or none	46.8	512	33.5	40.3	240	69.7	8.0	184
Primary	42.7	3 679	54.1	19.5	1 300	72.9	4.3	1 105
Secondary	29.0	4 485	46.2	14.5	1 287	55.7	2.8	1 099
Higher	13.7	702	39.8	2.3	149	40.3	1.7	217
No information [B]	na	2	na	na	23	52.9	10.3	102
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	42.2	907	43.4	21.6	305	61.5	10.2	309
Has no functional difficulty	33.3	8 452	49.0	17.7	2 690	62.4	3.2	2 396
Missing	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*								
Has functional difficulty	35.8	386	40.1	16.3	148	83.9	2.2	101
Has no functional difficulty	30.7	6 896	48.4	16.7	1 858	59.1	3.3	1 504
No information	45.4	2 098	49.7	20.9	993	64.6	5.1	1 102

Religion of household head								
Roman Catholic	31.1	581	45.9	14.5	186	56.7	8.3	178
Protestant	32.8	1 370	60.5	12.0	452	58.0	2.8	541
Pentecostal	19.3	1 350	41.9	11.7	441	53.8	1.8	386
Apostolic sect	37.0	3 122	49.6	21.8	1 004	67.3	5.4	883
Zion	47.5	843	47.0	21.8	281	66.7	4.6	245
Other christian	32.4	252	42.5	29.8	87	(57.6)	(3.4)	55
Traditional	45.2	440	48.4	20.5	135	(75.6)	(6.0)	74
No religion	34.4	1 311	38.6	20.1	376	63.0	1.7	310
Other religion	(27.1)	111	(*)	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	35
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	48.1	2 281	54.0	26.5	687	76.7	6.2	526
Second	44.9	2 100	55.4	23.8	676	75.2	4.9	618
Middle	42.9	1 858	55.8	18.5	694	72.2	5.3	566
Fourth	15.2	1 619	38.4	13.8	501	50.7	1.4	519
Richest	8.3	1 524	28.7	0.5	441	30.8	1.6	479

na: not applicable
[A] includes attendance to early childhood education
[B] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

( ) Figures that are based on less than 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 “Missing” cases under “Mother’s education” and “Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” omitted from the table

PR 3.2 Children's Involvement in Household Chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores[A] during the previous week, by age groups, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years
Total	**70.8**	**3.5**	**9 381**	**83.9**	**10.0**	**2 998**
Sex						
Male	64.5	2.5	4 753	83.3	6.1	1 532
Female	77.2	4.5	4 628	84.5	13.9	1 466
Area						
Urban	73.8	1.6	2 558	89.4	7.8	685
Rural	69.6	4.2	6 823	82.3	10.6	2 313
Province						
Bulawayo	82.5	0.3	406	89.2	8.3	125
Manicaland	73.8	1.8	1 433	82.4	11.2	455
Mashonaland Central	72.4	6.9	965	76.1	17.3	246
Mashonaland East	74.9	4.3	959	85.7	9.8	291
Mashonaland West	69.3	3.8	1 142	82.0	10.8	399
Matabeleland North	51.3	2.7	546	72.2	9.5	203
Matabeleland South	66.3	2.1	595	79.7	15.1	190
Midlands	71.7	1.9	1 071	86.7	6.8	377
Masvingo	69.9	5.9	1 096	89.7	6.0	433
Harare	71.0	3.1	1 168	90.1	8.5	280
School attendance						
Attending [B]	71.7	3.5	8 716	87.3	7.8	2 517
Not attending	58.4	3.6	665	66.1	21.0	481
Mother's education*						
Pre-primary or none	66.7	3.0	512	76.7	10.9	240
Primary	71.1	4.0	3 679	80.0	11.6	1 300
Secondary	71.1	3.4	4 485	87.7	9.1	1 287
Higher	70.4	1.9	702	93.6	2.5	149
No information	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	23
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	71.9	4.5	907	79.7	11.4	305
Has no functional difficulty	70.7	3.3	8 452	84.4	9.7	2 690
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*						
Has functional difficulty	74.2	2.3	386	84.7	14.1	148
Has no functional difficulty	69.4	3.5	6 896	86.4	9.2	1 858
No information	74.8	3.5	2 098	79.1	10.8	993
Religion of household head						
Roman Catholic	72.0	3.5	581	84.7	10.5	186
Protestant	72.1	2.9	1 370	87.3	7.9	452
Pentecostal	73.1	3.3	1 350	86.2	7.6	441
Apostolic sect	70.7	3.9	3 122	81.9	11.5	1 004
Zion	68.1	2.4	843	80.5	14.0	281
Other christian	71.9	0.2	252	(91.3)	(1.6)	87
Traditional	67.6	3.0	440	79.7	10.5	135
No religion	67.4	5.0	1 311	84.2	8.8	376
Other religion	(91.4)	(0.9)	111	(*)	(*)	35

Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	69.5	4.3	2 281	78.8	11.4	687
Second	69.5	5.5	2 100	81.7	11.4	676
Middle	69.9	3.9	1 858	86.9	8.9	694
Fourth	73.7	1.4	1 619	82.5	11.1	501
Richest	72.3	1.3	1 524	92.0	5.9	441

na: not applicable

[A] Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 5-17 years.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education.

( ) Figures that are based on less than 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 “Missing” cases under “Mother’s education” and “Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” omitted from the table

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:			
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Total child labour[1,A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	**25.1**	**25.6**	**60.7**	**4.1**	**27.9**	**15 087**
Sex						
Male	26.7	31.8	56.3	2.7	33.1	7 718
Female	23.5	19.0	65.3	5.6	22.4	7 369
Area						
Urban	14.4	5.3	63.1	2.4	7.5	3 966
Rural	29.0	32.8	59.8	4.8	35.1	11 122
Province						
Bulawayo	13.7	6.2	68.2	1.8	7.6	655
Manicaland	25.8	25.3	60.7	3.3	27.2	2 360
Mashonaland Central	28.0	29.8	61.1	7.5	33.2	1 448
Mashonaland East	30.2	24.3	59.8	4.3	26.6	1 617
Mashonaland West	25.0	21.6	61.9	4.8	24.4	1 807
Matabeleland North	25.6	32.9	46.3	3.7	34.8	922
Matabeleland South	29.2	33.4	56.6	4.3	35.9	963
Midlands	29.7	33.9	62.9	2.6	35.6	1 740
Masvingo	29.5	39.1	63.4	5.0	40.8	1 820
Harare	10.3	4.5	61.6	3.4	7.6	1 755
Age						
5-11	7.0	34.2	70.8	3.5	35.6	9 381
12-14	48.4	18.1	83.9	10.0	25.3	2 998
15-17	62.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2 708
School attendance						
Attending[B]	22.5	26.3	65.5	3.9	28.4	12 904
Not attending	40.9	21.3	32.3	5.7	24.8	2 183
Mother's education*						
Pre-primary or none	25.9	37.5	56.1	4.4	40.3	936
Primary	28.8	30.8	60.1	4.9	33.4	6 084
Secondary	22.2	22.1	62.8	3.9	24.3	6 871
Higher	19.2	9.6	59.3	1.6	10.4	1 068
No information[C]	52.9	9.5	18.0	0.0	9.5	127
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	23.9	31.6	58.9	5.0	34.3	1 520
Has no functional difficulty	25.3	24.9	60.9	4.0	27.1	13 538
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*						
Has functional difficulty	26.0	25.9	64.8	4.7	29.6	635
Has no functional difficulty	22.1	24.2	62.3	4.0	26.3	10 258
No information	32.4	29.0	56.1	4.3	31.6	4 193

Religion of household head						
Roman Catholic	24.7	23.5	60.9	4.2	25.5	944
Protestant	29.3	21.9	58.5	3.2	24.4	2 364
Pentecostal	22.4	14.6	62.8	3.6	16.8	2 177
Apostolic sect	26.7	28.4	60.5	4.7	30.8	5 010
Zion	24.3	34.6	58.5	4.3	37.1	1 369
Other christian	20.0	27.8	66.2	0.5	28.1	394
Traditional	24.7	35.6	62.5	4.2	38.0	649
No religion	20.5	26.6	60.1	4.9	28.8	1 997
Other religion	32.1	16.6	72.0	3.8	20.4	182
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	26.0	37.5	60.9	5.0	40.0	3 494
Second	30.0	33.4	59.3	5.6	36.1	3 393
Middle	29.9	30.6	61.0	4.3	32.7	3 117
Fourth	20.9	12.2	60.9	3.0	14.5	2 639
Richest	15.6	5.6	61.7	1.9	7.3	2 444

[1] MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

na not applicable

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS 6 indicators

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

( ) Figures that are based on less than 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 “Missing” cases under “Mother’s education” and “Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” omitted from the table

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children in engaged in economic acitivities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions[A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Total	**25.6**	**4.1**	**2.9**	**2.2**	**5.2**	**7.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**1.8**	**13.0**	**34.8**	**15 087**
Sex													
Male	31.8	2.7	3.6	2.2	5.7	9.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	2.6	15.6	41.1	7 718
Female	19.0	5.6	2.2	2.2	4.6	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	10.3	28.2	7 369
Area													
Urban	5.3	2.4	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.9	9.2	3 966
Rural	32.8	4.8	3.7	2.9	6.6	9.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	2.2	16.6	43.9	11 122
Province													
Bulawayo	6.2	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	4.5	9.6	655
Manicaland	25.3	3.3	2.7	1.8	8.1	11.7	0.0	0.3	1.1	2.2	16.2	35.3	2 360
Mashonaland Central	29.8	7.5	6.8	2.1	9.1	20.5	1.1	0.7	1.0	3.2	27.9	46.3	1 448
Mashonaland East	24.3	4.3	3.8	1.3	4.9	5.0	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.8	11.9	33.7	1 617
Mashonaland West	21.6	4.8	4.1	1.0	3.3	6.4	0.6	0.5	1.8	2.6	11.3	30.8	1 807
Matabeleland North	32.9	3.7	0.5	0.8	6.3	6.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	10.6	39.9	922
Matabeleland South	33.4	4.3	3.0	3.4	10.6	12.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	19.3	48.4	963
Midlands	33.9	2.6	1.8	4.0	2.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	7.8	39.6	1 740
Masvingo	39.1	5.0	3.2	5.8	5.5	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	3.0	16.8	49.5	1 820
Harare	4.5	3.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.5	8.7	1 755
Age													
5-11	34.2	3.5	1.2	0.8	3.3	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	8.4	36.5	9 381
12-14	18.1	10.0	4.4	2.9	7.0	9.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	17.0	36.3	2 998
15-17	4.0	0.0	7.4	6.4	9.7	12.2	1.0	0.8	3.5	4.7	24.5	27.1	2 708
School attendance													
Attending[B]	26.3	3.9	2.5	1.8	4.6	6.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	11.7	33.9	12 904
Not attending	21.3	5.7	5.9	4.4	8.7	9.8	0.7	0.5	2.4	3.1	20.8	40.0	2 183

Mother's education*													
Preprimary or none	37.5	4.4	1.8	2.3	5.5	9.9	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	15.3	46.1	936
Primary	30.8	4.9	3.6	2.9	6.3	9.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.4	16.0	42.2	6 084
Secondary	22.1	3.9	2.8	1.7	4.5	6.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.6	11.2	30.2	6 871
Higher	9.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.4	5.3	13.4	1 068
No information[B]	9.5	0.0	2.4	5.7	6.4	6.1	1.9	0.0	3.1	1.8	13.3	17.8	127
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	31.6	5.0	4.6	2.8	6.2	9.8	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.4	15.4	42.0	1 520
Has no functional difficulty	24.9	4.0	2.8	2.2	5.1	7.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	12.8	33.9	13 538
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*													
Has functional difficulty	25.9	4.7	4.0	3.3	5.8	6.8	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.0	13.0	36.9	635
Has no functional difficulty	24.2	4.0	2.6	2.1	4.9	7.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.5	12.3	32.4	10 258
No information	29.0	4.3	3.7	2.5	5.6	7.6	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.5	14.6	40.2	4 193
Religion of household head													
Roman Catholic	23.5	4.2	2.0	2.2	5.0	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.7	10.4	31.3	944
Protestant	21.9	3.2	3.8	2.3	3.8	6.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.9	11.4	31.3	2 364
Pentecostal	14.6	3.6	1.8	1.8	2.9	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	7.7	21.6	2 177
Apostolic sect	28.4	4.7	3.5	2.7	5.7	9.0	0.7	0.2	1.3	1.9	15.4	38.7	5 010
Zion	34.6	4.3	3.6	3.7	7.5	7.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.9	16.3	46.3	1 369
Other christian	27.8	0.5	2.9	1.7	6.0	10.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	4.1	16.1	37.4	394
Traditional	35.6	4.2	0.7	1.7	5.5	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.6	13.2	43.3	649
No religion	26.6	4.9	2.6	0.8	5.9	8.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.0	13.2	34.5	1 997
Other religion	16.6	3.8	1.6	1.9	7.6	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.7	27.7	182
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	37.5	5.0	3.5	3.1	5.9	9.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.5	16.4	46.9	3 494
Second	33.4	5.6	3.9	3.1	7.5	10.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	2.5	17.8	46.0	3 393
Middle	30.6	4.3	3.8	2.4	7.2	9.5	0.5	0.3	1.2	2.8	17.0	42.4	3 117
Fourth	12.2	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.4	3.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.3	6.9	18.9	2 639
Richest	5.6	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	3.0	9.3	2 444

na: not applicable

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

( ) Figures that are based on less than 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 "Missing" cases under "Mother's education" and "Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" omitted from the table

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[126] before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[127]

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.[128,129] In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

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[126] All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

[127] Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey.* Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf.;
Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization.* MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

[128] Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

[129] Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent age married before age 15	Percent age married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percent age married before age 15[1]	Percent age married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	**4.8**	**10 129**	**5.5**	**32.6**	**8 108**	**5.4**	**33.7**	**1 700**	**21.2**	**2 021**	**10.1**	**6 366**
Area												
Urban	2.1	3 910	2.4	21.3	3 239	2.3	21.3	761	11.9	670	6.1	2 216
Rural	6.4	6 219	7.6	40.0	4 868	8.0	43.7	938	25.9	1 351	12.3	4 150
Province												
Bulawayo	1.1	573	1.4	13.5	453	1.0	10.9	115	4.6	120	4.2	267
Manicaland	6.5	1 441	7.7	36.0	1 153	8.8	38.1	231	17.9	288	15.2	897
Mashonaland Central	9.7	851	11.3	49.5	675	11.3	52.1	121	37.6	176	10.4	621
Mashonaland East	5.5	1 008	6.5	37.8	809	8.6	45.1	144	24.6	199	8.3	685
Mashonaland West	5.8	1 293	6.7	41.7	1 023	4.3	42.2	202	31.1	270	10.8	878
Matabeleland North	3.4	487	3.9	32.9	373	1.3	29.4	85	17.2	114	14.4	307
Matabeleland South	2.1	470	2.1	22.2	370	1.7	20.3	74	12.9	100	8.4	259
Midlands	4.9	1 032	5.9	30.4	810	4.8	30.3	178	22.0	223	9.1	646
Masvingo	5.3	1 100	5.9	35.3	858	9.4	43.4	185	23.5	242	12.8	721
Harare	1.8	1 875	2.1	21.7	1 585	2.1	23.0	365	11.9	290	5.8	1 084
Age												
15-19	1.7	2 021	na	na	na	na	na	na	21.2	2 021	6.1	429
15-17	1.3	1 206	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.3	1 206	8.6	112
18-19	2.3	816	na	na	na	na	na	na	38.9	816	5.2	317
20-24	5.4	1 700	5.4	33.7	1 700	5.4	33.7	1 700	na	na	6.6	1 031
25-29	4.5	1 489	4.5	33.9	1 489	na	na	na	na	na	7.5	1 158
30-34	5.5	1 549	5.5	33.2	1 549	na	na	na	na	na	10.9	1 276
35-39	5.2	1 463	5.2	30.7	1 463	na	na	na	na	na	12.3	1 154
40-44	6.8	1 099	6.8	32.8	1 099	na	na	na	na	na	14.8	801
45-49	6.3	808	6.3	29.6	808	na	na	na	na	na	12.3	516
Education												
Pre-primary or none	22.1	86	23.8	66.1	80	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	6	25.9	65
Primary	12.1	2 433	13.0	57.2	2 078	15.9	63.4	298	38.8	356	16.2	1 758
Secondary	2.5	6 550	3.1	27.4	4 915	3.5	30.2	1 230	17.5	1 635	8.0	3 899
Higher	0.2	1 060	0.2	5.0	1 036	0.6	5.5	167	(*)	24	4.8	644

Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*												
Has functional difficulty	6.0	413	6.2	36.5	391	(0.0)	(18.0)	41	(*)	22	12.3	252
Has no functional difficulty	5.2	8 508	5.5	32.4	7 716	5.6	34.0	1 658	38.8	792	10.1	6 002
Religion of household head*												
Roman Catholic	3.3	681	4.0	21.1	528	1.7	17.4	122	13.2	153	5.3	374
Protestant	3.0	1 714	3.7	20.3	1 352	1.2	16.2	287	11.9	362	6.6	892
Pentecostal	2.6	1 901	3.0	21.1	1 572	2.9	23.6	325	13.3	329	6.3	1 058
Apostolic sect	6.7	2 942	7.7	42.4	2 330	9.2	46.2	480	31.4	612	15.3	2 013
Zion	4.0	786	4.3	34.0	582	5.7	36.4	102	20.0	204	11.9	479
Other christian	4.9	243	5.7	31.7	197	(2.7)	(29.4)	41	15.8	47	8.6	149
Traditional	3.7	327	4.5	42.5	273	5.9	50.9	57	26.3	54	8.6	241
No religion	7.1	1 422	8.0	44.1	1 186	8.3	46.2	265	25.7	237	8.7	1 088
Other religion	4.2	111	5.3	39.7	87	(*)	(*)	18	(27.7)	24	8.4	70
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	9.3	1 725	10.8	50.4	1 362	11.2	50.8	267	33.0	363	16.9	1 228
Second	6.0	1 761	7.0	42.9	1 379	7.1	51.7	237	28.5	382	13.0	1 200
Middle	5.8	1 787	6.9	36.7	1 381	7.3	39.7	290	25.4	406	9.1	1 173
Fourth	3.8	2 298	4.5	30.1	1 886	4.3	31.2	440	17.7	412	7.9	1 431
Richest	0.9	2 557	1.1	13.8	2 100	1.1	13.2	466	5.3	458	4.6	1 334

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

[4] MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

(*) Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 “Missing” cases each under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years” for “Number of women age 15-49 years”, “Number of women age 20-49 years”, “Number of women age 20-24 years” and “Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union” omitted from the table

* 2 “Missing” cases each under “Religion of household head” for “Number of women age 15-49 years”, “Number of women age 20-49 years”, “Number of women age 20-24 years” and “Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union” omitted from the table

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	**0.8**	**4 178**	**1.1**	**4.0**	**3 046**	**0.0**	**1.9**	**659**	**0.7**	**1 132**	**4.3**	**2 087**
Area												
Urban	0.6	1 507	0.8	2.5	1 186	0.0	1.2	221	1.4	321	2.5	768
Rural	0.9	2 671	1.3	4.9	1 860	0.0	2.2	438	0.5	811	5.3	1 319
Province												
Bulawayo	0.3	219	0.3	2.7	172	0.0	0.0	35	0.0	47	3.7	97
Manicaland	0.7	513	1.0	3.4	350	0.0	1.4	60	0.4	162	5.0	253
Mashonaland Central	1.3	436	1.7	6.7	325	0.0	4.3	86	1.3	112	4.0	244
Mashonaland East	0.6	456	0.8	3.9	343	0.0	2.0	73	0.0	113	4.6	228
Mashonaland West	1.3	618	1.8	5.6	468	0.0	1.7	114	0.0	150	7.1	324
Matabeleland North	1.7	190	2.6	5.5	122	0.0	1.3	31	0.8	69	7.5	78
Matabeleland South	0.8	211	1.2	1.7	131	0.0	0.0	37	0.0	80	3.7	68
Midlands	0.7	399	1.0	2.7	285	0.0	0.0	65	3.1	114	4.5	212
Masvingo	0.6	400	0.9	4.2	287	0.0	1.7	61	0.0	112	4.1	227
Harare	0.4	737	0.6	2.7	563	0.0	3.1	96	1.1	174	0.7	356
Age												
15-19	0.0	1 132	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.7	1 132	(*)	8
15-17	0.0	720	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	720	(*)	1
18-19	0.0	411	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	411	(*)	8
20-24	0.0	659	0.0	1.9	659	0.0	1.9	659	na	na	0.7	156
25-29	0.4	511	0.4	3.1	511	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	325
30-34	0.9	577	0.9	3.6	577	na	na	na	na	na	2.9	461
35-39	1.2	496	1.2	5.4	496	na	na	na	na	na	4.9	425
40-44	1.5	431	1.5	4.0	431	na	na	na	na	na	5.2	377
45-49	3.8	372	3.8	7.7	372	na	na	na	na	na	8.4	335
Education												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	3	(*)	4
Primary	2.3	898	3.1	9.9	650	0.0	4.7	135	0.5	248	4.3	459
Secondary	0.5	2 812	0.7	2.4	1 938	0.0	1.3	477	0.8	875	4.5	1 307
Higher	0.0	457	0.0	2.4	450	0.0	0.0	47	(*)	7	3.2	317

Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	4.0	101	4.2	9.3	97	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	5	3.2	63
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	3 356	1.0	3.8	2 949	0.0	1.8	645	1.8	407	4.3	2 023
Religion of household head												
Roman Catholic	0.3	306	0.4	3.4	233	0.0	4.1	62	1.5	73	5.1	128
Protestant	0.2	648	0.3	2.0	429	0.0	0.6	104	0.3	219	1.0	247
Pentecostal	0.4	676	0.5	1.8	504	0.0	0.7	115	1.1	172	2.2	333
Apostolic sect	1.0	1 208	1.4	5.2	875	0.0	1.0	177	0.5	332	5.5	641
Zion	1.5	247	2.2	4.6	163	0.0	2.0	43	0.0	85	4.9	119
Other christian	0.0	110	0.0	0.0	74	(*)	(*)	13	(1.8)	36	0.0	50
Traditional	0.9	170	1.2	4.3	120	(0.0)	(0.0)	26	0.0	50	7.9	83
No religion	1.4	753	1.7	5.8	604	0.0	5.1	112	1.1	150	5.2	453
Other religion	1.9	58	(2.6)	(6.8)	43	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	15	(4.1)	31
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.2	638	1.6	7.1	456	0.0	3.9	89	0.8	181	5.5	366
Second	0.6	750	0.8	4.0	501	0.0	0.5	114	0.6	249	5.3	346
Middle	1.5	864	2.2	5.6	601	0.0	2.5	163	0.3	262	4.0	412
Fourth	0.8	1 018	1.0	3.6	791	0.0	2.3	154	0.3	227	4.1	530
Richest	0.1	909	0.1	1.2	697	0.0	0.5	139	1.8	212	2.9	434

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union

[4] MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

(*) Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 1 “Missing” case each under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49years)” for “Number of men age (15-49 years)” and “Number of men age (20-49 years)”, omitted from the table

* 1 “Missing” case each under “Religion of household head” for “Number of men age (15-49 years)” and “Number of men age (20-49 years)”, omitted from the table

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**2.1**	**3 910**	**21.3**	**3 239**	**6.4**	**6 219**	**40.0**	**4 868**	**4.8**	**10 129**	**32.6**	**8 108**
Age												
15-19	0.6	670	na	na	2.3	1 351	na	na	1.7	2 021	na	na
15-17	0.3	366	na	na	1.8	839	na	na	1.3	1 206	na	na
18-19	1.0	304	na	na	3.1	512	na	na	2.3	816	na	na
20-24	2.3	761	21.3	761	8.0	938	43.7	938	5.4	1 700	33.7	1 700
25-29	1.5	687	21.7	687	7.1	802	44.3	802	4.5	1 489	33.9	1 489
30-34	2.0	608	21.3	608	7.8	941	40.8	941	5.5	1 549	33.2	1 549
35-39	2.3	529	20.8	529	6.9	935	36.3	935	5.2	1 463	30.7	1 463
40-44	4.8	368	22.8	368	7.8	732	37.8	732	6.8	1 099	32.8	1 099
45-49	2.3	286	19.5	286	8.5	521	35.2	521	6.3	808	29.6	808

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	**0.6**	**1 507**	**2.5**	**1 186**	**0.9**	**2 671**	**4.9**	**1 860**	**0.8**	**4 178**	**4.0**	**3 046**
Age												
15-19	0.0	321	na	na	0.0	811	na	na	0.0	1 132	na	na
15-17	0.0	194	na	na	0.0	526	na	na	0.0	720	na	na
18-19	0.0	126	na	na	0.0	285	na	na	0.0	411	na	na
20-24	0.0	221	1.2	221	0.0	438	2.2	438	0.0	659	1.9	659
25-29	0.0	220	2.9	220	0.8	290	3.2	290	0.4	511	3.1	511
30-34	1.1	267	2.5	267	0.7	310	4.6	310	0.9	577	3.6	577
35-39	0.4	185	1.4	185	1.6	311	7.8	311	1.2	496	5.4	496
40-44	1.5	159	3.1	159	1.5	272	4.6	272	1.5	431	4.0	431
45-49	2.6	133	5.1	133	4.5	239	9.1	239	3.8	372	7.7	372

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband/Partner's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Total	
Total	0.3	42.7	38.4	18.5	0.2	**100.0**	429	1.6	38.9	39.4	20.1	**100.0**	1 031
Area													
Urban	0.7	33.2	42.9	23.2	0.0	100.0	80	1.4	34.0	43.2	21.4	100.0	360
Rural	0.2	44.9	37.4	17.4	0.2	100.0	349	1.7	41.6	37.3	19.4	100.0	671
Province													
Bulawayo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(1.8)	(34.5)	(43.1)	(20.6)	100.0	34
Manicaland	0.0	53.3	23.9	22.8	0.0	100.0	51	2.5	33.1	38.5	26.0	100.0	145
Mashonaland Central	0.9	36.6	49.9	12.7	0.0	100.0	66	0.7	50.0	38.1	11.2	100.0	93
Mashonaland East	(0.0)	(43.5)	(44.5)	(12.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49	2.4	39.8	38.9	18.9	100.0	96
Mashonaland West	0.0	41.5	32.1	26.4	0.0	100.0	84	0.0	41.1	42.4	16.5	100.0	139
Matabeleland North	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	0.0	36.1	38.3	25.6	100.0	55
Matabeleland South	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(1.7)	(50.9)	(26.7)	(20.7)	100.0	39
Midlands	(0.0)	(47.2)	(37.9)	(14.9)	(0.0)	100.0	49	2.1	46.2	30.5	21.3	100.0	111
Masvingo	0.9	52.0	32.0	15.2	0.0	100.0	57	2.8	36.8	42.1	18.3	100.0	136
Harare	(0.0)	(29.0)	(49.2)	(21.9)	(0.0)	100.0	35	1.4	32.2	44.2	22.3	100.0	184
Education													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Primary	0.0	39.2	38.1	22.2	0.5	100.0	138	2.1	36.0	37.0	24.9	100.0	224
Secondary	0.4	44.5	38.7	16.4	0.0	100.0	286	1.5	39.1	40.7	18.7	100.0	768
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(0.0)	(47.5)	(29.8)	(22.7)	100.0	36
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	43.5	41.2	14.7	0.2	100.0	307	1.6	38.7	39.4	20.3	100.0	1 010
Religion of household head*													
Roman Catholic	(0.0)	(42.7)	(31.0)	(26.3)	(0.0)	100.0	20	2.1	44.5	37.2	16.1	100.0	64
Protestant	(0.0)	(34.7)	(49.6)	(15.7)	(0.0)	100.0	43	3.6	34.6	46.5	15.3	100.0	114
Pentecostal	(0.0)	(42.1)	(42.4)	(14.0)	(1.6)	100.0	44	1.1	42.0	32.2	24.7	100.0	161
Apostolic sect	0.0	36.6	39.9	23.5	0.0	100.0	192	1.8	35.4	41.7	21.1	100.0	347
Zion	(1.3)	(57.6)	(31.6)	(9.5)	(0.0)	100.0	41	4.2	48.3	30.1	17.3	100.0	69
Other christian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	(0.0)	(35.8)	(55.4)	(8.8)	100.0	25
Traditional	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	(0.0)	(40.1)	(37.0)	(22.9)	100.0	40
No religion	0.9	49.1	35.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	61	0.0	41.0	39.0	20.0	100.0	205
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6

Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.5	45.3	42.1	12.1	0.0	100.0	120	1.5	41.4	36.3	20.8	100.0	225
Second	0.0	40.8	35.4	23.2	0.6	100.0	109	2.2	42.9	39.4	15.6	100.0	187
Middle	0.0	44.6	42.0	13.3	0.0	100.0	103	1.3	43.1	34.4	21.2	100.0	198
Fourth	0.7	36.0	35.7	27.6	0.0	100.0	73	1.2	34.9	44.5	19.4	100.0	266
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24	2.0	32.2	41.1	24.6	100.0	154

[1] MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

[2] MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 “Missing” cases under “Religion of household head” for “Number of women age 20-24 years currently married or in union” omitted from the table

9.5 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact on the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services[130].

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Tables PR.6.2W and PR.6.2M show if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.3M expand on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Tables P.R6.4W and P.R6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police.

[130] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
Total	**4.6**	**3.0**	**0.9**	**4.8**	**3.4**	**0.9**	**8.5**	**5.9**	**2.0**	**10 129**
Area										
Urban	5.4	3.2	0.7	4.3	2.8	0.8	8.8	5.6	1.6	3 910
Rural	4.1	2.9	1.1	5.1	3.8	1.0	8.4	6.1	2.2	6 219
Province										
Bulawayo	5.7	3.3	0.7	1.8	1.0	0.3	7.3	4.3	1.1	573
Manicaland	5.6	3.9	1.5	6.5	4.6	1.2	11.0	7.7	2.9	1 441
Mashonaland Central	3.2	2.5	0.9	5.7	3.9	1.1	8.3	5.8	2.0	851
Mashonaland East	5.4	4.0	1.4	5.4	3.8	1.0	9.8	7.3	2.8	1 008
Mashonaland West	4.4	3.0	0.9	5.2	4.3	1.4	8.1	6.2	2.6	1 293
Matabeleland North	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	2.5	1.7	0.8	487
Matabeleland South	4.1	1.7	0.3	3.0	2.3	0.2	6.8	4.0	0.6	470
Midlands	5.4	4.3	1.2	5.6	4.4	1.5	10.0	8.3	2.8	1 032
Masvingo	2.8	1.6	0.8	5.6	4.0	1.0	7.9	5.3	1.8	1 100
Harare	5.2	2.8	0.6	3.9	2.1	0.4	8.3	4.7	1.1	1 875
Age										
15-19	3.4	2.6	0.7	4.8	3.7	1.3	7.4	5.7	2.2	2 021
15-17	2.7	2.2	0.5	4.1	3.5	0.9	6.2	5.3	1.6	1 206
18-19	4.4	3.2	0.9	5.9	4.1	1.9	9.1	6.5	3.1	816
20-24	5.4	3.7	1.4	5.2	3.9	1.1	9.7	6.9	2.6	1 700
25-29	4.1	3.0	1.1	5.2	3.7	0.8	8.7	6.4	1.8	1 489
30-34	5.0	3.0	0.8	4.9	3.6	0.9	8.5	6.0	1.9	1 549
35-39	5.0	3.0	1.1	3.3	2.1	0.4	7.6	4.8	1.6	1 463
40-44	4.8	3.3	1.0	5.3	2.9	0.9	9.2	5.7	2.2	1 099
45-49	4.8	2.1	0.2	4.8	3.3	0.8	9.0	5.3	1.2	808
Education										
Pre-primary or none	3.8	3.8	2.4	10.4	8.2	2.4	10.4	8.2	5.0	86
Primary	4.7	3.5	1.5	5.5	4.1	1.1	9.1	6.8	2.8	2 433
Secondary	4.3	2.8	0.8	4.7	3.3	1.0	8.3	5.7	1.8	6 550
Higher	6.0	3.3	0.6	3.0	1.7	0.0	8.6	4.8	0.9	1 060

Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*										
Has functional difficulty	7.2	4.4	1.4	8.4	6.9	0.6	14.9	10.7	2.3	413
Has no functional difficulty	4.7	3.0	1.0	4.7	3.2	0.9	8.5	5.7	2.0	8 508
Religion of household head*										
Roman Catholic	5.0	3.0	0.7	3.7	2.7	0.5	8.2	5.7	1.2	681
Protestant	4.2	3.1	0.7	4.0	2.7	0.4	7.8	5.5	1.4	1 714
Pentecostal	5.3	3.1	0.8	4.0	2.6	0.7	8.8	5.4	1.7	1 901
Apostolic sect	4.7	3.2	1.2	5.3	3.8	1.4	8.8	6.2	2.7	2 942
Zion	3.0	2.1	0.6	6.0	4.5	1.1	8.3	6.2	2.1	786
Other christian	6.6	5.2	1.3	4.0	3.4	0.4	10.0	8.3	2.1	243
Traditional	6.2	4.7	2.8	4.6	3.4	1.4	10.6	8.0	4.3	327
No religion	3.7	2.3	0.6	5.6	4.1	1.0	8.1	5.7	1.7	1 422
Other religion	2.8	0.5	0.0	6.4	2.1	0.0	7.5	2.6	0.0	111
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.8	3.6	1.9	5.6	4.6	1.3	9.3	7.5	3.1	1 725
Second	4.1	2.8	1.1	5.6	3.7	1.3	9.0	6.0	2.6	1 761
Middle	3.3	2.3	0.7	4.9	3.8	1.1	7.5	5.5	2.0	1 787
Fourth	5.1	3.2	0.7	5.4	3.8	0.9	9.3	6.4	2.0	2 298
Richest	5.2	3.0	0.5	3.0	1.7	0.2	7.7	4.6	0.8	2 557

1 MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 “Missing” cases each under “Religion of household head” and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) omitted from the table

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of men
Total	**9.5**	**5.9**	**1.6**	**9.4**	**6.3**	**0.9**	**16.9**	**11.1**	**2.9**	**4 178**
Area										
Urban	12.5	7.3	2.2	9.1	5.8	1.3	18.8	11.9	3.8	1 507
Rural	7.9	5.1	1.3	9.6	6.5	0.7	15.9	10.7	2.4	2 671
Province										
Bulawayo	14.5	7.9	0.9	8.4	4.4	1.0	20.8	12.0	2.3	219
Manicaland	5.8	3.7	0.6	7.4	4.9	0.4	12.0	7.9	1.7	513
Mashonaland Central	7.3	4.4	1.1	12.6	9.4	1.1	17.2	12.9	2.2	436
Mashonaland East	10.5	7.1	1.5	11.9	7.5	0.7	20.0	12.9	3.7	456
Mashonaland West	9.8	6.8	1.9	11.4	8.2	1.2	18.9	13.4	3.5	618
Matabeleland North	10.2	7.0	1.1	4.3	3.3	0.6	13.8	9.9	2.1	190
Matabeleland South	7.8	4.4	2.1	9.0	4.6	1.2	15.5	9.0	3.3	211
Midlands	8.3	4.5	1.3	6.9	4.4	0.6	13.3	7.6	2.2	399
Masvingo	7.2	5.6	2.5	12.2	8.1	1.0	17.8	12.4	3.6	400
Harare	13.5	7.3	2.4	7.5	4.8	1.3	18.2	11.3	3.6	737
Age										
15-19	8.4	5.9	1.2	7.7	5.1	1.0	14.7	10.2	2.4	1 132
15-17	8.1	5.8	1.2	8.3	5.7	0.7	15.3	10.7	2.6	720
18-19	9.0	6.1	1.3	6.6	4.0	1.4	13.7	9.2	2.2	411
20-24	9.5	5.4	0.9	9.6	6.7	0.9	17.1	11.2	2.4	659
25-29	11.9	7.9	2.8	13.2	10.0	1.5	22.0	16.1	4.3	511
30-34	12.4	7.2	2.8	12.7	7.0	0.7	22.2	12.8	4.1	577
35-39	8.6	5.0	1.2	8.6	7.0	0.6	15.8	11.1	2.6	496
40-44	7.7	4.1	1.0	6.2	3.6	0.4	12.5	7.5	1.7	431
45-49	8.9	5.5	1.7	9.2	4.9	1.4	15.1	9.0	3.4	372
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	8.1	5.4	1.3	10.7	7.6	0.7	16.7	11.9	2.7	898
Secondary	9.6	6.0	1.7	9.2	5.9	1.0	16.8	11.0	3.1	2 812
Higher	11.9	6.5	1.8	8.8	5.6	1.0	18.5	10.5	2.6	457

Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*										
Has functional difficulty	22.9	13.7	4.1	23.5	18.1	0.6	39.5	29.3	5.1	101
Has no functional difficulty	9.5	5.7	1.6	9.3	6.0	1.0	16.6	10.7	2.9	3 356
Religion of household head*										
Roman Catholic	9.9	7.5	0.6	11.6	7.8	0.9	20.0	14.3	2.4	306
Protestant	10.4	5.8	1.3	9.8	6.0	1.2	17.7	11.0	2.8	648
Pentecostal	10.5	7.1	2.0	6.9	5.0	0.6	15.6	11.0	3.4	676
Apostolic sect	9.4	6.0	2.0	9.9	6.0	1.1	17.0	10.8	3.1	1 208
Zion	8.8	7.5	2.2	5.3	3.1	1.0	13.7	10.2	3.2	247
Other christian	15.2	6.1	1.9	8.9	6.6	1.0	20.3	11.9	2.9	110
Traditional	4.3	0.5	0.3	5.9	3.9	0.0	9.6	4.5	0.3	170
No religion	8.4	4.8	1.6	11.4	8.4	0.9	17.5	12.1	3.0	753
Other religion	13.1	5.4	1.1	18.2	12.0	1.1	26.7	14.1	3.3	58
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.9	4.8	1.2	10.4	7.3	0.9	17.0	11.3	2.7	638
Second	8.4	5.9	1.5	10.1	6.5	0.6	16.8	11.3	2.3	750
Middle	7.4	4.4	1.1	8.3	5.3	1.0	14.2	8.8	2.6	864
Fourth	9.7	6.5	2.4	12.3	8.7	1.3	19.2	14.0	4.2	1 018
Richest	13.4	7.5	1.7	6.1	3.4	0.8	17.1	10.0	2.5	909

1 MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 1 “Missing” case each under “Religion of household head” and "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) omitted from the table

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	**81.6**	**7.8**	**0.7**	**11.0**	**18.4**	**464**
Area						
Urban	86.8	7.9	1.0	5.9	13.2	210
Rural	77.3	7.7	0.4	15.2	22.7	254
Province						
Bulawayo	74.0	13.9	1.8	10.2	26.0	33
Manicaland	78.5	7.6	0.0	14.9	21.5	81
Mashonaland Central	(90.9)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(9.1)	28
Mashonaland East	85.2	7.6	0.0	7.2	14.8	54
Mashonaland West	(75.8)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(22.4)	(24.2)	57
Matabeleland North	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Matabeleland South	(49.2)	(20.5)	(7.8)	(29.0)	(50.8)	19
Midlands	90.2	6.1	0.0	5.5	9.8	55
Masvingo	(80.9)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(19.1)	30
Harare	86.6	7.8	1.3	5.4	13.4	98
Age						
15-19	82.6	8.9	0.0	8.5	17.4	69
15-17	(82.7)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(17.3)	33
18-19	(82.6)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(17.4)	36
20-24	85.3	9.5	1.2	5.7	14.7	92
25-29	74.7	13.3	2.0	14.0	25.3	62
30-34	84.8	2.7	0.0	11.2	15.2	78
35-39	82.5	8.1	0.5	11.9	17.5	72
40-44	(77.5)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(15.8)	(22.5)	53
45-49	(79.7)	(4.3)	(1.5)	(14.5)	(20.3)	39
Education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	80.0	7.3	0.0	11.9	20.0	113
Secondary	82.9	7.3	0.7	10.8	17.1	284
Higher	77.9	11.2	1.9	10.9	22.1	63
Last incident occurred						
More than 1 year ago	81.9	7.6	0.5	11.0	18.1	304
Less than 1 year ago	80.9	8.2	1.1	11.0	19.1	159
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	79.1	9.8	0.9	11.7	20.9	258
Attempted robbery	84.8	5.2	0.5	10.1	15.2	206
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(82.8)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(17.2)	30
Has no functional difficulty	81.4	7.7	0.8	11.1	18.6	402
Religion of household head						
Roman Catholic	(77.9)	(12.2)	(1.7)	(8.2)	(22.1)	34
Protestant	81.3	5.0	0.0	14.9	18.7	73
Pentecostal	82.7	9.5	1.0	8.8	17.3	102
Apostolic sect	81.0	6.9	0.0	12.8	19.0	139
Zion	(65.1)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(23.2)	(34.9)	24
Other christian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Traditional	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
No religion	87.5	6.4	3.1	7.0	12.5	53
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	78.8	7.2	0.0	14.2	21.2	82
Second	82.4	7.4	0.6	12.0	17.6	72
Middle	86.9	5.1	0.0	7.9	13.1	59
Fourth	82.1	6.9	0.6	11.1	17.9	117
Richest	80.1	10.3	1.6	9.8	19.9	134

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	**70.1**	**17.9**	**3.6**	**17.8**	**29.9**	**399**
Area						
Urban	65.5	24.4	6.1	18.6	34.5	188
Rural	74.3	12.2	1.4	17.1	25.7	211
Age						
15-19	80.3	11.3	0.0	13.0	19.7	95
15-17	83.7	7.8	0.0	11.0	16.3	58
18-19	(74.9)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(16.1)	(25.1)	37
20-24	64.9	25.5	8.1	18.9	35.1	62
25-29	57.8	27.4	5.3	21.6	42.2	61
30-34	61.9	20.1	0.0	25.9	38.1	71
35-39	(77.0)	(12.0)	(2.9)	(8.1)	(23.0)	43
40-44	(71.2)	(16.9)	(12.9)	(21.6)	(28.8)	33
45-49	(81.5)	(9.5)	(1.6)	(13.9)	(18.5)	33
Education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	67.0	17.8	3.1	21.2	33.0	73
Secondary	72.0	16.8	1.6	17.6	28.0	271
Higher	65.1	24.1	14.3	14.3	34.9	54
Last incident occurred						
More than 1 year ago	70.5	16.0	4.8	19.6	29.5	247
Less than 1 year ago	69.6	21.1	1.5	14.8	30.4	152
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	68.8	21.3	4.6	15.6	31.2	240
Attempted robbery	72.2	12.9	2.0	21.2	27.8	159
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	66.3	21.1	4.5	19.5	33.7	317
Religion of household head						
Roman Catholic	(76.6)	(23.4)	(6.5)	(17.6)	(23.4)	30
Protestant	64.9	20.5	5.5	14.2	35.1	68
Pentecostal	66.5	19.4	7.2	21.9	33.5	71
Apostolic sect	78.4	12.7	2.0	13.6	21.6	113
Zion	(69.0)	(20.4)	(0.0)	(25.9)	(31.0)	22
Other christian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Traditional	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
No religion	67.6	17.6	0.0	21.3	32.4	64
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	70.3	17.5	1.1	21.0	29.7	51
Second	81.2	9.2	0.0	12.9	18.8	63
Middle	72.0	10.3	0.0	20.9	28.0	64
Fourth	69.3	18.6	4.1	15.9	30.7	99
Richest	64.0	26.2	8.0	19.0	36.0	121

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Location of last incident of assault									Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	**56.4**	**16.3**	**11.6**	**1.1**	**2.0**	**3.7**	**5.7**	**3.1**	**100.0**	**71.2**	**4.7**	**0.3**	**24.4**	**28.8**	**483**
Area															
Urban	52.8	14.3	16.5	1.8	1.7	3.3	6.6	3.0	100.0	75.8	4.9	0.6	19.5	24.2	166
Rural	58.3	17.4	9.0	0.8	2.1	3.9	5.2	3.2	100.0	68.7	4.7	0.2	27.0	31.3	317
Province															
Bulawayo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Manicaland	53.1	19.7	10.7	0.9	4.9	2.4	5.8	2.6	100.0	67.9	4.7	1.1	27.4	32.1	93
Mashonaland Central	(63.2)	(17.0)	(11.3)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(1.0)	100.0	(77.4)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(20.9)	(22.6)	49
Mashonaland East	52.9	20.1	9.4	1.1	0.0	7.3	3.7	5.5	100.0	75.0	6.4	0.0	18.7	25.0	55
Mashonaland West	51.6	23.6	4.7	0.0	2.2	11.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	66.1	3.2	0.0	31.0	33.9	67
Matabeleland North	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Matabeleland South	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Midlands	72.5	11.3	5.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.7	100.0	70.6	5.9	0.0	25.2	29.4	58
Masvingo	55.4	10.7	6.8	2.6	1.7	3.0	14.1	5.7	100.0	74.3	7.6	0.0	19.6	25.7	61
Harare	54.8	13.5	22.7	0.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.6	100.0	72.6	2.3	0.0	25.1	27.4	73
Age															
15-19	40.5	24.2	16.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	12.6	1.0	100.0	74.2	6.9	0.0	18.9	25.8	97
15-17	(37.0)	(17.2)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(18.8)	(2.0)	100.0	(78.9)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(21.1)	50
18-19	(44.2)	(31.5)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(69.4)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(22.5)	(30.6)	48
20-24	49.2	18.8	12.9	2.3	4.0	5.1	3.6	4.1	100.0	85.4	4.7	0.0	9.9	14.6	88
25-29	56.1	19.3	12.4	1.1	4.5	1.7	3.8	1.1	100.0	64.1	7.5	1.3	29.9	35.9	77
30-34	62.0	9.8	13.8	0.8	1.9	4.0	2.1	5.4	100.0	68.5	2.7	0.7	28.3	31.5	76
35-39	63.9	9.7	13.3	1.2	2.2	3.7	1.9	4.0	100.0	69.9	4.4	0.0	25.8	30.1	48
40-44	(78.1)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(7.7)	(3.5)	100.0	(56.8)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(43.2)	(43.2)	59
45-49	(60.5)	(20.2)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(5.3)	(4.2)	100.0	(73.7)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(26.3)	39
Education															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	61.0	18.5	4.3	0.0	3.4	6.6	2.0	4.1	100.0	69.8	5.3	0.0	25.6	30.2	133
Secondary	54.9	16.2	15.2	0.8	0.7	3.0	6.6	2.6	100.0	71.9	5.1	0.5	23.2	28.1	310
Higher	(46.0)	(10.4)	(5.9)	(9.7)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(5.6)	100.0	(77.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.4)	(22.4)	31

Last incident occurred															
More than 1 year ago	60.8	14.0	11.4	0.7	1.2	2.9	4.9	4.0	100.0	59.7	10.7	0.7	30.2	40.3	141
Less than 1 year ago	54.6	17.3	11.7	1.3	2.3	4.1	6.0	2.8	100.0	75.9	2.3	0.2	22.1	24.1	343
Number of offenders															
1	58.7	15.7	10.9	0.9	1.8	3.7	5.6	2.7	100.0	73.3	5.2	0.0	21.9	26.7	353
2 or more	49.3	18.3	13.6	1.8	2.5	3.9	6.1	4.4	100.0	65.0	3.6	1.2	31.7	35.0	128
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Recognition of offender(s)															
Yes	59.4	17.1	8.9	0.9	1.8	3.7	5.0	3.1	100.0	72.2	3.0	0.0	25.2	27.8	437
No	(28.5)	(8.8)	(36.8)	(3.3)	(3.7)	(3.9)	(11.7)	(3.2)	100.0	(61.9)	(21.4)	(3.2)	(17.1)	(38.1)	47
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(46.8)	(23.2)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(2.6)	100.0	(79.5)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(20.5)	(20.5)	35
Has no functional difficulty	59.7	15.6	10.5	1.4	2.4	3.7	3.4	3.3	100.0	69.5	4.8	0.4	25.9	30.5	399
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	71.6	11.3	6.1	0.0	4.4	3.6	1.0	2.1	100.0	68.0	2.4	0.0	30.8	32.0	96
Second	60.8	17.1	5.4	0.0	1.1	3.4	7.4	4.9	100.0	66.7	8.0	0.0	25.3	33.3	99
Middle	46.7	24.7	11.5	1.2	0.0	5.7	6.4	3.8	100.0	75.0	2.5	0.0	22.5	25.0	88
Fourth	51.5	19.1	14.3	0.8	1.2	3.8	7.2	2.0	100.0	73.3	5.6	0.4	22.0	26.7	123
Richest	50.9	7.9	21.9	4.5	3.5	2.0	6.1	3.2	100.0	73.0	4.7	1.3	21.6	27.0	78

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Location of last incident of assault									Use of weapon during last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	**17.5**	**10.2**	**24.3**	**1.5**	**18.0**	**11.5**	**11.5**	**5.4**	**100.0**	**58.4**	**15.5**	**2.6**	**30.4**	**41.6**	**394**
Area															
Urban	20.5	2.5	41.9	0.6	16.4	2.5	11.8	3.8	100.0	54.5	25.4	2.1	32.5	45.5	137
Rural	15.8	14.4	15.0	1.9	18.9	16.3	11.4	6.2	100.0	60.4	10.3	3.0	29.3	39.6	257
Province															
Bulawayo	(42.3)	(0.0)	(39.4)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(3.2)	(8.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(64.7)	(6.6)	(7.1)	(31.5)	(35.3)	18
Manicaland	(21.8)	(15.6)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(9.3)	(8.7)	(10.5)	100.0	(59.0)	(6.1)	(3.2)	(34.9)	(41.0)	38
Mashonaland Central	24.4	19.7	12.5	1.9	21.0	8.0	8.0	4.6	100.0	62.1	14.9	2.6	20.2	37.9	55
Mashonaland East	15.8	12.0	8.4	0.0	28.7	15.4	17.8	1.8	100.0	64.4	1.9	4.2	29.5	35.6	54
Mashonaland West	9.2	2.5	29.0	4.9	15.8	20.3	11.8	6.4	100.0	58.4	6.8	1.7	37.8	41.6	70
Matabeleland North	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Matabeleland South	(8.5)	(21.6)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(23.2)	(6.3)	(12.0)	100.0	(53.4)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(29.0)	(46.6)	19
Midlands	(7.1)	(4.1)	(32.8)	(3.1)	(25.4)	(11.4)	(5.8)	(10.2)	100.0	(41.8)	(45.6)	(11.2)	(18.5)	(58.2)	27
Masvingo	(24.8)	(20.8)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(12.8)	(15.5)	(4.0)	100.0	(68.3)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(25.1)	(31.7)	49
Harare	(12.4)	(0.0)	(57.4)	(0.0)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(3.4)	100.0	(49.9)	(39.7)	(0.0)	(36.2)	(50.1)	55
Age															
15-19	16.1	4.8	23.0	0.0	5.5	10.7	31.0	8.8	100.0	69.5	8.0	0.8	25.3	30.5	87
15-17	14.8	3.2	15.4	0.0	4.0	12.9	38.1	11.7	100.0	77.4	2.6	0.0	21.1	22.6	60
18-19	(18.9)	(8.3)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(5.8)	(15.5)	(2.5)	100.0	(52.0)	(20.0)	(2.4)	(34.4)	(48.0)	27
20-24	12.2	7.4	28.1	0.0	29.1	15.1	4.5	3.7	100.0	66.5	7.4	1.1	27.9	33.5	63
25-29	12.3	17.1	31.5	4.9	14.6	8.1	2.9	8.6	100.0	51.3	23.3	4.8	33.5	48.7	67
30-34	20.4	9.0	24.9	1.2	22.3	17.2	3.1	2.0	100.0	52.5	21.9	1.4	29.6	47.5	73
35-39	(23.5)	(15.3)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(29.3)	(12.0)	(9.0)	(2.3)	100.0	(55.5)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(30.4)	(44.5)	43
40-44	(21.3)	(11.3)	(15.4)	(6.3)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(11.8)	100.0	(46.9)	(23.7)	(6.7)	(48.2)	(53.1)	27
45-49	(24.2)	(11.4)	(31.7)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(9.8)	(13.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(54.0)	(7.9)	(8.8)	(29.3)	(46.0)	34
Education															
Primary	15.9	19.8	11.1	3.4	22.1	14.7	7.1	5.8	100.0	66.0	10.3	4.3	21.4	34.0	96
Secondary	16.1	8.3	25.6	0.8	18.4	11.9	12.7	6.1	100.0	57.3	15.8	0.7	32.8	42.7	258
Higher	(30.3)	(0.0)	(47.2)	(1.3)	(5.6)	(1.1)	(14.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(46.9)	(26.4)	(11.5)	(35.9)	(53.1)	40
Last incident occurred															
More than 1 year ago	19.8	12.3	29.2	0.9	10.5	9.5	13.4	4.5	100.0	62.4	18.0	3.9	27.3	37.6	133
Less than 1 year ago	16.3	9.2	21.8	1.8	21.9	12.6	10.6	5.9	100.0	56.3	14.2	2.0	31.9	43.7	261

Number of offenders															
1	21.0	13.7	12.7	0.7	17.8	15.5	12.8	5.7	100.0	74.2	4.5	0.0	20.9	25.8	159
2 or more	15.2	8.3	30.1	2.1	18.5	9.2	11.2	5.4	100.0	47.9	24.0	4.6	35.9	52.1	225
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Recognition of offender(s)															
Yes	21.0	12.0	16.7	1.0	18.6	12.6	13.1	5.0	100.0	63.5	10.2	0.5	28.3	36.5	284
No	7.8	5.3	44.5	2.9	16.9	8.2	7.7	6.7	100.0	44.5	29.3	8.5	36.5	55.5	106
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Has no functional difficulty	18.0	11.3	26.0	1.7	20.7	11.4	7.0	3.9	100.0	53.4	18.3	3.1	33.7	46.6	310
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	19.1	21.0	12.5	1.5	17.0	16.1	2.6	10.0	100.0	63.6	9.1	1.1	28.8	36.4	66
Second	13.5	12.2	22.0	2.3	21.5	14.1	7.9	6.6	100.0	60.0	10.7	0.0	30.9	40.0	76
Middle	12.3	5.6	15.5	1.5	27.3	19.0	16.8	2.0	100.0	55.2	13.4	4.7	28.3	44.8	71
Fourth	20.4	9.7	27.4	0.9	14.4	6.9	16.1	4.1	100.0	62.0	12.8	2.9	28.9	38.0	126
Richest	20.9	1.9	46.1	1.5	10.8	3.0	10.0	5.7	100.0	45.6	38.6	4.9	37.7	54.4	55

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police[1,A]	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	**29.0**	**9.4**	**38.4**	**304**	**27.4**	**12.4**	**39.8**	**343**	**40.5**	**597**
Area										
Urban	33.3	7.3	40.7	125	32.5	10.9	43.4	108	43.1	217
Rural	25.9	10.9	36.9	179	25.0	13.1	38.1	235	39.0	380
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	7
Primary	27.6	9.5	37.0	85	30.9	11.3	42.2	99	41.6	165
Secondary	26.1	7.6	33.7	181	26.7	11.8	38.5	218	37.6	374
Higher	(43.8)	(19.9)	(63.7)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	58.1	51
Party reporting crime										
Self	72.8	24.6	97.4	108	65.8	29.9	95.7	122	100.0	207
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(100.0)	32
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(51.1)	44
Has no functional difficulty	29.6	10.2	39.8	259	27.1	14.6	41.7	271	42.3	489
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	26.5	10.7	37.2	63	27.4	12.3	39.8	79	38.6	130
Second	(22.6)	(4.4)	(27.0)	48	25.2	11.4	36.6	66	35.2	105
Middle	(30.8)	(1.1)	(31.9)	41	31.8	14.9	46.7	67	43.7	97
Fourth	31.9	9.7	41.6	74	29.9	10.3	40.3	87	41.5	148
Richest	31.2	15.8	46.9	77	(18.7)	(14.1)	(32.8)	44	43.3	117

1 MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

[A] This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police[1,A]	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	**21.1**	**15.6**	**36.8**	**247**	**15.8**	**22.1**	**37.9**	**261**	**38.2**	**465**
Area										
Urban	25.1	22.2	47.4	110	23.8	26.3	50.1	87	49.8	179
Rural	18.0	10.3	28.3	137	11.8	20.0	31.8	174	30.9	286
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	0	(*)	1
Primary	23.5	10.9	34.4	49	13.9	18.2	32.1	69	34.6	107
Secondary	19.8	14.9	34.7	168	14.6	22.8	37.5	167	37.0	310
Higher	(25.2)	(28.1)	(53.3)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	53.8	48
Party reporting crime										
Self	51.9	40.6	92.4	85	43.1	53.1	96.2	92	100.0	154
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	21
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(31.8)	30
Has no functional difficulty	22.2	19.0	41.2	192	16.9	27.6	44.6	202	43.9	359
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(22.1)	(3.4)	(25.5)	31	(16.7)	(16.5)	(33.2)	47	32.5	72
Second	(24.2)	(5.4)	(29.6)	44	10.4	20.6	31.0	49	29.7	84
Middle	(11.30)	(9.5)	(20.8)	38	(7.3)	(21.9)	(29.2)	46	28.0	76
Fourth	26.5	18.8	45.4	66	16.6	21.0	37.6	89	40.2	142
Richest	19.0	28.1	47.1	68	(33.1)	(36.5)	(69.6)	31	55.8	91

1 MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

[A] This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

9.6 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety [130]

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1M present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Total	**16.7**	**31.3**	**27.8**	**11.9**	**12.4**	**100.0**	**47.9**	**31.5**	**43.8**	**17.1**	**5.2**	**2.3**	**100.0**	**75.4**	**13.7**	**10 129**
Area																
Urban	13.7	34.4	28.1	11.3	12.6	100.0	48.1	26.1	51.6	17.2	4.0	1.1	100.0	77.7	12.6	3 910
Rural	18.5	29.3	27.6	12.2	12.3	100.0	47.9	35.0	38.9	17.0	6.0	3.0	100.0	73.9	14.3	6 219
Province																
Bulawayo	15.3	34.6	28.3	14.1	7.6	100.0	49.9	20.9	49.4	21.7	6.0	1.9	100.0	70.3	15.6	573
Manicaland	11.3	29.2	38.1	10.9	10.5	100.0	40.5	44.2	34.3	19.4	1.9	0.2	100.0	78.5	11.3	1 441
Mashonaland Central	30.2	24.7	20.4	9.9	14.7	100.0	54.9	50.0	30.7	12.7	4.0	2.6	100.0	80.7	11.4	851
Mashonaland East	11.7	36.3	30.5	13.1	8.5	100.0	48.0	28.4	45.9	18.4	4.9	2.5	100.0	74.3	14.9	1 008
Mashonaland West	11.4	28.2	23.1	12.4	24.8	100.0	39.6	19.5	46.9	15.6	8.6	9.4	100.0	66.4	15.6	1 293
Matabeleland North	19.3	47.2	29.2	3.3	1.0	100.0	66.5	20.0	53.3	22.9	3.1	0.6	100.0	73.3	4.4	487
Matabeleland South	26.1	25.3	21.0	16.4	11.1	100.0	51.4	40.1	26.0	21.0	11.6	1.3	100.0	66.1	20.6	470
Midlands	30.1	17.7	17.0	22.1	13.1	100.0	47.8	48.3	27.1	11.8	11.3	1.4	100.0	75.4	25.5	1 032
Masvingo	14.0	34.9	34.6	10.7	5.8	100.0	48.9	26.9	50.5	17.7	3.7	1.3	100.0	77.3	11.8	1 100
Harare	12.5	36.9	28.2	7.8	14.5	100.0	49.4	20.9	59.6	16.3	2.6	0.5	100.0	80.5	9.1	1 875
Age																
15-19	9.5	23.6	33.7	14.7	18.5	100.0	33.1	18.6	37.1	28.2	10.0	6.1	100.0	55.6	18.7	2 021
15-17	8.8	24.6	33.9	14.1	18.6	100.0	33.4	16.1	36.6	30.4	10.4	6.6	100.0	52.6	18.4	1 206
18-19	10.5	22.2	33.3	15.6	18.3	100.0	32.8	22.3	37.8	25.0	9.5	5.4	100.0	60.1	19.1	816
20-24	13.1	29.8	29.9	14.0	13.2	100.0	42.9	25.8	46.1	20.7	5.6	1.8	100.0	71.9	15.8	1 700
25-29	18.3	31.0	27.4	11.2	12.1	100.0	49.3	33.1	46.1	15.2	4.0	1.5	100.0	79.2	12.4	1 489
30-34	17.6	34.0	26.6	10.8	11.0	100.0	51.6	35.5	45.7	12.7	4.7	1.4	100.0	81.2	12.5	1 549
35-39	21.5	34.6	25.0	9.9	9.1	100.0	56.1	37.5	46.8	11.4	3.1	1.2	100.0	84.3	10.6	1 463
40-44	21.0	37.1	22.2	9.9	9.7	100.0	58.1	40.8	44.6	11.2	2.4	1.0	100.0	85.3	10.6	1 099
45-49	22.7	34.9	24.4	9.8	8.3	100.0	57.5	42.0	42.0	12.0	3.6	0.5	100.0	83.9	10.5	808

Education																
Pre-primary or none	30.2	33.8	17.0	8.3	10.7	100.0	64.1	38.1	52.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.5	8.3	86
Primary	20.4	30.4	25.9	10.8	12.4	100.0	50.8	36.6	39.8	15.2	5.2	3.2	100.0	76.4	12.4	2 433
Secondary	15.5	31.1	28.5	11.8	13.1	100.0	46.6	29.7	44.2	18.7	5.3	2.2	100.0	73.9	13.7	6 550
Higher	14.0	34.3	28.5	15.2	8.0	100.0	48.3	30.6	50.3	12.5	5.7	0.9	100.0	80.9	16.5	1 060
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*																
Has functional difficulty	21.6	29.4	19.7	14.5	14.8	100.0	51.0	36.1	37.5	17.0	6.8	2.6	100.0	73.6	17.2	413
Has no functional difficulty	17.6	32.3	27.3	11.4	11.4	100.0	49.9	33.5	45.2	15.2	4.4	1.7	100.0	78.7	12.8	8 508
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	19.4	31.4	25.7	11.6	11.9	100.0	50.8	33.8	41.3	16.9	5.0	3.1	100.0	75.1	13.3	1 725
Second	18.9	27.9	27.7	12.1	13.4	100.0	46.8	37.7	35.9	16.0	6.9	3.5	100.0	73.6	14.3	1 761
Middle	17.9	28.3	28.3	12.2	13.3	100.0	46.2	33.5	39.2	18.2	6.6	2.6	100.0	72.7	14.8	1 787
Fourth	14.2	31.3	30.2	11.7	12.5	100.0	45.5	28.1	46.9	18.3	4.8	2.0	100.0	74.9	13.2	2 298
Richest	14.7	35.6	26.8	11.7	11.3	100.0	50.2	27.5	51.6	16.2	3.8	0.9	100.0	79.1	13.1	2 557

1 MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

* 2 “Missing” cases under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” omitted from the table

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
Total	**51.5**	**31.3**	**12.0**	**1.7**	**3.5**	**100.0**	**82.8**	**62.3**	**32.6**	**4.1**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**95.0**	**2.0**	**4 178**
Area																
Urban	31.9	42.3	18.8	2.5	4.5	100.0	74.2	47.4	47.3	4.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	94.7	2.6	1 507
Rural	62.5	25.1	8.2	1.2	2.9	100.0	87.6	70.8	24.3	3.8	0.7	0.4	100.0	95.1	1.6	2 671
Province																
Bulawayo	20.5	51.9	17.6	2.5	7.6	100.0	72.4	29.2	60.8	9.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.0	2.5	219
Manicaland	62.9	22.4	11.1	0.9	2.7	100.0	85.4	79.7	17.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	0.9	513
Mashonaland Central	67.1	24.1	7.0	0.8	1.0	100.0	91.2	70.0	25.3	4.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.3	0.9	436
Mashonaland East	51.9	31.2	8.2	1.1	7.6	100.0	83.1	67.0	27.8	4.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	94.7	1.4	456
Mashonaland West	68.4	18.1	8.8	2.9	1.7	100.0	86.5	79.3	17.9	1.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	97.2	3.7	618
Matabeleland North	58.5	31.8	7.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	90.2	61.7	31.3	6.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	93.0	1.9	190
Matabeleland South	30.4	53.6	8.9	2.5	4.6	100.0	84.0	42.0	47.4	6.1	1.0	3.5	100.0	89.3	3.1	211
Midlands	46.1	29.8	16.2	2.8	5.1	100.0	76.0	58.0	39.1	1.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	97.1	2.8	399
Masvingo	77.8	12.4	9.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	90.0	81.4	12.4	4.9	1.0	0.3	100.0	93.9	1.2	400
Harare	21.8	51.4	20.6	1.8	4.4	100.0	73.2	36.5	57.8	5.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	94.3	1.8	737
Age																
15-19	45.4	34.4	14.1	2.0	4.2	100.0	79.6	56.2	36.1	5.8	1.2	0.8	100.0	92.2	2.6	1 132
15-17	44.0	35.1	14.4	2.0	4.6	100.0	78.9	54.1	36.2	6.8	1.7	1.2	100.0	90.3	2.9	720
18-19	47.8	33.1	13.5	2.1	3.5	100.0	80.9	59.8	35.9	3.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	2.1	411
20-24	50.6	34.5	10.5	1.2	3.2	100.0	85.1	59.9	36.6	3.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	96.5	1.3	659
25-29	52.8	30.8	12.7	1.2	2.6	100.0	83.5	63.1	33.8	2.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.9	1.6	511
30-34	50.8	33.3	11.6	1.6	2.6	100.0	84.1	62.5	33.6	3.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.1	1.7	577
35-39	59.0	27.1	9.1	1.3	3.5	100.0	86.1	70.5	25.6	3.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	96.0	1.3	496
40-44	58.7	24.6	10.8	1.9	4.0	100.0	83.3	68.9	27.3	3.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	96.2	1.9	431
45-49	52.3	27.5	13.6	2.8	3.8	100.0	79.8	65.7	27.7	4.6	1.3	0.7	100.0	93.3	3.3	372

Education																
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	59.6	28.4	6.9	1.6	3.4	100.0	88.0	69.6	25.5	4.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	95.0	1.8	898
Secondary	50.2	31.7	13.2	1.5	3.3	100.0	81.9	60.6	34.0	4.3	0.7	0.4	100.0	94.7	1.9	2 812
Higher	43.0	34.6	15.0	2.9	4.5	100.0	77.6	58.5	38.1	3.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.6	2.9	457
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	63.8	21.0	6.3	3.2	5.7	100.0	84.7	74.0	16.8	6.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	90.7	3.8	101
Has no functional difficulty	52.7	30.8	11.7	1.6	3.2	100.0	83.5	63.8	32.3	3.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	96.1	1.7	3 356
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	66.6	23.1	7.1	1.2	2.0	100.0	89.7	72.4	22.2	4.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	94.7	1.8	638
Second	64.5	26.3	6.4	0.4	2.4	100.0	90.8	71.8	24.5	3.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.3	0.9	750
Middle	60.7	24.9	9.9	1.3	3.2	100.0	85.5	69.8	25.2	4.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	95.0	1.4	864
Fourth	42.7	34.6	14.6	2.9	5.2	100.0	77.3	56.2	38.2	4.0	0.9	0.7	100.0	94.4	3.3	1 018
Richest	31.2	43.5	19.3	2.1	3.9	100.0	74.7	47.3	47.4	4.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	94.7	2.1	909

1 MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right[131]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[132]

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.[133]

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water[134].

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

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[131] The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

[132] WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf.

[133] "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. https://washdata.org/.

[134] Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water treatment.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Main source of drinking water																	
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources					Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Piped water																	
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Bottled water[A]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Surface water	Other	Total		
Total	**11.9**	**7.2**	**0.9**	**6.7**	**32.1**	**17.0**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**14.0**	**1.9**	**6.7**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**77.1**	**44 597**
Area																		
Urban	35.0	19.4	1.8	9.4	18.2	11.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	97.3	14 046
Rural	1.3	1.6	0.4	5.4	38.5	19.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	19.6	2.7	9.6	0.2	100.0	67.9	30 551
Province																		
Bulawayo	66.8	26.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	2 177
Manicaland	8.7	7.7	0.6	3.5	28.3	20.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	9.4	5.8	0.0	100.0	70.5	6 480
Mashonaland Central	4.1	2.0	0.9	5.4	41.7	22.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.6	8.8	0.0	100.0	77.3	4 133
Mashonaland East	1.9	2.1	0.2	2.3	28.6	38.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	20.5	1.4	3.3	0.3	100.0	74.5	4 753
Mashonaland West	8.5	6.7	1.7	9.3	34.7	13.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.3	0.7	7.5	0.5	100.0	75.0	5 845
Matabeleland North	4.6	1.7	0.4	7.7	50.3	7.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	2.0	7.8	0.3	100.0	72.4	2 367
Matabeleland South	8.4	2.8	0.2	5.5	43.6	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	14.9	0.1	20.2	0.0	100.0	64.8	2 415
Midlands	19.4	5.1	0.6	2.5	25.3	11.9	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.4	8.3	0.3	100.0	67.4	4 667
Masvingo	4.6	8.6	1.7	5.9	37.9	13.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.7	11.7	0.4	100.0	72.4	5 117
Harare	16.4	11.5	0.7	16.6	30.0	18.7	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.5	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.6	6 644
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or none	2.1	2.0	0.5	4.2	42.7	17.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	17.9	1.8	9.8	0.3	100.0	70.1	2 370
Primary	4.2	3.7	0.7	5.5	35.5	16.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	19.1	3.2	9.9	0.3	100.0	67.6	16 179
Secondary	13.6	9.7	1.0	7.3	29.1	18.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	12.3	1.4	5.4	0.2	100.0	80.6	20 768
Higher	33.4	10.2	1.1	9.0	28.4	11.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	2.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	96.0	5 251
Missing/DK	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(68.6)	30
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	33.9	13.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	3.9	16.8	0.3	100.0	50.7	8 921
Second	0.0	0.2	0.5	4.2	41.8	19.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	3.0	9.4	0.2	100.0	67.3	8 919
Middle	0.1	2.7	1.0	7.2	40.4	24.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	15.4	1.6	5.6	0.3	100.0	77.0	8 919
Fourth	14.6	17.2	2.0	10.0	25.5	21.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	5.4	1.1	1.7	0.4	100.0	91.4	8 920
Richest	44.9	15.6	0.7	9.5	19.0	7.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.2	8 918

[1] **MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources**

[A] Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Time to source of drinking water								
	Users of improved drinking water sources			Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
Total	**28.7**	**34.9**	**13.5**	**3.5**	**13.1**	**6.3**	**100.0**	**63.6**	**44 597**
Area									
Urban	62.9	28.8	5.6	1.1	1.4	0.2	100.0	91.6	14 046
Rural	13.0	37.7	17.1	4.6	18.5	9.0	100.0	50.8	30 551
Province									
Bulawayo	93.8	4.2	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	98.0	2 177
Manicaland	27.1	31.8	11.6	4.9	18.0	6.6	100.0	58.9	6 480
Mashonaland Central	15.9	42.8	18.6	2.0	14.3	6.4	100.0	58.7	4 133
Mashonaland East	26.2	37.8	10.4	10.0	12.8	2.7	100.0	64.1	4 753
Mashonaland West	21.2	39.2	14.6	2.7	15.2	7.2	100.0	60.4	5 845
Matabeleland North	9.4	41.4	21.7	0.6	13.5	13.4	100.0	50.7	2 367
Matabeleland South	15.0	36.0	13.8	0.4	23.7	11.1	100.0	50.9	2 415
Midlands	31.6	20.4	15.4	5.8	15.9	11.0	100.0	52.0	4 667
Masvingo	19.7	33.4	19.2	2.5	16.5	8.6	100.0	53.2	5 117
Harare	42.1	46.1	8.5	1.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	88.0	6 644
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	13.3	39.3	17.5	1.9	17.7	10.2	100.0	52.6	2 370
Primary	15.7	34.7	17.2	4.2	18.4	9.9	100.0	50.3	16 179
Secondary	33.0	36.0	11.6	3.9	11.3	4.2	100.0	68.9	20 768
Higher	59.3	29.4	7.3	0.6	2.2	1.2	100.0	88.7	5 251
Missing/DK	(2.7)	(44.2)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(24.9)	100.0	(46.9)	30
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.4	29.2	19.1	4.0	28.1	17.2	100.0	31.6	8 921
Second	7.3	41.3	18.7	4.9	20.2	7.6	100.0	48.6	8 919
Middle	17.4	42.7	16.9	5.3	12.6	5.1	100.0	60.1	8 919
Fourth	46.9	36.6	7.8	2.9	4.4	1.3	100.0	83.6	8 920
Richest	69.6	24.8	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.2	8 918

[1] **MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1**

[A] Includes cases where household members do not collect

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	**67.8**	**44 597**	**78.7**	**14.3**	**4.0**	**1.7**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**30 228**
Area									
Urban	36.0	14 046	72.8	20.4	3.0	2.1	1.7	100.0	5 057
Rural	82.4	30 551	79.9	13.1	4.2	1.7	1.2	100.0	25 171
Province									
Bulawayo	6.2	2 177	82.2	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	136
Manicaland	68.0	6 480	81.4	9.5	4.8	1.2	3.0	100.0	4 405
Mashonaland Central	82.1	4 133	82.5	10.6	3.9	1.3	1.6	100.0	3 393
Mashonaland East	63.8	4 753	78.4	14.1	3.8	2.3	1.3	100.0	3 032
Mashonaland West	76.1	5 845	80.5	13.0	3.7	2.5	0.4	100.0	4 450
Matabeleland North	90.0	2 367	82.1	13.9	2.9	0.9	0.2	100.0	2 131
Matabeleland South	84.6	2 415	75.7	18.6	3.2	1.3	1.2	100.0	2 044
Midlands	62.7	4 667	76.4	15.7	5.6	1.3	1.0	100.0	2 924
Masvingo	77.8	5 117	77.7	15.3	4.0	2.1	0.9	100.0	3 981
Harare	56.2	6 644	72.7	20.9	3.3	1.9	1.2	100.0	3 733
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	84.8	2 370	77.9	9.0	7.3	4.6	1.3	100.0	2 009
Primary	80.1	16 179	79.2	13.4	4.6	1.7	1.0	100.0	12 967
Secondary	63.2	20 768	80.7	13.8	2.9	1.4	1.2	100.0	13 118
Higher	40.1	5 251	63.5	28.4	3.0	1.9	3.1	100.0	2 105
Missing/DK	(97.3)	30	(93.3)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Source of drinking water									
Improved	62.8	34 395	76.8	16.2	3.9	1.9	1.2	100.0	21 588
Unimproved	84.7	10 202	83.5	9.6	4.2	1.3	1.5	100.0	8 641
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	93.6	8 921	86.2	7.2	4.9	1.4	0.4	100.0	8 352
Second	87.8	8 919	80.9	12.6	3.8	1.6	1.1	100.0	7 832
Middle	77.2	8 919	76.5	16.1	4.2	1.7	1.5	100.0	6 890
Fourth	50.2	8 920	72.2	21.1	2.4	2.4	1.8	100.0	4 475
Richest	30.1	8 918	65.5	25.8	3.5	2.2	3.0	100.0	2 680

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	Total	
Total	**49.4**	**23.4**	**23.0**	**4.3**	**100.0**	**29 842**
Area						
Urban	87.0	7.6	4.1	1.3	100.0	4 973
Rural	41.8	26.5	26.8	4.9	100.0	24 868
Province						
Bulawayo	68.5	22.8	2.5	6.2	100.0	134
Manicaland	41.4	28.6	24.7	5.2	100.0	4 271
Mashonaland Central	45.9	23.4	24.6	6.1	100.0	3 338
Mashonaland East	53.9	24.7	20.0	1.4	100.0	2 992
Mashonaland West	46.1	27.1	23.6	3.2	100.0	4 433
Matabeleland North	31.0	24.5	37.2	7.3	100.0	2 126
Matabeleland South	53.6	23.6	20.8	2.0	100.0	2 020
Midlands	32.4	24.7	33.6	9.4	100.0	2 896
Masvingo	39.4	28.8	27.6	4.3	100.0	3 945
Harare	93.4	4.1	1.8	0.7	100.0	3 687
Education						
Pre-primary or none	40.3	30.0	24.3	5.5	100.0	1 300
Primary	39.7	25.0	29.3	5.9	100.0	11 842
Secondary	55.0	22.3	19.5	3.2	100.0	15 500
Higher	81.1	13.2	4.2	1.5	100.0	1 195
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Age						
<15	51.4	21.5	20.8	6.4	100.0	1 721
15-17	56.0	24.6	16.6	2.7	100.0	2 092
15-49	49.7	23.4	23.0	3.8	100.0	24 064
50+	46.4	23.9	23.7	6.0	100.0	4 056
Sex						
Male	70.8	17.8	9.7	1.7	100.0	4 854
Female	45.2	24.5	25.6	4.8	100.0	24 988
Source of drinking water						
Improved	55.0	22.0	19.4	3.6	100.0	21 332
Unimproved	35.2	26.9	31.9	6.0	100.0	8 510
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	30.3	27.7	35.3	6.8	100.0	8 320
Second	41.9	27.9	25.8	4.4	100.0	7 743
Middle	50.3	24.3	22.3	3.1	100.0	6 787
Fourth	72.2	16.6	7.9	3.3	100.0	4 393
Richest	91.4	5.4	2.5	0.7	100.0	2 600

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities: Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
Total	**80.1**	**44 597**	**83.4**	**0.6**	**5.6**	**10.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**8 835**
Area									
Urban	69.5	14 046	92.4	0.6	2.0	4.8	0.2	100.0	4 283
Rural	85.0	30 551	74.9	0.6	9.0	15.5	0.0	100.0	4 552
Province									
Bulawayo	41.5	2 177	91.5	0.8	1.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	1 272
Manicaland	86.6	6 480	86.8	0.0	2.3	10.9	0.0	100.0	862
Mashonaland Central	84.0	4 133	60.4	2.1	12.6	24.3	0.6	100.0	654
Mashonaland East	86.4	4 753	82.0	1.4	4.7	11.8	0.0	100.0	641
Mashonaland West	80.6	5 845	77.7	0.2	8.3	13.7	0.0	100.0	1 135
Matabeleland North	86.3	2 367	73.0	0.0	18.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	323
Matabeleland South	68.4	2 415	90.1	0.6	2.9	6.1	0.3	100.0	763
Midlands	87.2	4 667	88.9	0.0	3.7	7.4	0.0	100.0	595
Masvingo	78.8	5 117	72.3	0.0	10.2	17.5	0.1	100.0	1 085
Harare	77.3	6 644	94.0	0.8	2.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	1 506
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	84.5	2 370	75.7	1.1	8.0	15.2	0.0	100.0	366
Primary	82.1	16 179	77.0	0.8	6.8	15.4	0.0	100.0	2 884
Secondary	78.8	20 768	86.7	0.4	5.0	7.7	0.1	100.0	4 402
Higher	77.5	5 251	88.9	0.6	4.1	6.4	0.0	100.0	1 176
Missing/DK	(79.1)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Source of drinking water									
Improved	79.7	34 395	83.9	0.6	5.2	10.2	0.1	100.0	6 980
Unimproved	81.8	10 202	81.3	0.7	7.3	10.8	0.0	100.0	1 856
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	82.4	8 921	69.9	0.9	12.1	17.2	0.0	100.0	1 564
Second	83.4	8 919	76.3	0.3	8.3	15.1	0.0	100.0	1 476
Middle	87.9	8 919	79.0	0.8	6.2	14.0	0.0	100.0	1 072
Fourth	77.3	8 920	88.0	0.9	3.4	7.5	0.2	100.0	2 020
Richest	69.7	8 918	93.3	0.3	1.8	4.4	0.1	100.0	2 704

[1] MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**41.0**	**18.6**	**19.2**	**21.2**	**100.0**	**59.0**	**8 475**
Area							
Urban	67.6	16.3	11.0	5.1	100.0	32.4	2 630
Rural	29.1	19.6	22.9	28.4	100.0	70.9	5 845
Province							
Bulawayo	86.2	13.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	13.8	386
Manicaland	28.1	25.4	33.7	12.8	100.0	71.9	1 211
Mashonaland Central	38.4	13.7	11.4	36.5	100.0	61.6	803
Mashonaland East	25.8	28.8	24.0	21.5	100.0	74.2	899
Mashonaland West	40.5	16.0	22.2	21.3	100.0	59.5	1 167
Matabeleland North	45.5	17.7	18.5	18.3	100.0	54.5	462
Matabeleland South	33.2	18.2	10.5	38.1	100.0	66.8	462
Midlands	42.5	13.2	17.5	26.8	100.0	57.5	789
Masvingo	39.6	14.0	16.3	30.0	100.0	60.4	1 048
Harare	54.2	19.4	17.0	9.4	100.0	45.8	1 246
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	38.5	22.7	15.3	23.5	100.0	61.5	399
Primary	32.0	19.7	21.2	27.1	100.0	68.0	3 055
Secondary	43.5	17.8	18.7	19.9	100.0	56.5	3 932
Higher	57.9	16.7	17.2	8.2	100.0	42.1	1 082
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Main source of drinking water[A]							
Improved sources	52.2	19.9	16.2	11.7	100.0	47.8	6 509
Piped water	72.6	17.7	7.2	2.4	100.0	27.4	2 266
Tube well/Borehole	57.4	22.8	12.7	7.1	100.0	42.6	2 812
Protected well or spring	7.7	18.1	38.3	35.8	100.0	92.3	1 397
Rainwater collection	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Bottled/Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Unimproved sources	4.0	14.0	29.2	52.7	100.0	96.0	1 966
Unprotected well or spring	2.9	16.0	31.6	49.5	100.0	97.1	1 233
Surface water or other	5.8	10.7	25.3	58.1	100.0	94.2	733
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	21.0	15.3	21.7	42.0	100.0	79.0	1 693
Second	28.8	17.2	27.1	26.9	100.0	71.2	1 754
Middle	36.8	20.4	22.1	20.7	100.0	63.2	1 631
Fourth	49.7	24.9	13.3	12.1	100.0	50.3	1 730
Richest	69.3	14.9	11.9	3.9	100.0	30.7	1 666

[1] MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water

[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**16.3**	**18.5**	**31.1**	**34.2**	**100.0**	**83.7**	**8 798**
Area							
Urban	38.8	22.2	21.4	17.6	100.0	61.2	2 724
Rural	6.2	16.8	35.4	41.6	100.0	93.8	6 075
Province							
Bulawayo	62.5	19.3	11.9	6.4	100.0	37.5	411
Manicaland	9.7	23.3	47.1	19.9	100.0	90.3	1 263
Mashonaland Central	10.8	20.8	29.0	39.4	100.0	89.2	833
Mashonaland East	10.8	22.3	37.9	28.9	100.0	89.2	929
Mashonaland West	8.2	12.7	35.3	43.8	100.0	91.8	1 211
Matabeleland North	5.4	20.9	40.9	32.8	100.0	94.6	483
Matabeleland South	6.9	15.1	29.1	48.9	100.0	93.1	483
Midlands	17.9	17.5	26.7	37.9	100.0	82.1	818
Masvingo	12.3	11.7	18.3	57.7	100.0	87.7	1 075
Harare	32.8	21.3	24.6	21.3	100.0	67.2	1 293
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	4.3	10.2	38.9	46.6	100.0	95.7	424
Primary	9.2	18.4	33.5	38.9	100.0	90.8	3 168
Secondary	17.3	18.7	29.9	34.1	100.0	82.7	4 093
Higher	37.4	20.8	25.6	16.3	100.0	62.6	1 107
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Main source of drinking water[A]							
Improved sources	21.0	21.3	30.2	27.5	100.0	79.0	6 736
Piped water	44.0	22.6	18.0	15.4	100.0	56.0	2 346
Tube well/Borehole	10.8	22.4	36.9	29.8	100.0	89.2	2 894
Protected well or spring	3.7	16.0	37.6	42.6	100.0	96.3	1 443
Rainwater collection	(6.2)	(45.2)	(0.0)	(48.6)	100.0	(93.8)	27
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Bottled/Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Unimproved sources	0.9	9.3	34.0	55.8	100.0	99.1	2 062
Unprotected well or spring	1.0	9.4	36.5	53.1	100.0	99.0	1 284
Surface water or other	0.8	9.1	29.9	60.1	100.0	99.2	778
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.2	10.8	35.2	50.9	100.0	96.8	1 761
Second	4.0	17.1	35.5	43.3	100.0	96.0	1 832
Middle	7.0	18.9	38.0	36.1	100.0	93.0	1 696
Fourth	20.5	25.4	32.5	21.6	100.0	79.5	1 789
Richest	47.4	20.3	13.9	18.4	100.0	52.6	1 720

[1] MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water

[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Main source of drinking water						Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		
Total	**52.2**	**80.6**	**37.6**	**4.0**	**81.9**	**17.4**	**10.2**	**8 475**
Area								
Urban	69.9	69.9	66.8	5.6	89.9	66.0	27.3	2 630
Rural	40.9	87.5	18.9	3.9	81.5	15.0	2.5	5 845
Province								
Bulawayo	86.2	37.9	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	386
Manicaland	37.7	84.9	42.3	3.9	86.2	16.8	9.0	1 211
Mashonaland Central	47.0	87.8	20.0	7.2	87.2	2.6	3.5	803
Mashonaland East	33.9	86.3	37.4	3.6	93.9	40.8	4.5	899
Mashonaland West	51.4	81.9	28.2	0.6	81.9	5.7	11.0	1 167
Matabeleland North	60.2	81.9	10.2	9.4	82.9	4.4	4.4	462
Matabeleland South	55.0	86.0	23.1	0.6	68.2	1.4	3.3	462
Midlands	62.4	91.7	49.9	6.6	80.2	27.1	20.7	789
Masvingo	53.5	78.2	31.5	3.4	73.0	12.1	11.7	1 048
Harare	57.0	78.7	41.6	0.0	84.5	77.1	10.2	1 246
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	53.2	87.8	15.5	3.1	90.9	12.4	1.9	399
Primary	45.0	82.8	24.1	6.1	83.1	12.0	3.3	3 055
Secondary	54.2	79.1	41.6	0.8	79.6	24.0	12.8	3 932
Higher	59.5	78.8	57.8	15.4	69.1	40.3	23.2	1 082
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Main source of drinking water[A]								
Improved sources	52.2	80.6	37.6	na	na	na	13.3	6 509
Piped water	72.6	64.3	77.3	na	na	na	35.5	2 266
Tube well/Borehole	57.4	88.5	4.0	na	na	na	0.9	2 812
Protected well or spring	7.7	91.1	40.8	na	na	na	1.9	1 397
Rainwater collection	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	7
Bottled or sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	20
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	8
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	4.0	81.9	17.4	0.0	1 966
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	2.9	82.1	26.3	0.0	1 233
Surface water or other	na	na	na	5.8	81.6	2.5	0.0	733

Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	38.7	83.5	4.8	3.9	76.9	9.8	0.5	1 693
Second	40.0	86.8	15.1	3.0	86.5	11.9	0.5	1 754
Middle	47.4	87.7	19.6	4.1	83.8	27.6	3.8	1 631
Fourth	53.9	76.4	52.2	4.9	86.6	44.0	13.8	1 730
Richest	69.9	73.4	70.2	25.1	100.0	92.9	32.8	1 666

[1] **MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1**

[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	89.6	6.0	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	9.9	44 597
Area											
Urban	83.3	8.5	8.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	16.4	14 046
Rural	92.6	4.9	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	6.8	30 551
Province											
Bulawayo	79.8	19.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	2 177
Manicaland	92.9	5.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	6.6	6 480
Mashonaland Central	89.8	5.9	4.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.6	4 133
Mashonaland East	88.0	6.0	5.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	11.0	4 753
Mashonaland West	91.3	5.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	5 845
Matabeleland North	94.4	4.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	5.0	2 367
Matabeleland South	88.6	9.1	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	2 415
Midlands	95.2	2.7	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.4	4 667
Masvingo	94.4	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	5.1	5 117
Harare	80.4	6.6	13.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	19.1	6 644
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	94.0	3.9	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	2 370
Primary	91.4	5.8	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	7.9	16 179
Secondary	89.5	5.7	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	10.1	20 768
Higher	82.9	9.1	8.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	17.0	5 251
Missing/DK	(97.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	30
Source of drinking water											
Improved	90.1	5.1	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	9.5	34 395
Unimproved	88.2	9.2	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.1	10 202
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	92.8	5.3	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	6.5	8 921
Second	93.5	4.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	6.0	8 919
Middle	92.7	4.5	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	6.6	8 919
Fourth	89.2	4.9	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.5	8 920
Richest	80.0	10.7	10.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	19.7	8 918

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[135]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[136,137].

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

[135] Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. *2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

[136] Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

[137] Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Handwashing facility observed						Handwashing facility observed and					
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	water available	soap available	ash/mud /sand available	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Total	**17.2**	**78.5**	**3.7**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**44 597**	**93.0**	**71.1**	**3.4**	**42 673**	**64.2**	**44 315**
Area												
Urban	43.4	54.8	0.7	1.1	100.0	14 046	94.5	78.8	0.4	13 790	74.0	13 891
Rural	5.2	89.3	5.0	0.4	100.0	30 551	92.3	67.5	4.8	28 884	59.8	30 424
Province												
Bulawayo	54.2	45.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2 177	95.4	86.2	0.0	2 177	82.2	2 177
Manicaland	13.9	84.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	6 480	90.4	67.6	7.2	6 379	60.8	6 477
Mashonaland Central	5.8	88.9	4.8	0.6	100.0	4 133	95.6	74.0	8.2	3 913	68.0	4 110
Mashonaland East	7.7	90.9	1.0	0.4	100.0	4 753	92.0	81.6	4.0	4 688	75.5	4 735
Mashonaland West	11.0	72.3	15.9	0.8	100.0	5 845	90.5	67.6	3.2	4 870	51.8	5 798
Matabeleland North	8.4	90.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	2 367	94.5	61.4	2.1	2 327	57.9	2 366
Matabeleland South	9.5	88.7	1.7	0.1	100.0	2 415	93.6	66.0	2.4	2 372	60.4	2 412
Midlands	11.8	84.8	2.8	0.7	100.0	4 667	96.6	58.2	0.8	4 506	54.9	4 636
Masvingo	8.0	89.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	5 117	90.1	71.9	2.9	5 001	64.5	5 085
Harare	44.6	52.3	1.2	1.9	100.0	6 644	94.9	76.7	0.4	6 442	72.4	6 519
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	4.5	87.5	7.2	0.8	100.0	2 370	92.5	55.3	5.0	2 180	47.4	2 351
Primary	7.5	87.4	4.5	0.6	100.0	16 179	92.6	66.3	4.4	15 358	59.3	16 089
Secondary	18.7	77.3	3.3	0.7	100.0	20 768	93.0	72.2	3.1	19 933	65.4	20 629
Higher	47.4	51.1	0.8	0.7	100.0	5 251	94.4	87.9	0.9	5 172	82.6	5 216
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30	(97.3)	(64.2)	(0.0)	30	(64.2)	30
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.1	91.3	7.2	0.4	100.0	8 921	91.6	55.6	5.8	8 241	47.6	8 881
Second	3.1	91.7	5.0	0.2	100.0	8 919	92.0	66.5	5.9	8 451	59.0	8 899
Middle	4.8	90.6	4.1	0.5	100.0	8 919	92.1	73.0	3.9	8 515	65.4	8 878
Fourth	22.3	74.9	1.7	1.0	100.0	8 920	94.3	76.5	1.1	8 677	71.0	8 827
Richest	54.8	43.7	0.5	1.0	100.0	8 918	94.9	83.1	0.4	8 788	78.5	8 830

[1] **MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

Note: Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[138], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide[139].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

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[138] Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology*39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

[139] WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene[140]. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

[140] WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Type of sanitation facility used by household													
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush/Pour flush to:													
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Flush/ Pour Flush to Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
Total	**27.4**	**5.7**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**14.9**	**20.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**9.3**	**0.1**	**21.7**	**100.0**	**68.8**	**44 597**
Area														
Urban	84.5	9.5	0.7	0.1	0.8	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.4	14 046
Rural	1.1	4.0	0.2	0.0	21.3	28.4	0.1	0.2	13.2	0.1	31.3	100.0	55.2	30 551
Province														
Bulawayo	92.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.8	2 177
Manicaland	12.2	5.5	0.2	0.0	18.2	26.9	0.0	0.0	22.9	0.0	14.0	100.0	63.1	6 480
Mashonaland Central	4.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	18.1	30.3	0.0	0.1	26.9	0.2	16.5	100.0	56.3	4 133
Mashonaland East	8.8	9.1	1.0	0.0	24.2	27.1	0.6	0.0	8.1	0.0	21.1	100.0	70.8	4 753
Mashonaland West	16.7	6.3	0.1	0.2	10.4	30.5	0.0	0.1	7.8	0.1	27.9	100.0	64.2	5 845
Matabeleland North	6.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	20.6	7.0	0.2	0.0	4.7	0.3	60.0	100.0	35.0	2 367
Matabeleland South	9.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	27.1	21.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	35.5	100.0	63.0	2 415
Midlands	25.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	12.2	29.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.2	26.7	100.0	68.7	4 667
Masvingo	14.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	22.8	15.3	0.0	0.9	6.2	0.0	37.0	100.0	55.9	5 117
Harare	82.2	13.1	1.5	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	6 644
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	6.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	16.7	23.2	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	41.7	100.0	47.3	2 370
Primary	10.6	2.0	0.3	0.1	18.1	24.8	0.1	0.1	12.9	0.2	30.9	100.0	55.9	16 179
Secondary	35.6	6.8	0.5	0.1	12.2	19.1	0.1	0.2	8.3	0.0	17.1	100.0	74.4	20 768
Higher	56.3	15.3	0.2	0.0	14.6	9.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.6	100.0	96.3	5 251
Missing/DK	(2.70)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.6)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(36.4)	100.0	(38.7)	30
Location of sanitation facility														
In dwelling	82.0	14.2	0.6	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	na	100.0	99.4	11 236
In plot/yard	12.9	3.8	0.5	0.1	27.5	37.2	0.1	0.0	17.8	0.1	na	100.0	82.1	20 109
Elsewhere	11.2	5.6	0.1	0.0	26.8	40.0	0.2	1.4	14.2	0.6	na	100.0	83.9	3 569
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	0.0	9 682
No response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.5	12.9	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.1	64.7	100.0	18.5	8 921
Second	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	17.4	33.9	0.1	0.4	17.2	0.1	30.3	100.0	52.0	8 919
Middle	2.2	4.7	0.5	0.1	33.9	37.3	0.2	0.2	9.3	0.2	11.5	100.0	78.8	8 919
Fourth	47.1	13.3	1.2	0.2	16.4	16.4	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.0	2.0	100.0	94.8	8 920
Richest	87.6	10.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	8 918

[1] **MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1**

na: not applicable

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
		Shared by				Shared by					
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility			
Total	**36.7**	**26.9**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**6.5**	**2.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**21.7**	**100.0**	**44 597**
Area											
Urban	43.0	48.0	4.7	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	14 046
Rural	33.8	17.2	1.5	2.6	9.2	3.9	0.1	0.2	31.3	100.0	30 551
Province											
Bulawayo	56.1	38.1	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	2 177
Manicaland	36.6	22.3	1.9	2.2	16.7	5.8	0.1	0.3	14.0	100.0	6 480
Mashonaland Central	31.1	22.3	1.0	1.9	17.1	9.3	0.2	0.5	16.5	100.0	4 133
Mashonaland East	41.2	27.0	2.1	0.5	6.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	21.1	100.0	4 753
Mashonaland West	34.3	22.4	2.6	4.9	4.7	2.9	0.1	0.3	27.9	100.0	5 845
Matabeleland North	23.7	7.7	0.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	60.0	100.0	2 367
Matabeleland South	41.6	14.0	4.0	3.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	35.5	100.0	2 415
Midlands	40.2	25.2	1.4	1.8	3.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	26.7	100.0	4 667
Masvingo	28.2	21.3	1.9	4.5	4.9	1.7	0.0	0.5	37.0	100.0	5 117
Harare	39.8	51.4	5.7	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6 644
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	25.4	19.0	1.6	1.2	9.1	1.7	0.2	0.1	41.7	100.0	2 370
Primary	34.4	17.4	1.4	2.7	8.8	4.0	0.2	0.3	30.9	100.0	16 179
Secondary	34.5	33.4	3.4	3.0	5.8	2.4	0.1	0.2	17.1	100.0	20 768
Higher	57.9	34.0	2.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	5 251
Missing/DK	(36.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.4)	100.0	30
Location of sanitation facility											
In dwelling	51.0	44.4	2.6	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	11 236
In plot/yard	51.1	27.3	2.7	1.0	13.2	4.4	0.2	0.1	na	100.0	20 109
Elsewhere	10.5	42.6	8.2	22.6	5.0	9.0	0.4	1.7	na	100.0	3 569
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	9 682
No response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	9.1	8.4	0.1	0.9	11.7	4.8	0.2	0.1	64.7	100.0	8 921
Second	30.0	18.5	1.6	1.9	11.8	5.5	0.0	0.4	30.3	100.0	8 919
Middle	50.9	21.3	2.2	4.5	6.9	2.4	0.1	0.2	11.5	100.0	8 919
Fourth	38.2	45.4	6.5	4.6	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.3	2.0	100.0	8 920
Richest	55.4	40.9	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8 918

[1] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities											
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Total	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**10.4**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**82.4**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**97.5**	**0.8**	**1.7**	**18 440**
Area																					
Urban	6.7	3.4	3.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	46.8	7.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	28.9	1.1	100.0	88.8	1.0	10.2	1 936
Rural	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	88.7	0.4	100.0	98.5	0.7	0.7	16 504
Province																					
Bulawayo	11.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	2.1	100.0	88.2	0.0	11.8	113
Manicaland	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	85.9	0.2	100.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	3 295
Mashonaland Central	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	89.0	0.1	100.0	99.1	0.4	0.5	2 122
Mashonaland East	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	79.7	0.1	100.0	98.3	0.9	0.8	2 945
Mashonaland West	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.1	0.8	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	81.8	0.5	100.0	97.5	0.2	2.2	2 763
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	94.8	1.6	100.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	674
Matabeleland South	0.8	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.2	88.4	1.1	100.0	94.7	1.1	4.2	1 288
Midlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	95.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	2 003
Masvingo	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	90.9	0.4	100.0	99.2	0.2	0.6	2 098
Harare	8.6	3.8	4.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	49.1	9.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	20.7	1.6	100.0	85.7	1.7	12.5	1 140
Education of household head																					
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	0.7	100.0	99.5	0.0	0.5	974
Primary	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	91.3	0.1	100.0	98.6	0.8	0.6	7 325
Secondary	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	13.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	79.0	0.6	100.0	96.9	0.9	2.1	8 029
Higher	3.3	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	2.5	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	58.7	0.5	100.0	94.7	0.6	4.6	2 102
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	11

Type of sanitation facility																				
Flush to septic tank	5.8	4.7	4.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	75.3	9.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	88.7	0.5	10.8	2 552
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	95.7	0.5	100.0	98.9	0.8	0.3	15 888
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	97.1	0.0	100.0	97.1	2.9	0.0	171
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	96.0	0.5	100.0	99.3	0.5	0.2	6 631
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.8	0.0	95.4	0.5	100.0	98.7	1.0	0.3	9 053
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(88.4)	(7.9)	100.0	(96.3)	(3.7)	(0.0)	33
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	2.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	95.0	0.3	100.0	97.5	1.6	0.8	1 649
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	95.6	0.1	100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	4 635
Middle	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	91.1	0.3	100.0	98.4	0.5	1.0	6 831
Fourth	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	22.0	2.3	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	66.2	1.1	100.0	97.1	0.7	2.2	4 230
Richest	9.0	4.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	16.3	0.0	100.0	86.5	0.5	13.0	1 095

[1] MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)							
	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[1]	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Total	Number of household members
Total	**40.3**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**27.5**	**9.5**	**21.7**	**100.0**	**44 597**
Area								
Urban	12.2	0.1	1.4	84.7	0.8	0.7	100.0	14 046
Rural	53.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	13.5	31.3	100.0	30 551
Province								
Bulawayo	4.6	0.0	0.6	92.6	0.1	2.1	100.0	2 177
Manicaland	50.0	0.8	0.0	12.3	22.9	14.0	100.0	6 480
Mashonaland Central	50.9	0.2	0.3	4.9	27.2	16.5	100.0	4 133
Mashonaland East	60.9	0.6	0.5	8.8	8.1	21.1	100.0	4 753
Mashonaland West	46.1	0.1	1.1	16.9	7.9	27.9	100.0	5 845
Matabeleland North	28.4	0.1	0.0	6.5	5.0	60.0	100.0	2 367
Matabeleland South	50.5	0.6	2.2	9.6	1.6	35.5	100.0	2 415
Midlands	42.7	0.2	0.0	25.8	4.6	26.7	100.0	4 667
Masvingo	40.7	0.1	0.2	14.9	7.1	37.0	100.0	5 117
Harare	14.7	0.3	2.2	82.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	6 644
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	40.9	0.0	0.2	6.2	11.1	41.7	100.0	2 370
Primary	44.6	0.3	0.3	10.7	13.1	30.9	100.0	16 179
Secondary	37.5	0.4	0.8	35.7	8.5	17.1	100.0	20 768
Higher	37.9	0.3	1.8	56.3	1.1	2.6	100.0	5 251
Missing/DK	(36.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(24.9)	(36.4)	100.0	30
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	18.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	16.8	64.7	100.0	8 921
Second	51.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	17.7	30.3	100.0	8 919
Middle	75.4	0.4	0.8	2.2	9.6	11.5	100.0	8 919
Fourth	46.0	0.3	1.0	47.3	3.2	2.0	100.0	8 920
Richest	10.6	0.1	1.6	87.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	8 918

[1] **MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1**

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0-2 years
Total	**4.0**	**60.4**	**3.6**	**8.9**	**16.0**	**5.7**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**64.4**	**3 606**
Area											
Urban	7.5	72.4	1.4	16.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	79.9	1 079
Rural	2.5	55.3	4.5	5.7	22.4	7.9	1.7	0.1	100.0	57.8	2 527
Province											
Bulawayo	12.6	61.7	0.8	21.4	0.8	2.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	74.3	154
Manicaland	2.9	75.7	2.4	2.0	9.1	4.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	78.6	571
Mashonaland Central	2.8	68.2	4.7	2.6	16.4	3.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	71.0	332
Mashonaland East	2.3	69.1	3.1	3.4	14.3	6.0	1.4	0.4	100.0	71.5	346
Mashonaland West	4.3	54.0	3.2	9.2	21.0	7.3	0.9	0.2	100.0	58.3	518
Matabeleland North	1.3	24.8	1.8	11.1	51.9	8.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	26.1	192
Matabeleland South	2.7	39.0	7.3	14.1	25.9	9.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	41.7	185
Midlands	2.2	55.1	4.9	9.8	19.0	7.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	57.3	372
Masvingo	2.2	52.3	8.1	5.8	20.3	9.7	1.3	0.3	100.0	54.5	425
Harare	8.5	70.0	0.2	19.6	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	78.5	513
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	7.6	43.7	1.2	3.1	26.5	17.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	51.3	66
Primary	2.3	50.0	5.0	6.6	24.5	9.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	52.2	1 048
Secondary	4.5	64.4	3.2	9.0	13.4	4.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	68.8	2 226
Higher	6.1	72.1	1.6	18.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	78.2	266
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	5.4	78.0	1.7	8.6	4.4	1.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	83.4	2 360
Unimproved	3.5	79.7	3.9	1.5	5.3	4.2	1.5	0.3	100.0	83.2	372
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	0.5	4.7	8.5	12.9	51.7	18.7	2.9	0.2	100.0	5.2	875
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.8	28.2	6.3	9.1	36.3	14.9	3.1	0.3	100.0	30.1	838
Second	2.6	59.2	4.6	4.2	22.0	6.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	61.8	761
Middle	2.7	75.1	2.8	3.7	11.1	3.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	77.8	679
Fourth	4.8	78.9	2.2	9.2	3.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	83.8	732
Richest	9.2	67.6	1.1	20.3	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	76.8	596

[A] In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household population using:																
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing[A]						
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility[B]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
Total	**63.6**	**13.5**	**16.2**	**6.7**	**100.0**	**36.7**	**32.1**	**9.5**	**21.7**	**100.0**	**63.8**	**31.8**	**3.7**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**19.3**	**44 597**
Area																	
Urban	91.6	5.7	2.4	0.4	100.0	43.0	55.5	0.8	0.7	100.0	73.2	25.0	0.7	1.1	100.0	31.8	14 046
Rural	50.8	17.1	22.5	9.6	100.0	33.8	21.3	13.5	31.3	100.0	59.5	35.0	5.0	0.4	100.0	13.5	30 551
Province																	
Bulawayo	98.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	56.1	41.7	0.1	2.1	100.0	82.2	17.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.3	2 177
Manicaland	58.9	11.6	23.7	5.8	100.0	36.6	26.5	22.9	14.0	100.0	60.8	37.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	17.6	6 480
Mashonaland Central	58.7	18.6	13.9	8.8	100.0	31.1	25.1	27.2	16.5	100.0	67.7	27.0	4.8	0.6	100.0	14.8	4 133
Mashonaland East	64.1	10.4	22.3	3.3	100.0	41.2	29.5	8.1	21.1	100.0	75.2	23.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	23.7	4 753
Mashonaland West	60.4	14.6	17.5	7.5	100.0	34.3	29.9	7.9	27.9	100.0	51.4	31.9	15.9	0.8	100.0	14.8	5 845
Matabeleland North	50.7	21.7	19.7	7.8	100.0	23.7	11.3	5.0	60.0	100.0	57.8	40.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	9.8	2 367
Matabeleland South	50.9	13.8	15.0	20.2	100.0	41.6	21.4	1.6	35.5	100.0	60.3	37.9	1.7	0.1	100.0	14.0	2 415
Midlands	52.0	15.4	24.3	8.3	100.0	40.2	28.5	4.6	26.7	100.0	54.5	42.0	2.8	0.7	100.0	17.1	4 667
Masvingo	53.2	19.2	15.9	11.7	100.0	28.2	27.7	7.1	37.0	100.0	64.1	33.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	11.9	5 117
Harare	88.0	8.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	39.8	59.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	71.0	25.9	1.2	1.9	100.0	27.6	6 644
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	52.6	17.5	20.0	9.8	100.0	25.4	21.9	11.1	41.7	100.0	47.0	44.9	7.2	0.8	100.0	8.8	2 370
Primary	50.3	17.2	22.6	9.9	100.0	34.4	21.5	13.1	30.9	100.0	59.0	35.9	4.5	0.6	100.0	13.2	16 179
Secondary	68.9	11.7	14.0	5.4	100.0	34.5	39.9	8.5	17.1	100.0	65.0	31.0	3.3	0.7	100.0	18.9	20 768
Higher	88.7	7.3	3.2	0.8	100.0	57.9	38.5	1.1	2.6	100.0	82.0	16.5	0.8	0.7	100.0	44.4	5 251
Missing/DK	(46.9)	(21.6)	(31.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(36.0)	(2.7)	(24.9)	(36.4)	100.0	(64.2)	(35.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.2)	30
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	31.6	19.1	32.5	16.8	100.0	9.1	9.4	16.8	64.7	100.0	47.4	45.0	7.2	0.4	100.0	1.7	8 921
Second	48.6	18.7	23.3	9.4	100.0	30.0	22.0	17.7	30.3	100.0	58.8	35.9	5.0	0.2	100.0	9.2	8 919
Middle	60.1	16.9	17.3	5.6	100.0	50.9	27.9	9.6	11.5	100.0	65.1	30.4	4.1	0.5	100.0	19.4	8 919
Fourth	83.6	7.8	6.9	1.7	100.0	38.2	56.5	3.2	2.0	100.0	70.3	27.0	1.7	1.0	100.0	22.5	8 920
Richest	94.2	5.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	55.4	44.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	77.7	20.8	0.5	1.0	100.0	43.5	8 918

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[A] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

[B] Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

( ) Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.[141]

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

[141] Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials[A]									
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/Missing	Other/No materials	DK/Missing	Total				
Total	**21.6**	**76.2**	**0.0**	**2.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**97.8**	**96.6**	**94.6**	**8 543**
Area										
Urban	11.4	87.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	97.0	96.3	3 470
Rural	28.6	68.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	96.3	93.4	5 072
Province										
Bulawayo	9.5	90.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	99.2	99.2	512
Manicaland	34.7	64.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	92.4	91.6	1 210
Mashonaland Central	27.3	70.2	0.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	97.4	97.4	94.8	704
Mashonaland East	24.3	72.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	97.3	94.4	830
Mashonaland West	34.5	61.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	97.4	93.8	1 065
Matabeleland North	13.5	79.7	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	93.2	98.5	91.7	395
Matabeleland South	10.4	88.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	98.5	97.3	387
Midlands	20.8	76.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.6	96.8	94.4	852
Masvingo	19.7	78.3	0.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	97.9	95.8	93.9	905
Harare	9.9	89.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	97.1	96.4	1 682
Age										
15-19	13.6	84.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	97.0	95.2	1 818
15-17	14.8	83.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	96.9	95.1	1 396
18-19	21.4	76.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	96.5	94.6	1 215
20-24	25.8	71.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	96.0	94.0	1 281
25-29	26.2	71.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	100.0	97.4	97.0	94.7	1 264
30-39	31.1	66.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	100.0	97.2	96.5	94.1	962
40-49	27.8	69.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.6	95.6	93.5	608
Education										
Pre-primary or none	43.3	49.5	0.0	7.2	0.0	100.0	92.8	98.0	92.8	66
Primary	36.0	59.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	96.0	91.5	1 943
Secondary	19.4	79.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	96.8	95.5	5 576
Higher	3.5	96.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	96.4	96.0	957
Disability status (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	31.4	66.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	94.5	92.5	328
Has no functional difficulty	22.3	75.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	96.6	94.7	7 096
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	37.8	56.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	94.6	96.1	91.1	1 338
Second	34.6	62.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.2	96.2	93.5	1 416
Middle	26.2	71.3	0.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	97.4	96.1	93.6	1 483
Fourth	16.1	82.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	96.9	95.8	1 972
Richest	6.1	93.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	97.3	96.8	2 333

[1]MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

[A] Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	**16.3**	**8 543**
Area		
Urban	15.5	3 470
Rural	16.8	5 072
Province		
Bulawayo	19.1	512
Manicaland	14.6	1 210
Mashonaland Central	11.5	704
Mashonaland East	13.8	830
Mashonaland West	13.8	1 065
Matabeleland North	39.1	395
Matabeleland South	27.0	387
Midlands	12.3	852
Masvingo	17.9	905
Harare	14.8	1 682
Age		
15-19	21.8	1 818
20-24	18.8	1 396
25-29	15.0	1 215
30-39	13.0	2 545
40-49	14.1	1 569
Education		
Pre-primary or none	26.1	66
Primary	16.8	1 943
Secondary	16.8	5 576
Higher	11.7	957
Disability status (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	20.1	328
Has no functional difficulty	15.6	7 096
Missing	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	18.1	1 338
Second	17.8	1 416
Middle	16.3	1 483
Fourth	15.0	1 972
Richest	15.4	2 333

[1]MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[142] outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

2019 MICS included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

[142] "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**2.5**	**3.8**	**3 754**
Sex										
Male	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	3.1	4.6	1 837
Female	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.9	3.1	1 917
Area										
Urban	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.9	1 076
Rural	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	2.9	4.6	2 678
Province										
Bulawayo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	174
Manicaland	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.4	2.1	4.4	617
Mashonaland Central	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	4.0	5.6	329
Mashonaland East	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.0	3.4	4.9	386
Mashonaland West	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.2	511
Matabeleland North	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	2.5	4.6	210
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	2.2	1.8	0.6	1.3	4.7	195
Midlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	4.9	5.6	362
Masvingo	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.2	3.8	452
Harare	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	517
Age										
2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	3.6	4.9	1 258
3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.0	3.1	1 216
4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.8	3.4	1 279
Early childhood education attendance[B]										
Attending	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.5	2.1	708
Not attending	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	2.1	3.7	1 788
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.3	120
Primary	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.3	3.0	5.2	1 270
Secondary	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.1	3.1	2 073
Higher	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	291
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	6.8	121
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	2.4	3.8	3 178
No information	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.8	3.3	454
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.3	3.3	5.8	882
Second	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	3.2	4.7	799
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.0	3.0	742
Fourth	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	2.1	3.2	693
Richest	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.7	639

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

* 1 “Missing” case under “Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” omitted from the table

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:														
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**2.3**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**2.6**	**1.9**	**10.1**	**15 106**
Sex															
Male	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.0	2.1	0.7	2.5	2.2	11.1	7 699
Female	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	2.7	1.6	9.1	7 406
Area															
Urban	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	2.0	0.8	1.3	0.7	2.3	1.3	7.7	3 895
Rural	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.7	0.7	2.7	2.1	11.0	11 210
Province															
Bulawayo	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.3	6.2	636
Manicaland	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.7	2.1	3.2	1.7	3.1	0.7	2.7	2.2	11.5	2 387
Mashonaland Central	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	3.5	2.8	1.0	0.4	2.7	0.3	2.7	2.3	11.5	1 404
Mashonaland East	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.3	4.5	2.6	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	2.4	1.0	10.8	1 592
Mashonaland West	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.4	3.7	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	13.1	1 957
Matabeleland North	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	4.3	3.1	7.6	895
Matabeleland South	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	8.0	934
Midlands	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.1	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.9	9.1	1 688
Masvingo	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	4.5	2.1	10.1	1 876
Harare	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	2.2	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.8	1.4	7.9	1 737
Age															
5-9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.5	0.5	2.5	2.1	9.1	6 960
10-14	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.5	2.5	1.4	10.9	5 476
15-17	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.1	2.0	1.4	3.1	2.4	11.4	2 670

School attendance															
Attending[B]	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.2	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	0.5	2.3	1.7	9.6	12 909
Not attending	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.9	2.9	1.9	4.2	2.9	13.1	2 196
Mother's education*															
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	4.2	0.9	8.3	950
Primary	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	11.3	6 112
Secondary	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.4	0.5	2.8	1.8	9.8	6 855
Higher	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.4	6.3	1 065
No information	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.0	6.7	2.7	13.5	123
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*															
Has functional difficulty	0.3	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	6.1	3.2	3.1	1.6	2.4	3.6	4.7	4.5	20.4	630
Has no functional difficulty	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.6	0.6	2.4	1.9	9.9	10 331
No information	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.4	2.7	1.5	9.1	4 143
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	3.2	2.8	1.3	1.3	2.4	0.7	3.8	2.5	13.1	3 492
Second	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.7	2.4	2.6	0.8	1.8	0.6	2.9	3.1	11.9	3 411
Middle	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.5	8.8	3 126
Fourth	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	2.5	0.7	8.7	2 638
Richest	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.1	6.6	2 439

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.
[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 “Missing” case under “Mother's education” and 2 cases under “Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” omitted from the table

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**18 860**
Sex				
Male	0.4	0.3	0.4	9 536
Female	0.5	0.2	0.4	9 324
Area				
Urban	0.8	0.2	0.9	4 971
Rural	0.4	0.3	0.2	13 888
Province				
Bulawayo	0.9	0.1	0.3	810
Manicaland	0.6	0.1	0.0	3 004
Mashonaland Central	0.2	0.0	0.2	1 733
Mashonaland East	0.1	0.0	0.1	1 978
Mashonaland West	0.1	0.3	0.2	2 468
Matabeleland North	0.4	0.2	0.6	1 105
Matabeleland South	0.5	0.8	0.2	1 130
Midlands	0.6	0.0	0.0	2 050
Masvingo	0.9	0.6	0.3	2 327
Harare	0.6	0.2	2.0	2 254
Age				
2-4	0.5	0.2	0.5	3 754
5-9	0.3	0.3	0.5	6 960
10-14	0.4	0.2	0.3	5 476
15-17	1.2	0.1	0.1	2 670
Mother's education*				
Pre-primary or none	0.2	0.6	0.1	1 070
Primary	0.4	0.2	0.2	7 382
Secondary	0.4	0.2	0.6	8 929
Higher	1.3	0.4	0.3	1 355
No information	3.3	0.0	0.0	123
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	0.4	751
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	0.2	0.5	13 509
No information	0.8	0.4	0.2	4 598
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	0.2	0.3	0.2	4 373
Second	0.3	0.3	0.2	4 209
Middle	0.2	0.1	0.2	3 868
Fourth	0.9	0.2	0.5	3 331
Richest	1.0	0.3	1.1	3 078

[A] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 “Missing” case under “Mother’s education” omitted from the table

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	**3.8**	**3 754**	**10.1**	**15 106**	**8.9**	**18 860**
Sex						
Male	4.6	1 837	11.1	7 699	9.8	9 536
Female	3.1	1 917	9.1	7 406	7.9	9 324
Area						
Urban	1.9	1 076	7.7	3 895	6.5	4 971
Rural	4.6	2 678	11.0	11 210	9.7	13 888
Province						
Bulawayo	0.7	174	6.2	636	5.0	810
Manicaland	4.4	617	11.5	2 387	10.1	3 004
Mashonaland Central	5.6	329	11.5	1 404	10.4	1 733
Mashonaland East	4.9	386	10.8	1 592	9.7	1 978
Mashonaland West	3.2	511	13.1	1 957	11.1	2 468
Matabeleland North	4.6	210	7.6	895	7.0	1 105
Matabeleland South	4.7	195	8.0	934	7.5	1 130
Midlands	5.6	362	9.1	1 688	8.5	2 050
Masvingo	3.8	452	10.1	1 876	8.9	2 327
Harare	1.0	517	7.9	1 737	6.3	2 254
Mother's education*						
Pre-primary or none	5.3	120	8.3	950	7.9	1 070
Primary	5.2	1 270	11.3	6 112	10.3	7 382
Secondary	3.1	2 073	9.8	6 855	8.3	8 929
Higher	2.7	291	6.3	1 065	5.6	1 355
No information	-	0	13.5	123	13.5	123
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	6.8	121	20.4	630	18.2	751
Has no functional difficulty	3.8	3 178	9.9	10 331	8.5	13 509
No information	3.3	454	9.1	4 143	8.5	4 598
Missing	(*)	1	(*)	2	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.8	882	13.1	3 492	11.7	4 373
Second	4.7	799	11.9	3 411	10.6	4 209
Middle	3.0	742	8.8	3 126	7.7	3 868
Fourth	3.2	693	8.7	2 638	7.5	3 331
Richest	1.7	639	6.6	2 439	5.6	3 078

[1] MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 "Missing" case under "Mother's education" omitted from the table

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.[143]

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as 'free economic help' and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Zimbabwe include monthly cash transfers to support family expenditures, other types of cash grants (such as electricity subsidies), assistance for school fees, material support for education, food and housing support for socio-economically vulnerable families and high school students, support towards health related issues or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and Tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.[144] Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

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[143] UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam.* A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzIwMTZfRklOQUwuUERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f

[144] UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

			Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of women	Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of women covered by health insurance
Total	**9.5**	**10 129**	**1.3**	**84.1**	**0.1**	**14.3**	**1.1**	**966**
Area								
Urban	17.2	3 910	1.0	84.5	0.0	14.7	0.8	671
Rural	4.7	6 219	2.2	83.1	0.4	13.3	1.7	295
Province								
Bulawayo	15.5	573	0.7	83.0	0.0	15.5	3.3	89
Manicaland	7.2	1 441	1.9	92.0	1.0	6.3	0.0	103
Mashonaland Central	6.1	851	2.1	89.1	0.0	8.9	0.0	52
Mashonaland East	6.0	1 008	0.0	54.5	0.0	40.6	4.9	60
Mashonaland West	6.9	1 293	0.9	96.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	90
Matabeleland North	5.0	487	7.0	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
Matabeleland South	5.7	470	(0.0)	(88.0)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)	27
Midlands	9.6	1 032	5.1	93.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	99
Masvingo	8.7	1 100	1.8	63.1	0.0	32.9	2.2	95
Harare	17.4	1 875	0.0	85.5	0.0	14.9	0.8	326
Age								
15-19	5.7	2 021	0.0	86.5	0.9	12.0	0.6	115
20-24	7.2	1 700	0.4	77.2	0.0	23.3	3.1	122
25-29	9.5	1 489	0.9	83.5	0.0	12.8	3.2	142
30-34	12.0	1 549	0.6	84.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	187
35-39	11.0	1 463	1.3	90.6	0.0	8.1	0.3	160
40-44	11.2	1 099	2.5	83.0	0.0	15.2	0.8	124
45-49	14.5	808	4.3	82.1	0.0	14.2	0.0	117
Education								
Pre-primary or none	2.7	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	0.7	2 433	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Secondary	7.2	6 550	1.0	86.4	0.2	11.7	0.8	469
Higher	45.1	1 060	1.7	81.7	0.0	16.9	1.4	478
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	9.6	7 794	1.6	85.0	0.0	13.1	0.8	750
Never married/in union	9.2	2 335	0.5	81.2	0.5	18.3	2.1	216
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*								
Has functional difficulty	7.5	413	(0.0)	(86.6)	(0.0)	(15.1)	(0.0)	31
Has no functional difficulty	10.2	8 508	1.5	83.9	0.0	14.3	1.2	871
Religion of household head*								
Roman Catholic	17.4	681	0.7	90.2	0.9	8.8	0.6	118
Protestant	17.0	1 714	1.7	84.9	0.0	14.0	0.4	291
Pentecostal	15.3	1 901	1.2	86.1	0.0	12.1	1.4	290
Apostolic sect	4.3	2 942	1.6	83.4	0.0	15.2	0.4	128
Zion	3.4	786	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Other christian	12.1	243	(2.1)	(76.7)	(0.0)	(21.2)	(0.0)	29
Traditional	1.8	327	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
No religion	5.3	1 422	0.0	78.9	0.0	19.6	3.4	75
Other religion	1.7	111	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.1	1 725	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Second	0.5	1 761	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Middle	3.3	1 787	0.0	86.4	0.0	10.0	3.6	59
Fourth	9.2	2 298	2.1	82.1	0.0	15.6	0.5	212
Richest	26.8	2 557	1.2	85.0	0.0	14.0	1.0	685

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 “Missing” cases each under “Religion of head of household” and “Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” omitted from the table for “Number of women”

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

			Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of men	Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of men covered by health insurance
Total	**8.4**	**4 178**	**2.6**	**77.8**	**0.4**	**19.3**	**2.8**	**349**
Area								
Urban	16.7	1 507	2.8	80.8	0.1	18.7	1.7	251
Rural	3.7	2 671	2.0	70.2	1.3	20.8	5.7	99
Province								
Bulawayo	15.2	219	2.8	87.2	0.0	11.0	1.8	33
Manicaland	4.6	513	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Mashonaland Central	3.5	436	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Mashonaland East	5.7	456	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Mashonaland West	5.4	618	(0.0)	(96.2)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	33
Matabeleland North	3.4	190	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Matabeleland South	5.5	211	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Midlands	10.6	399	1.7	89.6	0.0	6.3	2.3	42
Masvingo	7.5	400	(2.9)	(54.5)	(0.0)	(42.6)	(0.0)	30
Harare	17.3	737	3.7	82.3	0.0	20.2	1.1	128
Age								
15-19	4.3	1 132	(0.0)	(83.1)	(0.0)	(25.6)	(1.1)	49
20-24	6.7	659	(6.8)	(61.5)	(0.0)	(34.7)	(3.8)	44
25-29	7.0	511	(3.1)	(79.6)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(5.2)	36
30-34	10.7	577	3.7	85.0	0.0	11.1	1.0	62
35-39	13.3	496	0.4	82.8	0.0	13.4	3.3	66
40-44	12.3	431	1.2	73.9	2.4	22.8	3.8	53
45-49	10.8	372	(4.4)	(73.7)	(0.6)	(18.8)	(2.5)	40
Education								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	11	-	-	-	-	-	0
Primary	0.0	898	-	-	-	-	-	0
Secondary	6.0	2 812	1.3	82.3	0.7	18.1	0.6	170
Higher	39.3	457	3.8	73.6	0.1	20.4	5.0	180
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	10.2	2 320	2.5	78.2	0.6	17.2	2.6	237
Never married/in union	6.0	1 858	2.9	77.0	0.0	23.7	3.3	112
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*								
Has functional difficulty	3.9	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	9.4	3 356	2.5	77.3	0.5	19.6	3.0	315
Religion of household head*								
Roman Catholic	17.6	306	5.5	79.3	0.4	25.8	0.0	54
Protestant	14.0	648	4.4	76.1	0.0	17.5	3.9	91
Pentecostal	13.0	676	0.3	76.2	1.4	20.4	3.7	88
Apostolic sect	4.1	1 208	0.5	77.5	0.0	20.0	2.0	49
Zion	2.9	247	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Other christian	7.2	110	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Traditional	0.8	170	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
No religion	6.1	753	(1.6)	(84.8)	(0.0)	(12.7)	(0.9)	46
Other religion	8.0	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.1	638	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Second	0.2	750	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Middle	2.1	864	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Fourth	9.8	1 018	0.0	77.2	0.0	16.2	6.6	100
Richest	25.2	909	3.6	79.3	0.7	19.6	1.4	229

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 1 “Missing” case each under “Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” and “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years	Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by: Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance
Total	**5.6**	**15 106**	**1.6**	**84.2**	13.2	**1.3**	**840**
Area							
Urban	16.0	3 895	2.1	87.8	10.2	0.5	622
Rural	1.9	11 210	0.0	74.0	21.7	3.6	218
Province							
Bulawayo	10.4	636	3.9	82.4	13.8	0.0	66
Manicaland	2.9	2 387	(0.0)	(76.8)	(23.2)	(0.0)	69
Mashonaland Central	3.2	1 404	(6.0)	(68.4)	(24.4)	(0.0)	44
Mashonaland East	3.0	1 592	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47
Mashonaland West	3.0	1 957	(0.0)	(94.8)	(5.2)	(0.0)	58
Matabeleland North	2.2	895	(8.9)	(87.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)	19
Matabeleland South	2.9	934	(0.0)	(62.2)	(2.0)	(35.8)	27
Midlands	6.4	1 688	1.1	98.9	0.0	0.0	108
Masvingo	5.4	1 876	(1.7)	(53.7)	(44.6)	(0.9)	102
Harare	17.2	1 737	1.1	93.2	6.2	0.0	299
Age							
5-11	6.6	9 434	1.3	83.8	14.5	0.4	622
12-14	3.4	3 002	0.6	84.6	12.8	2.1	102
15-17	4.3	2 670	3.8	86.2	6.6	3.4	116
School attendance							
Attending[A]	6.1	12 909	1.1	84.5	13.8	0.9	784
Not attending	2.6	2 196	7.8	80.9	4.3	6.9	56
Mother's education*							
Pre-primary or none	0.1	950	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	1.1	6 112	(0.0)	(84.2)	(15.8)	(0.0)	67
Secondary	5.5	6 855	2.9	84.9	10.6	2.0	378
Higher	36.8	1 065	0.6	83.9	14.8	0.9	392
No information[B]	1.5	123	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	4.3	1 526	(1.0)	(86.6)	(12.4)	(0.0)	66
Has no functional difficulty	5.7	13 551	1.6	84.0	13.2	1.4	774
Missing	0.0	28	-	-	-	-	0
Religion of household head							
Roman Catholic	11.5	925	1.6	88.9	10.7	0.0	106
Protestant	9.2	2 308	0.3	87.5	10.5	0.7	212
Pentecostal	11.3	2 196	2.1	84.9	11.1	2.0	248
Apostolic sect	2.5	5 037	2.2	82.8	15.2	0.0	125
Zion	2.5	1 375	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
Other christian	4.3	396	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Traditional	1.8	677	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
No religion	4.0	2 013	(3.3)	(95.1)	(3.4)	(0.0)	81
Other religion	2.2	178	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.0	3 492	-	-	-	-	0
Second	0.4	3 411	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Middle	1.5	3 126	(0.0)	(87.6)	(8.6)	(0.0)	48
Fourth	6.0	2 638	1.7	70.8	25.0	2.5	159
Richest	25.4	2 439	1.7	88.4	10.0	0.5	619

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[B] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 1 "Missing" case on the "Number of women" under "Mothers education" omitted from the table

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by: Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
Total	**6.2**	**6 102**	**1.5**	**86.6**	**12.3**	**0.4**	**376**
Area							
Urban	13.9	1 795	1.5	87.6	11.7	0.4	249
Rural	3.0	4 307	1.4	84.6	13.5	0.5	127
Age							
0-11 months	5.0	1 197	0.0	80.2	19.8	0.0	60
12-23 months	5.4	1 157	0.0	89.0	10.0	0.9	63
24-35 months	8.0	1 256	1.0	87.3	11.6	0.0	100
36-47 months	5.6	1 212	2.9	90.5	7.8	0.0	68
48-59 months	6.6	1 280	3.0	85.3	13.2	1.2	84
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	0.0	148	-	-	-	-	0
Primary	0.8	1 919	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Secondary	4.7	3 579	0.0	89.2	10.8	0.6	169
Higher	42.2	455	2.7	84.8	13.3	0.3	192
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.0	1 429	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Second	0.2	1 297	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Middle	2.5	1 178	(0.0)	(96.3)	(3.7)	(0.0)	29
Fourth	7.7	1 181	2.0	78.1	19.9	0.0	91
Richest	24.8	1 016	1.5	88.3	10.8	0.6	252

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Note: Only children age 2-4 years are included

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of economic assistance programmes	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	Number of households
Total	**96.9**	**48.7**	**11 091**
Sex of household head			
Male	96.8	46.0	6 905
Female	97.2	53.2	4 186
Area			
Urban	95.3	16.9	3 824
Rural	97.8	65.5	7 267
Province			
Bulawayo	99.0	23.5	594
Manicaland	98.9	59.2	1 561
Mashonaland Central	94.6	65.8	999
Mashonaland East	98.2	58.7	1 250
Mashonaland West	94.2	45.2	1 419
Matabeleland North	96.7	62.9	542
Matabeleland South	97.3	60.1	576
Midlands	99.3	57.3	1 160
Masvingo	99.3	57.1	1 256
Harare	93.7	13.9	1 735
Age of household head			
15-19	92.2	25.2	193
20-24	95.2	23.9	574
25-49	96.5	38.8	6 676
50+	98.3	72.0	3 648
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	97.0	63.3	1 762
With no orphans	96.9	46.0	9 329
Religion of household head*			
Roman Catholic	98.0	53.5	888
Protestant	97.7	49.5	1 915
Pentecostal	96.7	32.2	1 856
Apostolic sect	97.1	54.4	3 181
Zion	97.9	61.6	817
Other christian	96.8	48.6	262
Traditional	96.7	67.8	389
No religion	95.1	42.2	1 636
Other religion	96.0	47.8	146
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	98.4	69.5	2 008
Second	97.5	67.1	2 113
Middle	97.4	64.5	2 154
Fourth	95.3	29.4	2 534
Richest	96.4	20.1	2 282

* 2 ”Missing” cases under “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Cash transfer such as HSCT or usually provided to poor households, or those with elderly, disabled people or orphans	Assistance for food such as drought relief, communal gardens or agricultural inputs	Vouchers for health services such as AMTO and maternal vouchers	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	**1.9**	**31.9**	**0.8**	**5.8**	**0.8**	**6.9**	**40.4**	**59.6**	**44 597**
Sex of household head									
Male	1.2	31.0	0.9	5.6	0.8	5.5	38.0	62.0	28 822
Female	3.2	33.6	0.6	6.2	1.0	9.6	44.8	55.2	15 775
Area									
Urban	0.4	1.2	0.4	7.8	0.2	3.7	12.7	87.3	14 046
Rural	2.7	46.1	1.0	4.9	1.2	8.4	53.1	46.9	30 551
Province									
Bulawayo	0.4	1.8	0.2	12.3	0.3	4.9	18.1	81.9	2 177
Manicaland	3.3	38.7	0.3	4.7	0.8	5.9	46.0	54.0	6 480
Mashonaland Central	1.5	42.4	2.3	3.8	0.5	6.5	49.4	50.6	4 133
Mashonaland East	1.4	37.2	2.0	6.8	1.4	6.8	45.2	54.8	4 753
Mashonaland West	1.9	29.2	0.4	2.8	0.7	6.2	36.0	64.0	5 845
Matabeleland North	1.7	50.6	0.1	6.7	3.1	10.6	57.8	42.2	2 367
Matabeleland South	3.7	52.3	0.8	6.4	0.6	13.0	59.7	40.3	2 415
Midlands	0.8	43.7	0.0	7.0	0.3	7.4	50.4	49.6	4 667
Masvingo	4.4	38.0	1.2	4.8	1.7	10.7	48.3	51.7	5 117
Harare	0.2	0.3	0.3	7.4	0.0	2.9	10.8	89.2	6 644
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	6.1	50.9	0.7	5.3	1.4	12.6	61.1	38.9	2 370
Primary	2.8	45.4	0.9	7.8	1.3	10.2	55.9	44.1	16 179
Secondary	1.2	24.3	0.9	3.4	0.6	4.8	30.7	69.3	20 768
Higher	0.2	12.1	0.2	9.3	0.3	2.6	21.5	78.5	5 251
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(61.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.9)	(61.2)	(38.8)	30
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	3.2	48.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	9.4	56.0	44.0	8 921
Second	3.3	45.9	0.9	2.9	1.0	8.6	52.2	47.8	8 919
Middle	2.2	46.7	1.0	7.6	1.3	8.1	53.4	46.6	8 919
Fourth	0.6	15.3	0.8	7.4	0.5	5.4	24.7	75.3	8 920
Richest	0.4	2.9	0.4	10.0	0.0	3.2	15.6	84.4	8 918

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Cash transfer such as HSCT or usually provided to poor households, or those with elderly, disabled people or orphans	Assistance for food such as drought relief, communal gardens or agricultural inputs	Vouchers for health services such as AMTO and maternal vouchers	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Total	**2.9**	**45.0**	**0.9**	**1.9**	**1.0**	**7.2**	**51.0**	**49.0**	**4 121**
Sex of household head									
Male	1.9	43.5	1.1	1.8	0.8	5.3	48.2	51.8	2 400
Female	4.3	47.1	0.7	2.1	1.2	9.8	54.9	45.1	1 721
Area									
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Rural	2.9	45.2	0.9	1.9	1.0	7.3	51.2	48.8	4 102
Province									
Bulawayo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Manicaland	3.6	46.7	0.4	1.7	1.3	6.1	52.9	47.1	758
Mashonaland Central	1.9	43.6	2.0	2.6	0.3	5.0	48.5	51.5	541
Mashonaland East	2.1	38.0	2.7	1.5	1.0	5.4	43.8	56.2	511
Mashonaland West	2.3	35.0	0.2	1.3	0.4	6.5	40.3	59.7	561
Matabeleland North	2.5	51.5	0.0	3.0	2.2	7.9	56.4	43.6	380
Matabeleland South	4.5	59.8	1.7	2.6	0.7	13.7	66.4	33.6	251
Midlands	1.2	55.9	0.0	1.6	0.3	6.6	59.2	40.8	491
Masvingo	5.5	41.1	0.8	1.7	1.4	10.3	51.5	48.5	613
Harare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Age of household head									
15-19	0.0	14.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	9.5	22.6	77.4	87
20-24	1.3	23.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	3.8	28.6	71.4	196
25-29	1.1	25.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	28.3	71.7	367
30-34	2.5	35.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	4.5	39.5	60.5	536
35-39	2.3	41.2	1.0	0.0	1.2	7.1	47.4	52.6	537
40-44	1.6	45.5	0.9	0.6	1.3	7.3	50.5	49.5	453
45-49	3.0	48.6	1.2	0.4	0.9	8.1	54.9	45.1	390
50-59	2.3	49.2	0.3	3.9	1.5	9.5	56.4	43.6	559
60-69	3.9	56.9	0.1	4.5	1.3	11.4	65.5	34.5	468
70+	7.3	67.3	1.2	5.8	1.1	7.9	73.9	26.1	527
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	8.1	56.6	0.2	2.5	1.0	9.1	63.7	36.3	424
Primary	2.8	47.4	0.9	2.5	1.1	8.1	53.8	46.2	2 097
Secondary	1.7	38.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	5.6	43.6	56.4	1 549
Higher	(0.0)	(51.5)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(3.7)	(54.8)	(45.2)	47
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	3.2	47.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	7.7	54.1	45.9	2 008
Second	2.7	42.4	1.1	2.8	0.7	6.8	48.0	52.0	2 113

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Cash transfer such as HSCT or usually provided to poor households, or those with elderly, disabled people or orphans	Assistance for food such as drought relief, communal gardens or agricultural inputs	Vouchers for health services such as AMTO and maternal vouchers	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	**2.2**	**34.2**	**0.8**	**4.6**	**1.0**	**8.5**	**42.5**	**57.5**	**21 695**
Sex of household head									
Male	1.4	33.8	0.9	4.5	0.9	6.6	40.5	59.5	13 153
Female	3.4	34.8	0.6	4.8	1.2	11.3	45.7	54.3	8 542
Area									
Urban	0.4	1.0	0.4	6.0	0.2	4.5	11.5	88.5	5 829
Rural	2.8	46.4	0.9	4.1	1.3	9.9	53.9	46.1	15 866
Province									
Bulawayo	0.3	1.5	0.2	11.1	0.3	6.5	18.0	82.0	927
Manicaland	3.8	39.5	0.2	3.5	1.0	6.8	47.0	53.0	3 431
Mashonaland Central	1.5	42.3	2.2	3.0	0.6	7.7	49.6	50.4	1 983
Mashonaland East	1.7	38.4	1.9	5.7	1.3	8.2	46.3	53.7	2 263
Mashonaland West	2.1	29.2	0.4	2.3	0.9	7.2	36.4	63.6	2 862
Matabeleland North	1.6	51.5	0.1	6.0	3.7	12.6	59.4	40.6	1 265
Matabeleland South	3.7	55.6	1.0	6.1	0.7	15.4	63.8	36.2	1 275
Midlands	0.8	46.2	0.0	6.1	0.3	9.0	52.5	47.5	2 349
Masvingo	4.5	39.7	1.4	3.3	2.0	12.9	50.5	49.5	2 678
Harare	0.1	0.0	0.4	4.9	0.0	3.4	8.3	91.7	2 662
Age of household head									
15-19	0.0	13.4	1.5	0.0	4.5	13.0	24.3	75.7	249
20-24	1.1	20.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	5.1	26.4	73.6	563
25-29	1.2	18.7	1.8	0.0	0.4	1.9	22.4	77.6	1 550
30-34	1.5	21.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.3	25.5	74.5	3 112
35-39	1.8	29.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	7.5	36.8	63.2	3 638
40-44	0.9	31.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	7.4	37.9	62.1	3 418
45-49	1.9	35.2	0.8	1.6	0.7	8.4	41.8	58.2	2 386
50-59	2.6	42.1	1.1	9.1	1.3	11.1	54.0	46.0	2 861
60-69	3.6	48.7	0.4	17.3	1.6	15.0	66.4	33.6	2 359
70+	6.1	61.1	0.8	12.6	2.0	15.9	72.9	27.1	1 559
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	6.2	49.5	0.8	5.4	1.8	15.3	61.0	39.0	1 161
Primary	3.1	46.1	0.8	6.5	1.5	12.0	56.6	43.4	8 293
Secondary	1.4	27.0	0.9	2.5	0.6	5.8	33.4	66.6	10 175
Higher	0.1	12.9	0.2	6.9	0.2	3.1	20.6	79.4	2 050
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	3.3	48.1	0.8	1.1	1.5	10.7	56.0	44.0	5 034
Second	3.5	46.2	0.9	2.7	1.2	10.1	53.3	46.7	4 798
Middle	2.4	46.9	0.9	6.7	1.4	9.4	53.9	46.1	4 414
Fourth	0.5	16.1	0.7	6.7	0.6	6.8	25.8	74.2	3 899
Richest	0.4	2.5	0.5	7.3	0.0	3.7	13.1	86.9	3 551

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2019 school year, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Education related financial or material support				
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total	**5.3**	**0.8**	**5.7**	**94.3**	**10 289**
Sex of household head					
Male	5.1	0.6	5.3	94.7	5 258
Female	5.6	1.0	6.2	93.8	5 032
Area					
Urban	3.5	0.5	3.8	96.2	2 706
Rural	6.0	0.9	6.4	93.6	7 584
Province					
Bulawayo	4.3	0.0	4.3	95.7	516
Manicaland	4.4	0.4	4.5	95.5	1 558
Mashonaland Central	5.3	1.1	5.9	94.1	941
Mashonaland East	6.0	0.5	6.2	93.8	1 148
Mashonaland West	5.1	0.9	5.2	94.8	1 296
Matabeleland North	6.5	1.3	6.8	93.2	557
Matabeleland South	8.4	1.9	9.8	90.2	593
Midlands	4.1	0.6	4.6	95.4	1 202
Masvingo	7.6	1.2	8.1	91.9	1 338
Harare	3.3	0.4	3.6	96.4	1 141
Age					
5-9	2.2	0.5	2.6	97.4	4 176
10-14	6.0	0.7	6.4	93.6	4 344
15-19	11.6	1.6	12.2	87.8	1 597
20-24	3.5	0.2	3.5	96.5	172
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	10.4	1.3	10.9	89.1	602
Primary	7.3	1.0	7.7	92.3	4 003
Secondary	3.7	0.5	4.0	96.0	4 656
Higher	1.9	1.0	2.7	97.3	1 020
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.8	1.1	7.4	92.6	2 210
Second	5.7	0.8	6.1	93.9	2 350
Middle	6.1	0.8	6.4	93.6	2 224
Fourth	4.6	0.6	4.8	95.2	1 731
Highest	2.7	0.5	3.1	96.9	1 775

[1] MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:											Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Marital status	Pregnancy	Political affiliation	Born out of wedlock	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	**7.6**	**7.1**	**3.5**	**4.9**	**1.0**	**9.6**	**3.3**	**2.2**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**25.2**	**74.8**	**10 129**
Area													
Urban	6.0	6.3	3.7	5.3	0.9	8.5	2.6	1.6	2.6	2.6	22.8	77.2	3 910
Rural	8.6	7.6	3.4	4.6	1.0	10.3	3.7	2.6	3.7	3.4	26.7	73.3	6 219
Province													
Bulawayo	6.3	2.5	2.4	4.2	0.4	6.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	15.3	84.7	573
Manicaland	10.9	10.5	4.0	6.0	1.8	12.5	4.2	2.9	5.2	2.2	31.2	68.8	1 441
Mashonaland Central	6.7	7.2	3.2	3.9	0.4	6.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	22.0	78.0	851
Mashonaland East	13.7	9.8	4.6	5.8	0.8	16.7	6.2	3.0	6.4	1.5	36.9	63.1	1 008
Mashonaland West	5.3	5.2	4.0	5.8	0.4	7.0	2.1	2.6	4.8	2.2	23.2	76.8	1 293
Matabeleland North	3.3	1.5	1.1	1.5	0.1	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	7.3	92.7	487
Matabeleland South	4.7	2.6	0.9	2.0	0.5	4.4	2.7	0.5	0.8	1.3	11.6	88.4	470
Midlands	4.6	5.3	2.9	4.0	0.2	7.4	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.9	20.5	79.5	1 032
Masvingo	11.6	12.6	5.3	6.4	2.7	18.1	6.3	3.6	3.6	11.1	42.9	57.1	1 100
Harare	5.2	5.8	3.2	4.7	0.9	7.2	2.7	1.0	1.8	2.8	20.5	79.5	1 875
Age													
15-19	6.5	4.0	3.9	3.8	0.8	3.7	3.4	1.2	4.2	2.4	19.2	80.8	2 021
15-17	4.7	3.1	3.6	3.6	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.4	4.0	2.4	16.6	83.4	1 206
18-19	9.2	5.3	4.4	4.1	0.3	6.5	5.1	1.0	4.4	2.3	23.0	77.0	816
20-24	8.1	6.6	4.5	4.4	0.5	10.9	4.1	1.1	3.5	2.6	25.0	75.0	1 700
25-29	7.1	6.7	3.4	4.4	0.4	11.0	4.0	1.4	3.4	2.6	25.1	74.9	1 489
30-34	8.1	7.7	3.2	4.7	0.9	11.9	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	25.6	74.4	1 549
35-39	8.3	7.9	2.7	5.3	1.6	11.4	3.1	3.5	3.4	4.4	28.6	71.4	1 463
40-44	9.1	10.1	2.8	6.9	1.8	10.2	2.4	4.1	2.7	4.4	30.8	69.2	1 099
45-49	5.9	9.6	3.6	6.0	1.2	10.4	1.6	3.2	1.9	3.3	26.5	73.5	808

Education													
Pre-primary or none	7.9	7.4	2.2	1.2	2.5	4.6	0.0	3.0	5.6	7.1	23.8	76.2	86
Primary	10.5	8.1	3.5	4.6	1.2	11.5	4.1	2.7	3.7	3.0	27.7	72.3	2 433
Secondary	6.9	6.5	3.3	4.8	0.9	9.2	3.2	2.0	3.4	3.2	24.4	75.6	6 550
Higher	5.4	8.0	5.1	6.5	0.7	7.9	2.6	2.5	1.5	2.3	24.4	75.6	1 060
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*													
Has functional difficulty	13.8	14.0	6.2	10.0	6.4	16.6	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.6	41.5	58.5	413
Has no functional difficulty	7.7	7.3	3.4	4.8	0.7	10.4	3.3	2.2	3.1	3.0	25.6	74.4	8 508
Religion of household head*													
Roman Catholic	6.9	7.9	4.5	3.5	1.2	8.7	2.9	1.4	2.7	2.9	24.0	76.0	681
Protestant	5.9	6.3	3.2	4.6	0.9	8.3	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.5	22.0	78.0	1 714
Pentecostal	7.1	7.6	4.0	4.1	0.9	9.4	3.5	2.1	3.0	3.1	24.2	75.8	1 901
Apostolic sect	9.4	7.7	3.8	6.0	1.2	11.4	4.2	2.4	4.2	3.9	29.9	70.1	2 942
Zion	8.8	7.0	2.1	3.4	0.9	9.4	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	23.6	76.4	786
Other christian	7.8	5.7	3.5	8.4	0.9	8.2	1.3	2.3	1.7	4.0	28.1	71.9	243
Traditional	6.8	6.2	3.1	3.8	0.4	10.7	2.8	1.9	2.5	3.0	23.3	76.7	327
No religion	6.7	5.9	2.7	5.1	0.7	8.3	3.3	2.6	3.5	1.9	22.4	77.6	1 422
Other religion	2.4	6.0	5.7	4.4	0.5	7.9	1.3	5.9	1.8	1.0	22.4	77.6	111
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	8.0	7.0	3.4	3.4	0.9	10.1	3.3	2.5	3.5	3.2	24.9	75.1	1 725
Second	9.1	8.7	2.6	5.0	1.4	12.1	4.6	3.3	3.9	4.1	30.3	69.7	1 761
Middle	9.5	7.2	3.7	4.7	1.1	10.1	3.4	2.5	4.3	3.0	27.1	72.9	1 787
Fourth	7.9	7.0	4.1	6.2	1.1	9.2	3.0	2.0	3.4	3.0	25.5	74.5	2 298
Richest	4.7	5.8	3.4	4.7	0.5	7.5	2.6	1.4	2.0	2.3	20.4	79.6	2 557

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 2 “Missing” cases each under “Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” and “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Marital status	Political affiliation	Born out of wedlock	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	**6.4**	**2.7**	**5.4**	**5.2**	**1.4**	**4.4**	**5.3**	**2.6**	**4.2**	**25.9**	**74.1**	**4 178**
Area												
Urban	5.6	2.9	5.8	5.1	1.2	3.3	6.4	1.4	2.9	24.1	75.9	1 507
Rural	6.8	2.5	5.1	5.2	1.4	4.9	4.7	3.3	4.9	27.0	73.0	2 671
Province												
Bulawayo	7.5	1.6	2.8	5.7	1.5	2.4	4.6	1.6	2.2	18.4	81.6	219
Manicaland	8.6	2.3	4.8	4.9	0.9	5.9	5.9	1.7	1.2	25.8	74.2	513
Mashonaland Central	11.1	3.1	4.7	6.2	1.6	6.5	3.8	4.1	8.1	30.6	69.4	436
Mashonaland East	6.5	4.5	5.4	7.1	1.5	6.8	6.0	4.5	4.5	30.3	69.7	456
Mashonaland West	4.7	2.1	5.4	5.3	2.2	5.8	5.9	3.6	7.3	30.8	69.2	618
Matabeleland North	5.9	1.2	2.2	2.1	0.9	2.1	3.5	0.7	1.8	12.9	87.1	190
Matabeleland South	8.6	4.9	5.6	6.0	1.5	4.5	4.0	2.7	6.7	26.0	74.0	211
Midlands	5.5	0.9	5.3	4.4	0.6	2.6	5.5	0.5	0.3	19.8	80.2	399
Masvingo	5.0	1.7	5.4	5.1	1.7	3.4	5.1	5.2	9.1	33.1	66.9	400
Harare	3.8	3.4	7.7	4.2	1.0	1.9	6.1	1.0	1.3	21.5	78.5	737
Age												
15-19	3.7	0.9	6.4	4.3	1.2	0.8	1.7	3.4	1.6	18.5	81.5	1 132
15-17	3.2	1.0	6.2	4.3	1.0	0.8	1.4	3.0	1.6	16.0	84.0	720
18-19	4.4	0.8	6.9	4.3	1.4	0.9	2.3	4.1	1.8	22.8	77.2	411
20-24	6.2	3.3	6.8	5.4	1.7	4.2	3.9	3.4	4.3	27.0	73.0	659
25-29	8.4	2.6	6.4	6.0	1.6	6.3	5.2	3.8	4.2	30.1	69.9	511
30-34	6.9	3.2	4.2	5.1	1.0	6.5	7.8	1.9	4.4	28.2	71.8	577
35-39	9.2	3.3	5.5	5.1	1.1	5.9	8.1	2.0	6.7	29.7	70.3	496
40-44	8.0	4.5	2.5	6.1	1.6	5.4	8.1	1.7	5.8	29.4	70.6	431
45-49	6.0	2.9	3.2	5.2	1.7	6.2	8.3	0.3	6.5	28.4	71.6	372
Education												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	8.1	2.3	4.8	5.3	1.7	6.4	4.3	3.6	5.2	30.1	69.9	898
Secondary	5.8	2.9	5.8	5.2	1.1	3.8	5.2	2.6	3.8	24.8	75.2	2 812
Higher	6.8	1.9	4.2	4.8	1.8	3.8	8.5	0.8	4.8	25.5	74.5	457

Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*												
Has functional difficulty	18.8	6.4	4.8	7.3	11.6	14.7	12.4	8.6	13.8	55.2	44.8	101
Has no functional difficulty	6.7	2.9	5.2	5.3	1.1	4.8	6.0	2.4	4.5	27.2	72.8	3 356
Religion of household head*												
Roman Catholic	6.3	3.3	6.1	4.5	1.4	4.7	5.2	3.0	4.5	25.9	74.1	306
Protestant	5.1	2.4	6.3	4.0	1.3	2.4	4.6	2.0	3.8	22.8	77.2	648
Pentecostal	6.9	2.9	5.9	6.2	1.6	2.8	8.6	2.5	3.7	28.8	71.2	676
Apostolic sect	7.1	2.7	5.2	6.8	0.7	5.6	4.6	3.0	4.2	26.8	73.2	1 208
Zion	4.5	2.0	5.4	4.6	1.4	3.5	3.9	2.9	5.0	23.0	77.0	247
Other christian	4.9	3.1	6.1	6.8	1.0	3.2	4.8	3.0	5.8	25.4	74.6	110
Traditional	5.3	1.1	3.3	2.1	0.4	3.4	4.8	1.5	1.2	16.9	83.1	170
No religion	6.7	2.7	4.5	3.2	2.2	5.9	4.8	2.3	5.3	27.6	72.4	753
Other religion	10.3	3.0	4.8	7.3	3.1	5.4	7.3	6.9	4.6	28.8	71.2	58
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	8.1	2.1	4.1	4.6	1.0	5.1	5.3	1.5	5.5	24.8	75.2	638
Second	6.0	3.0	4.5	4.3	2.1	5.8	3.8	5.0	5.5	28.2	71.8	750
Middle	7.9	2.4	6.2	5.7	1.1	4.1	5.3	3.8	4.0	28.1	71.9	864
Fourth	5.6	3.4	6.4	6.4	1.2	5.2	6.4	2.2	3.6	26.8	73.2	1 018
Richest	5.0	2.1	5.2	4.4	1.4	1.9	5.5	0.7	3.2	21.9	78.1	909

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 1 “Missing” case each under “Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” and “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

11.4 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[145].

2019 MICS included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

[145] OECD. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Ladder step reported:								Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	**18.6**	**43.6**	**37.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**5.8**	**67.4**	**3 721**	**23.7**	**47.0**	**29.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**5.3**	**60.3**	**10 129**
Area																
Urban	17.9	48.5	33.5	0.1	100.0	5.6	67.6	1 432	20.6	52.0	27.2	0.1	100.0	5.3	62.2	3 910
Rural	19.0	40.5	40.5	0.0	100.0	6.0	67.3	2 289	25.7	43.8	30.6	0.0	100.0	5.3	59.1	6 219
Province																
Bulawayo	11.8	43.9	44.2	0.0	100.0	6.2	65.7	235	15.6	47.1	37.3	0.0	100.0	5.8	57.2	573
Manicaland	14.0	35.6	50.4	0.0	100.0	6.5	69.5	519	22.0	42.2	35.8	0.0	100.0	5.6	60.8	1 441
Mashonaland Central	23.3	38.2	38.6	0.0	100.0	5.8	68.9	297	30.3	40.8	28.9	0.0	100.0	5.0	60.8	851
Mashonaland East	26.8	42.3	30.9	0.0	100.0	5.3	64.4	343	33.7	44.0	22.3	0.0	100.0	4.6	59.6	1 008
Mashonaland West	19.5	44.0	36.6	0.0	100.0	5.9	67.8	473	26.4	45.3	28.3	0.0	100.0	5.2	62.7	1 293
Matabeleland North	18.6	40.8	40.6	0.0	100.0	6.0	71.3	199	20.0	44.1	35.9	0.0	100.0	5.7	66.2	487
Matabeleland South	16.7	43.4	40.0	0.0	100.0	5.9	68.0	173	19.4	46.2	34.3	0.1	100.0	5.6	60.1	470
Midlands	19.9	46.3	33.8	0.0	100.0	5.7	61.8	400	22.7	50.7	26.6	0.1	100.0	5.3	55.5	1 032
Masvingo	14.2	46.6	39.2	0.0	100.0	6.1	65.2	427	21.2	49.8	29.0	0.0	100.0	5.4	56.2	1 100
Harare	20.1	50.0	29.6	0.3	100.0	5.3	70.7	655	21.5	53.3	25.0	0.2	100.0	5.1	63.1	1 875
Age																
15-19	14.5	39.8	45.7	0.1	100.0	6.3	71.8	2 021	14.5	39.8	45.7	0.1	100.0	6.3	71.8	2 021
15-17	12.9	36.9	50.1	0.2	100.0	6.6	74.7	1 206	12.9	36.9	50.1	0.2	100.0	6.6	74.7	1 206
18-19	16.8	44.1	39.1	0.0	100.0	5.9	67.4	816	16.8	44.1	39.1	0.0	100.0	5.9	67.4	816
20-24	23.5	48.1	28.4	0.0	100.0	5.2	62.3	1 700	23.5	48.1	28.4	0.0	100.0	5.2	62.3	1 700
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	24.2	48.8	26.9	0.1	100.0	5.1	62.3	1 489
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	28.1	47.8	24.1	0.0	100.0	4.8	59.3	1 549
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	27.9	47.4	24.7	0.0	100.0	4.9	55.9	1 463
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	26.5	52.1	21.2	0.3	100.0	4.8	48.0	1 099
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	26.7	49.6	23.7	0.0	100.0	5.0	50.8	808

Education																
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11	39.2	29.7	31.1	0.0	100.0	4.9	44.7	86
Primary	24.7	34.4	41.0	0.0	100.0	5.9	65.3	653	31.8	38.7	29.4	0.1	100.0	5.0	55.8	2 433
Secondary	17.8	44.9	37.2	0.1	100.0	5.8	67.5	2 865	22.3	48.6	29.1	0.1	100.0	5.3	61.2	6 550
Higher	8.1	56.6	35.3	0.0	100.0	5.9	74.1	192	12.9	57.3	29.9	0.0	100.0	5.5	66.5	1 060
Marital status																
Ever married/in union	24.9	45.6	29.5	0.0	100.0	5.3	62.3	1 705	26.6	48.2	25.2	0.0	100.0	5.0	57.3	7 794
Never married/in union	13.3	41.8	44.8	0.1	100.0	6.3	71.7	2 016	14.2	43.0	42.7	0.1	100.0	6.2	70.6	2 335
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*																
Has functional difficulty	29.0	44.6	26.4	0.0	100.0	4.9	65.0	64	38.7	45.8	15.2	0.2	100.0	4.2	44.6	413
Has no functional difficulty	21.1	46.8	32.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	64.0	2 450	24.5	48.4	27.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	59.1	8 508
Religion of household head*																
Roman Catholic	12.1	48.8	39.1	0.0	100.0	6.1	62.6	275	15.2	54.9	29.6	0.3	100.0	5.5	57.9	681
Protestant	13.7	48.6	37.7	0.0	100.0	5.9	71.3	649	19.0	49.2	31.7	0.1	100.0	5.5	64.5	1 714
Pentecostal	17.5	42.8	39.7	0.0	100.0	5.9	70.0	655	20.6	50.4	29.1	0.0	100.0	5.4	63.3	1 901
Apostolic sect	21.1	41.5	37.3	0.2	100.0	5.8	68.1	1 092	28.5	44.4	27.0	0.1	100.0	5.0	58.3	2 942
Zion	17.4	42.4	40.2	0.0	100.0	5.9	65.0	306	22.9	44.5	32.5	0.1	100.0	5.4	58.3	786
Other christian	12.3	40.4	47.3	0.0	100.0	6.6	70.9	88	16.3	51.6	32.0	0.0	100.0	5.7	62.6	243
Traditional	23.6	40.2	36.2	0.0	100.0	5.8	60.2	111	25.5	40.6	33.9	0.0	100.0	5.5	57.3	327
No religion	24.5	42.3	33.2	0.0	100.0	5.5	63.2	501	29.2	43.2	27.7	0.0	100.0	5.0	58.6	1 422
Other religion	25.6	37.5	36.9	0.0	100.0	5.4	62.4	42	23.2	44.4	32.5	0.0	100.0	5.3	52.9	111
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	23.7	38.3	38.0	0.0	100.0	5.6	65.4	631	32.7	38.7	28.6	0.0	100.0	4.9	57.2	1 725
Second	21.4	41.0	37.6	0.0	100.0	5.8	66.2	619	28.7	42.4	28.9	0.0	100.0	5.1	56.6	1 761
Middle	18.0	39.1	42.9	0.0	100.0	6.1	69.5	696	23.6	44.2	32.2	0.1	100.0	5.4	60.3	1 787
Fourth	20.6	46.8	32.4	0.2	100.0	5.5	63.5	853	24.2	51.3	24.3	0.2	100.0	5.1	58.9	2 298
Richest	11.9	49.4	38.8	0.0	100.0	6.0	71.7	923	13.9	53.7	32.4	0.0	100.0	5.7	66.3	2 557

[1] MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

[2] MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

[3] MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

[4] MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

* 2 “Missing” cases each under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” and “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Ladder step reported:							Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy [2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy [4]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	**24.8**	**42.3**	**32.9**	**100.0**	**5.5**	**74.1**	**1791**	**29.6**	**46.6**	**23.7**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**4.9**	**65.5**	**4 178**
Area															
Urban	16.3	48.8	34.9	100.0	5.8	74.8	542	23.6	53.2	23.2	0.0	100.0	5.1	64.0	1 507
Rural	28.5	39.5	32.0	100.0	5.4	73.9	1249	32.9	42.9	24.1	0.1	100.0	4.8	66.2	2 671
Province															
Bulawayo	10.4	57.1	32.5	100.0	6.0	73.2	82	22.3	55.8	21.8	0.0	100.0	5.1	62.5	219
Manicaland	42.5	31.3	26.2	100.0	4.8	62.9	223	40.6	40.5	18.9	0.0	100.0	4.4	55.8	513
Mashonaland Central	21.8	39.0	39.2	100.0	5.8	78.8	198	27.8	41.6	30.6	0.0	100.0	5.2	77.3	436
Mashonaland East	27.8	40.5	31.6	100.0	5.3	76.3	187	36.7	42.4	20.9	0.0	100.0	4.5	63.1	456
Mashonaland West	32.0	42.8	25.1	100.0	5.0	85.5	264	36.0	44.8	19.2	0.0	100.0	4.6	76.4	618
Matabeleland North	17.6	39.7	42.7	100.0	6.1	71.9	100	23.8	43.2	33.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	66.9	190
Matabeleland South	15.9	43.5	40.6	100.0	6.2	71.9	117	18.2	49.3	31.8	0.7	100.0	5.6	65.2	211
Midlands	37.6	46.0	16.4	100.0	4.4	65.5	178	40.0	47.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	4.2	58.1	399
Masvingo	14.2	45.6	40.2	100.0	6.1	70.4	173	17.9	50.8	31.0	0.3	100.0	5.6	62.8	400
Harare	12.5	46.0	41.5	100.0	6.2	77.7	270	20.7	52.5	26.8	0.0	100.0	5.3	63.4	737
Age															
15-19	21.1	40.6	38.2	100.0	5.9	76.1	1132	21.1	40.6	38.2	0.0	100.0	5.9	76.1	1 132
15-17	21.3	39.9	38.8	100.0	5.9	77.1	720	21.3	39.9	38.8	0.0	100.0	5.9	77.1	720
18-19	20.8	42.0	37.1	100.0	5.8	74.3	411	20.8	42.0	37.1	0.0	100.0	5.8	74.3	411
20-24	31.1	45.2	23.7	100.0	4.9	70.8	659	31.1	45.2	23.7	0.0	100.0	4.9	70.8	659
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	33.7	48.7	17.4	0.2	100.0	4.5	62.9	511
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	34.9	50.2	14.9	0.1	100.0	4.4	58.8	577
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	35.2	46.4	18.4	0.0	100.0	4.4	61.0	496
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	33.8	49.1	16.9	0.2	100.0	4.5	53.9	431
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	26.4	56.2	17.4	0.0	100.0	4.7	56.9	372

Education															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	27.5	35.3	37.3	100.0	5.6	73.2	382	37.7	35.8	26.4	0.1	100.0	4.7	64.8	898
Secondary	24.3	44.0	31.7	100.0	5.5	74.2	1351	29.1	47.8	23.0	0.1	100.0	4.9	66.4	2 812
Higher	21.1	51.0	27.9	100.0	5.5	77.5	53	17.1	60.7	22.2	0.0	100.0	5.2	61.3	457
Marital status															
Ever married/in union	40.3	41.9	17.8	100.0	4.4	72.8	193	34.5	49.3	16.1	0.1	100.0	4.4	59.2	2 320
Never married/in union	22.9	42.4	34.7	100.0	5.6	74.3	1598	23.4	43.2	33.3	0.1	100.0	5.6	73.2	1 858
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	19	34.4	43.6	22.1	0.0	100.0	4.4	53.1	101
Has no functional difficulty	26.8	44.3	28.9	100.0	5.3	72.2	1052	31.2	48.2	20.6	0.1	100.0	4.7	63.3	3 356
Religion of household head*															
Roman Catholic	18.2	53.3	28.5	100.0	5.6	78.8	135	23.0	51.6	25.4	0.0	100.0	5.2	67.1	306
Protestant	20.7	41.8	37.5	100.0	5.8	75.9	324	22.6	48.4	28.9	0.1	100.0	5.3	67.5	648
Pentecostal	25.3	44.5	30.2	100.0	5.3	72.6	287	27.6	50.2	22.2	0.0	100.0	4.9	64.1	676
Apostolic sect	28.2	40.2	31.6	100.0	5.3	68.3	509	33.3	44.4	22.3	0.0	100.0	4.7	62.9	1 208
Zion	22.5	45.1	32.4	100.0	5.6	72.4	127	29.5	46.5	23.9	0.0	100.0	5.0	66.1	247
Other christian	20.4	56.4	23.2	100.0	5.3	78.9	48	18.9	58.1	23.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	78.3	110
Traditional	27.5	36.2	36.3	100.0	5.5	79.0	76	37.0	38.2	24.9	0.0	100.0	4.7	66.7	170
No religion	27.5	36.6	36.0	100.0	5.7	82.0	262	34.6	43.1	22.1	0.3	100.0	4.7	67.0	753
Other religion	23.6	44.6	31.8	100.0	5.2	63.7	22	23.1	53.3	23.5	0.0	100.0	5.1	51.6	58
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	32.8	40.0	27.3	100.0	5.1	66.6	271	39.3	39.8	20.8	0.1	100.0	4.5	63.3	638
Second	32.3	37.1	30.7	100.0	5.2	74.4	363	39.4	38.1	22.4	0.1	100.0	4.5	66.2	750
Middle	25.8	40.7	33.5	100.0	5.6	76.7	425	28.1	45.5	26.3	0.1	100.0	5.1	68.1	864
Fourth	23.9	43.1	33.0	100.0	5.5	74.4	381	29.0	50.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	4.9	63.7	1 018
Richest	10.8	50.7	38.5	100.0	6.1	76.4	351	16.8	55.6	27.6	0.0	100.0	5.4	65.8	909

[1] MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24

[2] MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24

[3] MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49

[4] MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 1 “Missing” case each under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” and “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Total	**45.6**	**83.9**	**42.2**	**3 721**	**36.1**	**74.2**	**32.8**	**10 129**
Area								
Urban	51.7	90.9	50.2	1 432	41.4	82.5	39.5	3 910
Rural	41.8	79.5	37.3	2 289	32.8	68.9	28.6	6 219
Province								
Bulawayo	51.3	91.7	49.6	235	42.7	89.2	41.2	573
Manicaland	48.1	77.8	43.6	519	33.1	65.6	29.5	1 441
Mashonaland Central	40.0	81.8	36.4	297	28.6	70.4	24.6	851
Mashonaland East	35.6	85.4	33.7	343	29.0	76.6	26.7	1 008
Mashonaland West	46.0	83.0	42.3	473	37.3	72.5	33.3	1 293
Matabeleland North	44.9	74.5	39.7	199	43.0	69.7	36.9	487
Matabeleland South	56.1	82.4	50.4	173	49.5	78.4	44.6	470
Midlands	40.6	83.9	36.7	400	35.4	72.9	31.5	1 032
Masvingo	37.6	79.2	32.2	427	29.7	65.3	25.2	1 100
Harare	54.8	92.8	54.1	655	42.0	83.6	40.6	1 875
Age								
15-19	47.9	84.2	43.6	2 021	47.9	84.2	43.6	2 021
15-17	48.4	81.4	43.3	1 206	48.4	81.4	43.3	1 206
18-19	47.2	88.4	44.1	816	47.2	88.4	44.1	816
20-24	42.8	83.4	40.6	1 700	42.8	83.4	40.6	1 700
25-29	na	na	na	na	40.2	78.3	37.1	1 489
30-34	na	na	na	na	29.6	71.2	26.7	1 549
35-39	na	na	na	na	28.4	67.2	24.6	1 463
40-44	na	na	na	na	24.0	60.0	21.1	1 099
45-49	na	na	na	na	28.0	59.4	23.8	808
Education								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	21.4	47.3	16.1	86
Primary	41.8	71.8	34.9	653	30.9	62.1	26.0	2 433
Secondary	45.6	86.0	42.9	2 865	37.6	78.3	34.7	6 550
Higher	58.1	94.3	57.8	192	40.2	78.3	37.7	1 060
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	41.2	81.1	38.1	1 705	32.7	70.6	29.3	7 794
Never married/in union	49.3	86.2	45.8	2 016	47.8	85.9	44.6	2 335
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*								
Has functional difficulty	40.9	75.8	37.9	64	26.0	62.6	23.4	413
Has no functional difficulty	44.4	85.3	41.9	2 450	34.9	73.7	31.8	8 508
Religion of household head*								
Roman Catholic	49.8	87.6	48.0	275	40.3	75.5	36.9	681
Protestant	47.4	89.1	45.4	649	37.0	78.1	34.1	1 714
Pentecostal	54.0	88.3	51.3	655	42.6	81.7	39.8	1 901
Apostolic sect	41.2	79.9	37.2	1 092	31.8	69.5	28.5	2 942
Zion	48.6	81.7	42.2	306	38.1	71.3	33.1	786
Other christian	50.1	88.6	46.9	88	41.1	79.0	38.9	243
Traditional	37.2	72.4	29.8	111	30.7	68.9	25.9	327
No religion	39.2	80.3	36.3	501	32.4	69.9	29.2	1 422
Other religion	(43.9)	(89.3)	(42.0)	42	40.8	78.7	35.3	111
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	36.9	71.2	31.3	631	28.5	61.3	24.3	1 725
Second	41.6	76.5	36.1	619	31.5	65.1	26.1	1 761
Middle	41.8	84.2	38.9	696	33.8	73.9	30.6	1 787
Fourth	46.9	88.5	44.7	853	36.9	78.9	34.3	2 298
Richest	55.9	92.9	54.1	923	45.4	84.9	43.4	2 557

[1] MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24

[2] MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

* 2 "Missing" cases each under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" and "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Total	**46.2**	**81.8**	**41.8**	**1 791**	**34.9**	**73.3**	**31.0**	**4 178**
Area								
Urban	52.1	87.4	48.5	542	36.9	76.1	33.6	1 507
Rural	43.6	79.4	39.0	1 249	33.8	71.7	29.5	2 671
Province								
Bulawayo	41.1	79.7	37.6	82	31.7	69.9	29.5	219
Manicaland	52.3	83.2	45.0	223	39.6	75.7	34.1	513
Mashonaland Central	37.8	82.1	36.9	198	32.2	74.6	30.1	436
Mashonaland East	41.9	86.8	38.3	187	32.0	78.5	28.9	456
Mashonaland West	36.4	80.1	35.5	264	32.3	73.4	30.6	618
Matabeleland North	47.8	68.4	37.0	100	37.7	60.8	28.4	190
Matabeleland South	53.5	71.7	42.6	117	44.6	64.2	35.4	211
Midlands	43.9	80.7	41.4	178	34.2	69.2	30.7	399
Masvingo	49.0	82.1	44.2	173	32.3	68.9	27.9	400
Harare	57.4	89.2	53.0	270	36.6	78.9	32.6	737
Age								
15-19	50.9	82.3	45.0	1 132	50.9	82.3	45.0	1 132
15-17	50.8	82.1	45.1	720	50.8	82.1	45.1	720
18-19	51.0	82.7	44.7	411	51.0	82.7	44.7	411
20-24	38.2	80.9	36.5	659	38.2	80.9	36.5	659
25-29	na	na	na	na	29.6	75.3	26.3	511
30-34	na	na	na	na	29.8	71.3	25.3	577
35-39	na	na	na	na	23.9	65.6	21.7	496
40-44	na	na	na	na	22.9	57.0	18.7	431
45-49	na	na	na	na	24.5	61.4	20.6	372
Education								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	43.1	76.8	38.7	382	33.9	69.1	29.4	898
Secondary	46.6	83.1	42.2	1 351	35.0	75.5	31.1	2 812
Higher	59.9	86.5	58.3	53	35.7	68.1	32.6	457
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	32.4	84.0	31.9	193	26.2	67.0	22.8	2 320
Never married/in union	47.9	81.6	43.0	1 598	45.8	81.1	41.2	1 858
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	24.3	60.3	18.2	101
Has no functional difficulty	43.2	81.5	39.8	1 052	31.8	71.8	28.3	3 356
Religion of household head*								
Roman Catholic	55.5	79.9	48.8	135	39.2	73.9	35.4	306
Protestant	50.1	82.4	45.4	324	39.7	74.5	35.4	648
Pentecostal	51.1	84.8	47.8	287	39.6	79.2	36.2	676
Apostolic sect	43.9	83.4	39.9	509	34.1	75.0	30.5	1 208
Zion	47.9	78.6	39.6	127	38.0	67.6	30.1	247
Other christian	41.2	71.1	31.0	48	30.7	59.6	23.7	110
Traditional	42.8	76.3	38.2	76	32.5	59.3	27.5	170
No religion	37.4	80.9	35.7	262	26.6	70.2	23.6	753
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	32.8	81.5	29.6	58
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	35.4	71.1	29.6	271	29.6	65.8	24.3	638
Second	43.2	79.1	37.4	363	31.5	71.3	26.7	750
Middle	46.1	80.5	42.0	425	35.4	73.9	31.4	864
Fourth	47.1	89.8	44.6	381	36.0	77.4	32.7	1 018
Richest	56.7	85.7	52.7	351	39.8	75.0	36.9	909

[1] MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among men age 15-24

[2] MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among men age 15-49

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 1 "Missing" case each under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" and "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

12 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Gender-based violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. An increasing amount of research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). The global dimensions of this violence remain alarming, despite the fact that the right of women and girls to live free from violence is protected by international agreements, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the 1993 United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

The WHO defines this violence as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation" (Krug et al. 2002). This chapter focuses on domestic violence, a form of gender-based violence, which is defined here as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, and men, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

In Zimbabwe, the Constitution protects the right to life, human dignity and personal security and in case of the latter, specifically mentions in Section 52, that this right is protected against both private and public sources of violence. It also includes any violation of these rights even where these are sought to be justified on the basis of customs, traditions and other cultural practices. In addition legislation like the Domestic Violence Act [*Chapter 5:16*] deals extensively with gender based violence arising from the domestic sphere. The dimensions of violence include physical, sexual, psychological/emotional and economic violence occurring in the family and community, including violence condoned by the community.

The 2019 MICS questionnaire included a domestic violence module, which was adopted from the 2015 ZDHS. Information was collected on both domestic violence (also known as spousal violence or intimate partner violence) and violence by other family members or unrelated individuals. This chapter presents the findings for adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have experienced interpersonal physical or sexual violence, and describes from whom they sought help. It also provides detailed information from ever-married women on their experience of spousal emotional, physical, and sexual violence, at any time in their lives and in the past 12 months, the physical consequences of the violence, and when the violence first began in the relationship. Information on women's perpetration of spousal violence is also included.

In measuring violence, collecting valid, reliable, and ethical data on intimate partner violence poses particular challenges, because (1) what constitutes violence or abuse varies across cultures and individuals, and (2) a "culture of silence" can create sensitivity and affect reporting. Assuring the respondents' and interviewers' safety when asking questions about domestic violence in a familial setting and protecting those women who disclose violence raise ethical concerns. One woman age 15-49 years in each household was randomly selected to be administered the domestic violence module. All female interviewers were trained to obtain complete privacy before asking questions in the domestic violence module. If the interviewer could not obtain complete privacy with the respondent, this fact was noted in the questionnaire and the interviewer did not proceed with administering the domestic violence module.

Ethical Considerations

Three specific protections were built into the questionnaire in accordance with the WHO's ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence (WHO 2001).

Only one eligible woman in each household was administered the questions on violence. The DHS Program protocol specifies that the domestic violence module can only be administered to one randomly selected woman per household. Therefore, in households with more than one eligible woman, the respondent for the module was selected with a CSPro random generation function. Interviewing only one woman in each household for the

domestic violence module provides assurance to the selected respondent that other respondents in the household will not know about the questions the selected respondent was asked.

Informed consent for the survey was obtained from the respondent at the beginning of the individual interview. In addition, at the beginning of the domestic violence section, respondents were read an additional statement informing them that the subsequent questions could be sensitive and reassuring them of the confidentiality of their responses.

The domestic violence module was implemented only if privacy could be obtained. If privacy could not be obtained, the interviewer was instructed to skip the module, thank the respondent, and end the interview.

Complete privacy is also essential for ensuring the security of the respondent and the interviewer. Asking about or reporting violence, especially in households where the perpetrator may be present at the time of interview, carries the risk of further violence. In addition, collection of such sensitive information requires the establishment of rapport between the interviewer and the respondent. Accordingly, interviewers were provided with specific training for implementing the domestic violence module to enable the field staff to collect violence data in a secure, confidential, and ethical manner.

SDG Target 5.2 aims to “eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual exploitation, from public and private life”. Target 16.1 aims to “significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”.

12.1 PHYSIAL VIOLENCE

This section provides information on women’s experience of physical violence since age 15, and describes the perpetrators of the violence. In Zimbabwe, women from all socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds are subject to violence. Table 16.1 shows the percentage of adolescent girls and 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.

Tables DV1 and DV2 present the results.

Table DV1: Experience of physical violence

Percentage of adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

		Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			
	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1,A]	Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2,B]	Number of women
Total	**39.4**	**3.1**	**2.2**	**5.5**	**10 121**
Background characteristic					
Age					
15-19	23.2	2.4	7.0	9.4	2 048
20-24	38.3	5.9	1.9	7.8	1 690
25-29	43.9	3.0	0.4	3.6	1 471
30-39	46.6	3.1	0.8	4.2	3 031
40-49	43.2	1.6	0.9	2.9	1 881
Area					
Urban	36.0	2.6	1.9	4.5	3 911
Rural	41.6	3.5	2.4	6.2	6 211
Province					
Bulawayo	36.5	1.0	3.4	4.4	575
Manicaland	43.1	4.4	2.8	7.7	1 442
Mashonaland Central	45.5	3.3	2.9	6.7	848
Mashonaland East	42.0	3.7	1.1	4.8	1 003
Mashonaland West	42.6	3.4	1.2	4.6	1 299
Matabeleland North	30.5	3.8	1.8	5.7	486
Matabeleland South	41.1	1.1	3.3	4.4	470
Midlands	40.3	3.9	2.6	6.8	1 037
Masvingo	41.8	2.3	4.1	6.6	1 097
Harare	31.2	2.6	0.9	3.6	1 866
Marital status					
Never married	19.0	0.6	6.1	6.7	2 339
Married or living together	42.6	3.8	0.9	4.9	6 351
Divorced/separated/widowed	58.8	4.5	1.6	6.3	1 431
Number of living children					
0	20.3	1.2	6.0	7.2	2 519
1-2	43.1	4.2	1.1	5.5	3 679
3-4	46.7	3.2	0.7	4.1	2 880
5+	52.7	3.7	1.0	5.6	1 043
Education					
No education	35.2	1.1	0.0	1.1	77
Primary	47.3	3.4	2.2	5.9	2 415
Secondary	37.9	3.5	2.6	6.2	6 524
Higher	31.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	1 105
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	44.9	3.8	2.2	6.6	1 718
Second	42.9	4.0	2.4	6.4	1 768
Middle	42.5	3.7	2.9	6.6	1 775
Fourth	39.4	3.6	1.9	5.8	2 302
Richest	31.3	1.3	1.9	3.2	2 559

[1] DV indicator DV.1a - Experience of physical violence (Ever)
[2] DV indicator DV.1b - Experience of physical violence (Past 12 months)

[A] Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[B] Includes women who report physical violence in the past 12 months but for whom frequency is not known.

Table DV2: Persons committing physical violence

Among adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence according to the respondent's current marital status, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Marital status		
Person	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	71.6	na	62.4
Former husband/partner	21.2	na	18.5
Current boyfriend	0.1	0.9	0.2
Former boyfriend	2.7	6.0	3.1
Father/step-father	1.9	7.5	2.6
Mother/step-mother	2.9	20.2	5.1
Sister/brother	2.7	10.7	3.7
Daughter/son	0.0	0.5	0.1
Other relative	4.6	21.6	6.8
Mother-in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Father-in-law	0.0	na	0.0
Other in-law	0.9	na	0.8
Teacher	2.1	18.3	4.2
Employer/someone at work	0.4	0.7	0.4
Police/soldier	0.4	0.0	0.3
Other	5.7	23.9	8.1
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	3 547	445	3 992

na: not applicable
Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

12.2 SEXUAL VIOLENCE

In 2019 MICS, the survey asked questions to women on their experience of any sexual violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) in their lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the survey. Tables DV3, DV4 and DV5 present the results.

Table DV3: Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence: Ever[1,A]	Past 12 months[2]	Number of women
Total	**11.6**	**5.1**	**10 121**
Age			
15-19	4.7	2.6	2 048
20-24	12.5	6.1	1 690
25-29	10.5	5.7	1 469
30-39	13.8	6.1	3 046
40-49	14.8	4.9	1 866
Area			
Urban	11.3	3.6	3 911
Rural	11.8	6.1	6 211
Province			
Bulawayo	9.3	1.8	575
Manicaland	12.0	6.1	1 442
Mashonaland Central	12.5	8.0	848
Mashonaland East	14.5	6.8	1 003
Mashonaland West	11.1	4.7	1 299
Matabeleland North	5.2	2.5	486
Matabeleland South	6.9	2.7	470
Midlands	12.1	5.7	1 037
Masvingo	12.2	5.9	1 097
Harare	12.6	3.9	1 866
Marital status			
Never married	4.8	0.6	2 339
Married or living together	11.7	6.5	6 351
Divorced/separated/widowed	22.2	6.3	1 431
Number of living children			
0	5.8	1.8	2 519
1-2	12.0	5.3	3 679
3-4	14.3	6.6	2 880
5+	16.9	8.4	1 043
Health insurance			
Has coverage	9.7	2.7	974
Has no coverage	11.8	5.4	9 137
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	10
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	17.5	8.1	411
Has no functional difficulty	12.5	5.5	8 485
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	4
Education			
No education	9.5	5.8	77
Primary	13.6	6.3	2 415
Secondary	10.8	5.0	6 524
More than secondary	12.4	3.3	1 105
Religion of household head*			
Roman Catholic	8.0	2.7	678
Protestant	11.3	4.8	1 689
Pentecostal	13.7	4.4	1 906
Apostolic sect	12.2	6.1	2 943
Zion	9.3	4.8	797
Other christian	11.3	1.4	240
Traditional	9.6	5.7	324
No religion	11.9	6.4	1 425
Other religion	6.7	3.1	117

Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	10.8	6.5	1 718
Second	13.4	7.2	1 768
Middle	10.7	5.2	1 775
Fourth	12.6	5.5	2 302
Richest	10.6	2.3	2 559

[1] DV indicator DV.2a - Experience of sexual violence (Ever)
[2] DV indicator DV.2b - Experience of sexual violence (Past 12 months)

[A] Includes violence in the past 12 months

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table DV4: Persons committing sexual violence

Among adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence according to the respondent's current marital status, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

Person	Marital status		
	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	61.6	na	55.1
Former husband/partner	24.8	na	22.2
Current/former boyfriend	3.4	41.5	7.4
Father/step-father	0.6	4.0	0.9
Brother/step-brother	0.7	2.9	1.0
Other relative	4.4	6.6	4.7
In-law	0.7	na	0.7
Own friend/acquaintance	0.6	2.2	0.8
Family friend	0.7	12.5	1.9
Teacher	0.1	1.2	0.3
Employer/someone at work	0.3	0.4	0.3
Police/soldier	0.3	1.7	0.5
Priest/religious leader	0.9	2.1	1.0
Stranger	4.8	14.8	5.8
Other	1.5	9.6	2.3
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	1 062	112	1 174

na: not applicable
Note: Ever-married women can report up to three perpetrators: a current husband, former husband, or one other person who is not a current or former husband. Never married women can report only the one person who was the first to commit the violence

Table DV5: Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence committed by specific exact ages, according to current age and current marital status, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

Background characteristic	Percent who first experienced sexual violence by exact age: 10	12	15	18[1]	22	Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Total	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**2.1**	**3.9**	**88.4**	**10 121**
Age							
15-19	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.7	2.0	95.2	2 048
20-24	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.7	6.3	87.4	1 690
25-29	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.0	4.1	89.1	1 471
30-39	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.5	3.3	86.1	3 031
40-49	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.9	4.3	85.0	1 881
Marital status							
Married or living together	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.4	4.3	88.3	6 351
Divorced/separated/widowed	1.2	1.3	1.4	3.8	7.8	77.8	1 431
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	95.2	2 339

[1] DV indicator DV.3 - Experience of sexual violence by exact age 18; SDG indicator 16.2.3

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

12.3 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Women who experience one form of violence are likely to suffer other forms of abuse at some point in their lives. Those who are victims of sexual abuse can also experience physical violence either from the same perpetrators or other people. Table DV6 presents results on the different forms of violence.

Table DV6: Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence[1]	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Total	**30.9**	**3.1**	**8.5**	**42.5**	**10 121**
15-19	20.5	2.1	2.7	25.3	2 048
15-17	17.7	1.4	1.6	20.8	1 221
18-19	24.7	3.0	4.3	32.0	827
20-24	28.8	3.2	9.4	41.4	1 690
25-29	35.0	1.9	9.0	45.8	1 471
30-39	35.9	3.2	10.7	49.8	3 031
40-49	32.8	4.7	10.3	47.9	1 881

[1] **DV indicator DV.4 - Experience of different forms of violence (physical and sexual)**

12.4 VIOLENCE DURING PREGNANCY

Experiencing violence during pregnancy not only affects the health of the woman, but also can have serious consequences for the unborn child. In the 2019 MICS, 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 DV7 presents findings on violence during pregnancy according to background characteristics.

Table DV7: Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percent who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who experienced violence during pregnancy[1]	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Total	**5.4**	**7 872**
Age		
15-19	6.4	466
20-24	7.2	1 261
25-29	6.5	1 349
30-39	4.6	2 953
40-49	4.3	1 843
Area		
Urban	5.8	2 844
Rural	5.2	5 028
Province		
Bulawayo	5.2	376
Manicaland	4.6	1 127
Mashonaland Central	6.7	700
Mashonaland East	5.0	808
Mashonaland West	5.8	1 052
Matabeleland North	3.8	389
Matabeleland South	3.2	370
Midlands	6.4	810
Masvingo	6.5	883
Harare	5.1	1 357
Marital status		
Never married	4.9	313
Married or living together	4.5	6 153
Divorced/separated/widowed	9.6	1 406
Number of living children		
0	5.9	269
1-2	5.8	3 679
3-4	4.7	2 880
5+	5.6	1 043
Education		
No education	5.3	74
Primary	6.5	2 196
Secondary	5.4	4 780
Higher	2.6	822
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*		
Has functional difficulty	7.7	374
Has no functional difficulty	5.3	7 402
Religion of household head*		
Roman Catholic	4.0	483
Protestant	3.5	1 170
Pentecostal	6.8	1 422
Apostolic sect	5.5	2 413
Zion	5.3	622
Other christian	3.5	176
Traditional	5.1	282
No religion	6.4	1 217
Other religion	5.0	85
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	6.0	1 477
Second	5.3	1 460
Middle	5.2	1 420
Fourth	6.9	1 770
Richest	3.5	1 746

[1] DV indicator DV.5 - Experience of violence during pregnancy

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

* 1 “Missing” case under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” omitted from the table
* 2 “Missing” case under “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

12.5 MARITAL CONTROL

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 2019 MICS 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 of wives by their husbands, ever-married women were asked whether they experienced any of the following five controlling behaviours by their husbands:

(1) he is jealous or angry if she talks to other men;

(2) he frequently accuses her of being unfaithful;

(3) he does not permit her to meet her female friends;

(4) he tries to limit contact with her family; and

(5) he insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Table DV8 presents the percentage of ever-married women whose husbands or partners display each of the listed behaviours, by background characteristics.

Table DV8: Marital controls by husbands

Percentage of ever-married adolescent girls and women age 15-49 whose husbands or partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of women whose husband or partner:								
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours[1]	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of ever-married women
Total	**46.6**	**21.6**	**14.5**	**12.0**	**39.2**	**14.3**	**24.8**	**40.9**	**7 782**
Age									
15-19	48.1	20.9	18.1	12.2	40.3	12.9	24.8	38.2	466
20-24	49.9	26.4	20.9	14.6	46.1	13.9	31.1	35.7	1 224
25-29	50.0	23.0	15.0	10.9	38.7	13.6	26.5	39.5	1 331
30-39	46.5	21.2	13.5	11.7	39.4	14.9	23.0	39.8	2 926
40-49	41.7	18.2	10.7	11.3	34.5	14.7	22.0	48.0	1 835
Area									
Urban	48.6	21.8	14.6	11.2	39.0	15.5	25.2	40.0	2 809
Rural	45.4	21.5	14.4	12.4	39.4	13.7	24.5	41.5	4 973
Province									
Bulawayo	51.9	24.6	19.2	12.1	46.4	15.2	29.0	34.6	322
Manicaland	48.0	24.6	16.0	15.3	36.5	18.9	27.0	40.5	1 129
Mashonaland Central	48.6	24.3	16.0	11.7	44.9	15.7	26.5	36.5	714
Mashonaland East	55.6	24.9	15.3	12.6	47.7	14.8	29.6	31.7	809
Mashonaland West	46.0	17.5	13.0	9.2	37.1	11.6	22.1	42.7	1 066
Matabeleland North	33.6	16.3	12.3	8.7	31.3	11.4	18.8	52.3	347
Matabeleland South	44.8	20.0	17.9	9.4	36.1	12.2	24.0	42.4	323
Midlands	48.0	24.3	15.2	14.7	41.9	13.0	26.7	39.7	804
Masvingo	44.5	20.6	13.1	12.5	39.3	12.8	22.8	42.0	898
Harare	42.4	19.1	12.5	10.6	34.6	14.6	22.0	46.1	1 370
Education									
Pre-primary or none	37.2	17.0	13.9	7.2	31.8	27.7	17.6	36.7	74
Primary	43.9	23.5	15.1	13.1	40.8	15.8	26.4	42.3	2 178
secondary	48.0	21.8	15.2	11.8	39.1	13.8	25.2	40.1	4 720
Higher	46.5	15.8	9.0	10.4	36.1	12.2	18.6	42.8	810
Marital status									
Married or living together	43.6	19.2	11.9	9.6	36.0	12.7	21.2	43.6	6 351
Divorced/separated/widowed	60.0	32.1	26.3	22.7	53.5	21.6	40.6	29.4	1 431

Number of living children									
0	48.1	18.4	12.3	8.5	39.1	9.3	20.8	38.1	465
1-2	48.0	22.9	16.7	12.4	40.3	14.3	26.9	39.4	3 426
3-4	45.6	20.9	13.0	11.5	38.4	14.8	23.4	42.6	2 851
5+	43.8	20.8	12.2	13.3	38.3	15.6	23.2	42.8	1 040
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	46.2	22.6	14.1	14.6	39.0	17.4	28.1	41.4	376
Has no functional difficulty	46.6	21.7	14.5	11.9	39.3	14.2	24.6	40.9	7 302
Religion of household head									
Roman Catholic	50.1	20.5	14.0	13.9	38.0	13.7	25.2	39.7	456
Protestant	43.4	18.3	11.7	10.1	37.4	11.8	20.9	44.0	1 138
Pentecostal	45.9	20.4	14.7	11.6	36.4	13.1	23.8	42.9	1 412
Apostolic sect	46.7	21.1	14.9	12.5	39.7	15.0	24.4	39.8	2 430
Zion	45.0	20.6	14.3	9.9	40.0	12.3	22.8	44.6	593
Other christian	49.8	21.9	18.0	18.0	37.3	11.8	25.6	38.2	168
Traditional	46.3	25.6	14.8	12.8	40.5	15.1	26.5	39.7	281
No religion	47.8	26.8	15.8	12.5	42.4	17.8	29.8	38.5	1 217
Other religion	64.4	28.6	15.2	10.7	50.3	22.3	34.2	27.4	85
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	44.8	20.6	12.8	11.6	38.3	12.9	23.6	41.6	1 453
Second	45.8	24.4	15.7	14.2	42.1	15.1	26.7	40.0	1 442
Middle	45.8	20.3	15.0	12.8	37.9	13.4	24.2	41.8	1 404
Fourth	51.2	23.5	16.5	11.1	41.6	16.6	27.0	38.1	1 779
Richest	44.6	19.2	12.5	10.7	36.2	13.3	22.3	43.5	1 704

[1] **DV indicator DV.6 - Marital controls by husbands (3 or more of the specific behaviours)**

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

* 2 “Missing” case under “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

12.6 SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Women can experience any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married). Spousal violence if unchecked can perpetuate for life, leading to long suffering especially among women and children.

In 2019 MICS, information was collected on experiences of violence from spouses, and the information is presented by various background characteristics, duration of marriage and injuries due to spousal violence. Information collected also covered violence initiated by women against their husbands/partners and help seeking behaviour among women who experienced violence. The results are presented in Tables DV9 to DV16.

Table DV9: Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their current or most recent husbands/partners, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months[1]	Frequency in the past 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Spousal violence committed by current or most recent husband/partner[A]				
Physical violence[B]				
Any physical violence	37.1	16.3	3.9	15.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	14.9	7.9	1.8	6.0
Slapped her	32.1	13.1	2.7	10.4
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	8.2	3.7	0.6	3.1
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	13.5	6.0	1.2	4.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	12.7	5.7	1.1	4.6
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	3.2	1.7	0.3	1.4
Threatened or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	3.1	1.6	0.3	1.3
Sexual violence[B]				
Any sexual violence	9.9	6.0	2.0	4.4
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	8.9	5.3	1.8	3.5
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	2.8	1.8	0.6	1.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.8
Emotional violence[B]				
Any emotional violence	34.2	22.0	7.3	17.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	14.6	9.0	3.1	6.0
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	10.7	5.8	1.8	4.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	29.6	19.3	5.9	13.4
Any form of physical or sexual violence	39.6	18.7	5.2	17.2
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	49.4	28.3	9.4	25.9
Spousal violence committed by any husband/partner				
Physical violence	41.4	16.6	na	na
Sexual violence	11.9	6.1	na	na
Emotional violence	36.8	22.2	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	44.0	19.0	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	53.2	28.7	na	na
Number of ever-married women	7 782	7 782	7 782	7 782

[1] **DV indicator DV.7 - Forms of spousal violence (emotional or physical or sexual violence), 12 months; SDG indicator 5.2.1**

na = Not available

[A] Includes current husband/partner for currently married women and most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

[B] SDG Indicator 16.1.3

Table DV10: Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional[1]	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Total	**34.2**	**37.1**	**9.9**	**7.3**	**6.4**	**39.6**	**49.4**	**7 782**
Age								
15-19	28.2	33.5	10.0	6.4	5.5	37.1	42.9	466
20-24	36.0	40.1	10.7	9.0	8.1	41.8	51.0	1 224
25-29	34.2	38.0	8.2	7.1	6.1	39.1	48.7	1 331
30-39	35.1	37.3	9.7	7.0	6.0	40.0	50.4	2 926
40-49	32.9	34.9	10.9	7.2	6.1	38.6	49.0	1 835
Area								
Urban	32.0	33.7	8.5	6.8	6.1	35.4	45.3	2 809
Rural	35.4	39.0	10.7	7.7	6.5	42.0	51.8	4 973
Province								
Bulawayo	38.2	32.7	6.8	5.6	5.2	34.0	47.6	322
Manicaland	36.0	40.3	11.3	8.3	7.3	43.3	52.7	1 129
Mashonaland Central	32.5	41.1	10.7	7.5	6.3	44.2	50.6	714
Mashonaland East	40.1	39.7	11.7	8.4	7.6	43.0	55.1	809
Mashonaland West	36.1	41.8	9.7	8.2	7.0	43.3	52.3	1 066
Matabeleland North	24.7	26.5	4.5	3.7	3.5	27.3	37.8	347
Matabeleland South	36.4	36.1	5.8	4.5	4.2	37.4	49.8	323
Midlands	30.2	37.2	9.6	6.0	4.9	40.8	48.9	804
Masvingo	40.0	38.6	11.1	7.8	6.4	41.9	53.7	898
Harare	28.0	29.9	9.9	7.6	6.7	32.2	41.3	1 370
Marital status								
Married or living together	31.2	33.9	8.2	5.7	4.9	36.4	46.3	6 351
Divorced/separated/widowed	47.2	50.9	17.7	14.5	12.9	54.2	63.5	1 431
Number of living children								
0	19.7	21.1	6.7	3.9	3.7	24.0	31.1	465
1-2	34.7	37.0	9.6	7.6	6.7	39.0	48.7	3 426
3-4	33.8	37.6	10.0	7.1	6.1	40.5	50.2	2 851
5+	40.0	42.8	12.2	8.6	7.3	46.3	57.7	1 040
Education								
No education	28.3	25.8	8.4	6.1	3.7	28.1	40.4	74
Primary	34.9	41.0	10.6	8.0	7.1	43.5	52.5	2 178
Secondary	34.3	37.3	9.9	7.3	6.3	39.9	49.7	4 720
Higher	32.3	26.2	8.3	5.7	5.1	28.8	40.8	810
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*								
Has functional difficulty	37.7	42.7	12.8	8.5	8.1	47.0	56.4	376
Has no functional difficulty	34.1	36.8	9.7	7.3	6.3	39.3	49.1	7 302
Religion of household head*								
Roman Catholic	35.2	32.5	6.2	5.1	3.7	33.6	46.8	456
Protestant	28.3	30.3	10.1	7.2	6.4	33.2	42.2	1 138
Pentecostal	34.2	36.2	10.3	8.1	7.1	38.3	48.0	1 412
Apostolic sect	34.6	38.0	10.9	7.9	6.9	41.0	50.9	2 430
Zion	31.1	35.0	8.9	6.1	4.5	37.8	46.1	593
Other christian	37.1	35.7	10.5	5.4	5.4	40.8	50.1	168
Traditional	42.4	40.1	7.9	6.0	4.8	42.0	57.1	281
No religion	37.0	44.9	10.1	7.7	6.8	47.3	56.0	1 217
Other religion	39.6	33.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	33.8	45.0	85
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	34.1	40.9	9.6	6.9	5.8	43.6	52.2	1 453
Second	38.5	39.7	11.8	8.6	8.0	42.8	53.5	1 442
Middle	34.6	39.8	9.9	7.6	5.8	42.2	50.9	1 404
Fourth	34.4	37.2	11.2	8.0	7.2	40.5	50.4	1 779
Richest	29.9	29.1	7.3	5.7	5.0	30.6	41.4	1 704

[1] DV indicator DV.8 - Spousal violence (Ever experience emotional and physical and sexual violence)

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

* 1 "Missing" case under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" omitted from the table
* 2 "Missing" case under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table DV11: Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to the husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Total	**34.2**	**37.1**	**9.9**	**7.3**	**6.4**	**39.6**	**49.4**	**7 782**
Spousal age difference[A]								
Wife older	38.7	36.0	7.9	7.0	6.7	36.9	49.6	383
Wife is same age	29.3	36.7	7.0	4.1	4.1	39.6	48.0	319
Wife 1-4 years younger	31.9	34.8	8.1	5.7	4.7	37.1	47.1	2 355
Wife 5-9 years younger	29.5	34.0	8.4	5.8	4.9	36.6	45.3	2 121
Wife 10 or more years younger[1]	31.2	30.8	8.4	5.8	4.7	33.4	45.0	1 160
Husband/partner's age unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Husband/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink	27.8	29.4	8.3	5.3	4.3	32.4	41.5	4 213
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	23.9	27.8	7.3	3.1	2.7	32.0	38.9	268
Is sometimes drunk	35.8	40.4	8.7	7.0	6.4	42.1	53.8	2 358
Is often drunk	61.2	65.7	20.9	18.5	16.2	68.1	77.0	943
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	42.1	46.4	13.5	10.4	8.8	49.5	60.5	2 310
No	30.0	31.9	8.3	5.8	5.1	34.4	43.7	4 686
Missing/DK	35.6	40.1	9.3	7.3	6.6	42.1	50.9	786
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Most of the time afraid	81.4	81.4	34.3	32.9	31.6	82.7	89.9	560
Sometimes afraid	50.2	53.5	14.5	11.5	9.9	56.5	67.5	1 828
Never afraid	23.8	26.9	5.8	3.3	2.5	29.4	39.1	5 394

[1] DV indicator DV.9 - Spousal violence, emotional or physical or sexual violence (wife 10 or more years younger)

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

[A] Includes only currently married women.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table DV12: Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Total	**22.2**	**16.6**	**6.1**	**3.7**	**3.2**	**19.0**	**28.7**	**7 782**
Age								
15-19	25.8	28.3	8.7	5.6	4.7	31.4	37.7	466
20-24	28.0	27.7	7.8	5.8	4.6	29.8	39.2	1 224
25-29	22.3	19.3	5.7	3.8	3.1	21.2	29.4	1 331
30-39	22.8	15.0	6.0	3.8	3.5	17.2	27.8	2 926
40-49	16.2	6.8	4.7	1.6	1.6	9.9	20.1	1 835
Area								
Urban	18.3	13.5	4.4	2.7	2.5	15.2	23.8	2 809
Rural	24.3	18.3	7.1	4.3	3.6	21.1	31.4	4 973
Province								
Bulawayo	23.2	10.3	2.9	1.8	1.7	11.4	25.8	322
Manicaland	24.7	18.4	7.4	4.9	4.4	20.9	30.9	1 129
Mashonaland Central	24.5	22.7	8.1	4.6	3.6	26.3	34.0	714
Mashonaland East	27.4	19.3	7.1	4.9	4.6	21.5	33.4	809
Mashonaland West	21.8	17.3	5.3	3.6	3.1	19.0	28.2	1 066
Matabeleland North	18.6	13.0	3.2	1.8	1.4	14.4	23.9	347
Matabeleland South	22.1	15.2	3.7	2.8	1.8	16.1	27.2	323
Midlands	22.2	19.2	7.0	3.9	2.9	22.3	31.0	804
Masvingo	25.4	14.0	6.9	3.9	3.4	17.1	31.0	898
Harare	14.6	12.6	5.0	2.6	2.5	15.1	20.9	1 370
Education								
No education	21.6	10.7	6.0	1.4	1.4	15.2	27.6	74
Primary	23.1	18.4	6.4	4.2	3.5	20.7	30.6	2 178
Secondary	22.7	17.8	6.3	3.9	3.4	20.1	29.5	4 720
Higher	16.5	5.5	4.0	1.4	1.4	8.1	18.4	810
Marital/Union status of woman								
Currently married/In union	23.9	17.6	6.3	3.7	3.2	20.2	30.9	6 351
Formerly married/In union	14.3	12.2	5.2	4.0	3.4	13.4	18.6	1 431
Number of living Children								
0	16.1	13.7	6.6	3.7	3.5	16.6	22.9	465
1-2	22.2	18.8	5.4	3.6	3.1	20.6	29.3	3 426
3-4	21.9	15.0	6.2	3.8	3.1	17.5	27.8	2 851
5+	25.5	14.7	8.1	3.9	3.8	18.9	31.7	1 040
Health insurance								
Has coverage	13.8	6.9	2.6	0.9	0.9	8.6	16.7	771
Has no coverage	23.1	17.7	6.5	4.0	3.5	20.1	30.0	7 005
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	21.7	15.2	8.1	5.1	5.1	18.2	28.6	376
Has no functional difficulty	22.1	16.5	5.9	3.6	3.1	18.8	28.5	7 302
Religion of household head								
Roman Catholic	18.4	13.7	3.6	2.3	1.7	15.0	23.9	456
Protestant	16.0	11.8	6.3	3.0	2.6	15.1	21.2	1 138
Pentecostal	19.5	14.7	5.4	3.7	3.5	16.3	24.9	1 412
Apostolic sect	23.0	16.8	6.9	4.1	3.3	19.6	30.0	2 430
Zion	20.6	13.1	5.7	3.0	2.8	15.8	25.8	593
Other christian	21.0	9.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	9.1	24.0	168
Traditional	34.0	26.7	6.6	5.7	4.8	27.7	40.6	281
No religion	28.4	23.8	7.0	4.3	3.9	26.5	37.7	1 217
Other religion	29.5	24.1	2.9	2.6	1.2	24.3	35.3	85
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	26.0	22.7	7.2	4.6	3.6	25.3	35.8	1 453
Second	26.9	19.7	8.4	5.1	4.6	23.0	33.6	1 442
Middle	22.5	17.4	5.9	3.9	3.4	19.3	28.3	1 404
Fourth	20.3	15.4	6.9	4.0	3.5	18.3	27.4	1 779
Richest	16.5	9.4	2.6	1.4	1.3	10.7	20.0	1 704

Note: Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent and former husbands/partners

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

* 1 “Missing” case under “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” omitted from the table

* 2 “Missing” case under “Religion of household head” omitted from the table

Table DV13: Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner by specific exact years since marriage according to marital duration, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

Years since marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years	After 10 years	Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
Total	**12.6**	**11.2**	**6.8**	**5.1**	64.3	5 174
<2	21.3	na	na	na	78.7	566
2-4	26.9	11.3	na	na	61.8	473
5-9	12.5	18.6	4.3	na	64.5	1 142
10+	8.8	10.4	10.1	8.9	61.8	2 993

na: not applicable

Table DV14: Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married adolescent girls and women 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by type of injuries resulting from the violence, according to the type of violence and whether they experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Cuts, bruises or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocation, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries[1]	Number of women
Total	**15.5**	**4.7**	**2.9**	**16.8**	**7 782**
Experienced physical violence					
Ever	40.4	12.7	7.8	43.9	2 884
In the past 12 months	48.3	16.9	8.9	52.0	1 270
Experienced Sexual violence					
Ever	48.5	20.0	11.6	53.3	772
In the past 12 months	52.6	19.4	10.2	56.5	465
Experienced physical or sexual violence					
Ever	39.0	11.9	7.3	42.4	3 085
In the past 12 months	45.8	15.0	7.9	49.3	1 453

[1] DV indicator DV.10 - Injuries to women due to spousal violence (any of the injuries)

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[A] Includes in the past 12 months

Table DV15: Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1,A]	Past 12 months[2]	
Total	**2.9**	**1.2**	**7 782**
Women experienced spousal physical violence			
Ever	4.6	1.9	2 884
In the past 12 months	3.5	2.8	1 270
Never	2.0	0.9	4 898
Age			
15-19	0.8	0.7	466
20-24	3.5	2.2	1 224
25-29	2.6	1.7	1 331
30-39	3.1	1.1	2 926
40-49	3.1	0.6	1 835
Area			
Urban	4.4	1.8	2 809
Rural	2.1	0.9	4 973
Province			
Bulawayo	4.4	1.6	322
Manicaland	1.9	0.9	1 129
Mashonaland Central	3.6	1.5	714
Mashonaland East	5.1	1.7	809
Mashonaland West	3.0	1.3	1 066
Matabeleland North	2.2	0.7	347
Matabeleland South	0.8	0.3	323
Midlands	1.9	0.9	804
Masvingo	0.9	0.5	898
Harare	4.3	1.9	1 370
Marital status			
Married or living together	2.7	1.4	6 351
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.0	0.6	1 431
Number of living children			
0	1.7	1.7	465
1-2	3.1	1.5	3 426
3-4	3.2	0.8	2 851
5+	2.3	1.4	1 040
Education			
No education	1.9	0.0	74
Primary	1.4	0.5	2 178
Secondary	3.2	1.6	4 720
More than secondary	5.6	1.3	810
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)*			
Has functional difficulty	1.6	1.0	376
Has no functional difficulty	3.0	1.3	7 302
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	1.2	0.7	1 453
Second	1.7	0.5	1 442
Middle	3.3	1.5	1 404
Fourth	3.2	1.9	1 779
Richest	4.8	1.3	1 704

[1] DV indicator DV.11a – Physical violence by women against their husband (Ever)
[2] DV indicator DV.11b - Physical violence by women against their husband (Past 12 months)

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[A] Includes in the past 12 months

* 1 "Missing" case under "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" omitted from the table

Table DV16: Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months according to their husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[A]	Past 12 months	
Total	**2.9**	**1.2**	**7 782**
Spousal age difference[B]			
Wife older[1]	3.6	2.3	383
Wife is same age	1.0	0.6	319
Wife 1-4 years younger	2.6	1.2	2 355
Wife 5-9 years younger	3.0	1.6	2 121
Wife 10 or more years younger[2]	2.3	1.3	1 160
Husband/partner's age unknown	(*)	(*)	14
Husband/partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink	2.2	0.9	4 213
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	6.1	0.8	268
Is sometimes drunk	3.0	1.4	2 358
Is often drunk	4.9	2.6	943
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner			
0	2.1	0.6	3 186
1-2	3.0	1.4	2 668
3-4	4.5	2.0	1 371
5+	3.5	2.2	557
Father beat mother			
Yes	3.5	1.3	2 310
No	2.6	1.2	4 686
Missing/DK	3.0	1.6	786
Woman afraid of husband/partner			
Most of the time afraid	2.8	1.2	560
Sometimes afraid	3.7	1.3	1 828
Never afraid	2.7	1.2	5 394

[1] DV indicator DV.11c – Physical violence by women against their husband (Wife older)
[2] DV indicator DV.11d - Physical violence by women against their husband (Wife 10 or more years younger)

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

[A] Includes in the past 12 months

[B] Includes only currently married women.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

12.7 RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE

Information on help seeking behaviour among women who experienced violence is crucial in understanding the utilisation levels of available services. The results are presented in Tables DV17 and DV18.

Table DV17: Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of adolescent girls and 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 MICS, 2019

Background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence[1]	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Total	**37.7**	**27.0**	**35.2**	**100.0**	**4 304**
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	35.1	27.8	37.1	100.0	3 115
Sexual only	31.4	19.8	48.8	100.0	313
Physical and sexual	49.3	26.8	23.9	100.0	876
Area					
Urban	39.6	28.4	32.0	100.0	1 540
Rural	36.7	26.2	37.0	100.0	2 765
Province					
Bulawayo	35.9	24.1	40.0	100.0	229
Manicaland	35.8	26.7	37.5	100.0	659
Mashonaland Central	43.6	21.5	34.8	100.0	409
Mashonaland East	38.0	28.1	33.9	100.0	468
Mashonaland West	50.5	24.5	25.0	100.0	572
Matabeleland North	24.6	28.6	46.8	100.0	153
Matabeleland South	30.0	31.1	38.8	100.0	202
Midlands	31.2	32.4	36.4	100.0	464
Masvingo	31.1	26.0	42.9	100.0	493
Harare	40.4	28.5	31.1	100.0	655
Age					
15-19	30.4	27.0	42.5	100.0	518
20-24	35.2	32.0	32.8	100.0	701
25-29	32.7	30.5	36.8	100.0	674
30-34	42.8	24.7	32.4	100.0	810
35-39	41.1	25.4	33.6	100.0	700
40-44	41.3	23.0	35.7	100.0	529
45-49	39.6	25.0	35.5	100.0	372
Education					
No education	( )	( )	( )	100.0	29
Primary	38.9	24.0	37.1	100.0	1 210
Secondary	36.6	28.6	34.8	100.0	2 659
Higher	42.0	26.0	32.0	100.0	407
Marital/Union status of woman					
Currently married/In union	36.8	26.4	36.8	100.0	2 901
Formerly married/In union	44.8	29.7	25.5	100.0	895
Never married/in union	30.7	25.9	43.4	100.0	509
Health insurance					
Has coverage	32.9	30.2	36.9	100.0	328
Has no coverage	38.2	26.8	35.0	100.0	3 969
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	6
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	39.9	29.2	30.9	100.0	237
Has no functional difficulty	38.2	27.0	34.7	100.0	3 810
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4

Religion of household head*					
Roman Catholic	43.4	25.9	30.7	100.0	236
Protestant	37.2	25.9	36.9	100.0	621
Pentecostal	40.8	27.0	32.2	100.0	783
Apostolic sect	37.6	27.5	34.9	100.0	1 312
Zion	28.1	27.3	44.6	100.0	318
Other christian	30.6	30.6	38.8	100.0	110
Traditional	36.1	25.8	38.1	100.0	142
No religion	37.7	27.6	34.7	100.0	731
Other religion	( )	( )	( )	100.0	49
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	35.9	26.1	37.9	100.0	810
Second	36.6	28.2	35.2	100.0	811
Middle	38.9	26.7	34.4	100.0	798
Fourth	38.1	26.1	35.8	100.0	985
Richest	39.0	28.0	33.0	100.0	901

[1] DV indicator DV.12 – Help seeking to stop violence

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
* 2 "Missing" cases under "Religion of household head" omitted from the table

Table DV18: Sources for help to stop violence

Percentage of adolescent girls and 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 MICS, 2019

	Type of violence experienced			
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	Total
Own family	50.7	59.1	51.2	51.4
Husband's/Partner's family	44.9	18.9	43.1	42.8
Current/Former husband/partner	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.9
Current/Former boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Friend	8.2	19.4	11.9	9.8
Neighbor	7.6	6.3	6.9	7.3
Religous leader	6.1	4.8	9.1	6.8
Doctor/Medical personnel	2.7	13.6	6.0	4.2
Police	24.2	28.1	37.6	28.0
Lawyer	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Social service organization	2.0	8.5	6.0	3.4
Other	6.9	2.6	2.7	5.5
Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence	1 094	98	432	1 624

Note: Women can report more than once source from which they sought help

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Zimbabwe 2019 MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the 10 provinces of the country: Bulawayo, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Masvingo and Harare. Urban and rural areas in each of the 10 provinces were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the 2019 MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2014, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2012 Zimbabwe Population Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Zimbabwe 2019 MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Zimbabwe from the 2012 Census sampling frame was first examined by province, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EAs and households, by province, urban and rural strata, Census 2012

	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2012 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**29 365**	**10 475**	**18 890**	**2 976 355**	**1 068 588**	**1 907 767**
Provinces						
Bulawayo	1 682	1 682	0	165 332	165 332	0
Manicaland	4 013	673	3 340	414 154	72 809	341 345
Mashonaland Central	2 613	162	2 451	260 065	15 904	244 161
Mashonaland East	3 306	463	2 843	323 634	45 763	277 871
Mashonaland West	3 137	839	2 298	315 315	84 546	230 769
Matabeleland North	1 508	165	1 343	161 615	18 616	142 999
Matabeleland South	1 498	218	1 280	147 951	21 187	126 764
Midlands	3 211	981	2 230	318 870	97 268	221 602
Masvingo	3 279	372	2 907	331 056	37 364	293 692
Harare	5 118	4 920	198	538 363	509 799	28 564

The overall sample size for the Zimbabwe 2019 MICS was calculated as 12 012 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the underweight prevalence among children age 0-4 years. Since the survey results are tabulated at the province level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each province. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]},$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

deff = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more that 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based

AveSize = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

For the calculation, *r* (underweight prevalence) was assumed to be 11 percent based on the national estimate from MICS 2014. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 1.4 based on the estimate from MICS 2014, *pb* (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 16 percent, *AveSize* (mean household size) was taken as 4.2 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 95 percent, based on experience from MICS 2014. Although an *RME* of 12% is needed for the national-level estimates, for the provincial-level estimates it was sufficient to use an *RME* of 15% (that is, a margin of error of 0.15 *r*).

Two indicators were used for the sample size determination; the proportion of children 0-4 years sleeping under an ITN was also used. For that indicator r was assumed to be 27 percent based on the national estimate from MICS 2014. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 3.2 based on the estimate from MICS 2014, *pb* (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 16 percent, *AveSize* (mean household size) was taken as 4.2 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 95 percent, based on experience from MICS 2014.

For indicators with estimates that have smaller values, a larger sample was needed at the national level to achieve an RME of 12%. It was also important to ensure that each province had a sufficient sample size to obtain reliable estimates of key indicators at the provincial level. The level of the RME was relaxed for estimates at the domain level. The experience from MICS 2014 and ZDHS 2015, as well as the experience in other countries, indicated that it is effective to have a minimum sample of about 1000 households for each geographic domain such as provinces. Taking these factors into account as well as the survey budget, it was decided to have a total sample of about 12 012 households at the national level, with a minimum of 1 000 households selected in each province.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Zimbabwe 2019 MICS was determined as 26 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster.

In order to distribute the sample to the provinces and urban strata, power allocation was used, based on the following formula:

$$n_h = n \times \frac{N_h^p}{\sum_h N_h^p}$$

where:

n = total number of sample households

n_h = number of sample households allocated to stratum h

N_h = number of households in the 2012 Census frame for stratum h

p = power of N_h, with a value between 0 and 1

When the power p is equal to 0, we have an equal allocation, and a power of 1 results in a proportional allocation. In allocating the sample to the provinces a power of 0.25 was used, so that smaller provinces would have a minimum of 1 000 sample households, with a modest increase in sample size for the larger provinces. After the sample was allocated to the provinces in this way, the sample of each province was allocated to the urban and rural strata using a power value of 0.8. This is closer to a proportional allocation, but it results in slightly oversampling the urban strata in order to ensure a sufficient sample size for the urban domain at the national level. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**462**	**168**	**294**	**12 012**	**4 368**	**7 644**
Province						
Bulawayo	40	40	0	1 040	1 040	0
Manicaland	50	11	39	1 300	286	1 014
Mashonaland Central	46	5	41	1 196	130	1 066
Mashonaland East	48	9	39	1 248	234	1 014
Mashonaland West	48	15	33	1 248	390	858
Matabeleland North	41	7	34	1 066	182	884
Matabeleland South	40	8	32	1 040	208	832
Midlands	47	16	31	1 222	416	806
Masvingo	48	8	40	1 248	208	1 040
Harare	54	49	5	1 404	1 274	130

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2012 Zimbabwe Sampling Frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the ten provinces, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2012 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. A CAPI listing training was conducted during the period 31 October to 1 November 2018.

The household listing and mapping exercise was conducted during the period 2 to 13 November 2018. A total of 462 clusters were selected for the survey. One hundred and fifteen (115) Listers, 19 Team Leaders, 10 Provincial Supervisors and 10 National Supervisors participated in the exercise. For the Zimbabwe 2019 MICS, each EA was listed by one person.

Large Enumeration Areas were subdivided into smaller segments and only one was selected and listed. The segments produced after segmentation were roughly of equal size and ideally had around 80-120 households each and were sequentially numbered. A total of eleven EAs were segmented.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at ZIMSTAT head office, where the selection of 26 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose. [146]

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.[146] All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Zimbabwe 2019 MICS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 26 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.[146]

[146] Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Zimbabwe 2019 MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating a similar number of households to each of the provinces, different sampling fractions were used in each province since the number of households in the Census frame varies by province. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (*h*) and PSU (*i*):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi}, the sampling probability for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage *s* for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

p_{1hi} = $\frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$,

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum *h*

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2012 Census frame for the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

M_h = total number of households in the 2012 Census frame for stratum *h*

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h* (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

p_{3hi} = $\frac{26}{M'_{hi}}$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2012 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum *h* out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum *h*.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum *h* who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Zimbabwe 2019 MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 26 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{26}{5} = \frac{26}{5 \times f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the *i*-th sample EA in stratum *h*

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}} \ ,$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the *i*-th sample EA in stratum *h* (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum *h*

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum *h* (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The Zimbabwe 2019 MICS full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.131448 and 2.257822 in the 462 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5-17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

SURVEY MANANGEMENT TEAM (22)

Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency (ZIMSTAT)

Mungate Taizivei	Survey Director
Chigiji Handrick	Survey Coordinator
Marima Evelyn	Deputy Survey Coordinator
Chinosengwa Lovemore	Fieldwork Coordinator
Majoni Tigere	Data Processing Coordinator
Mukavhi Aluwiso	Sampling Expert
Matangira Tidings	
Madiwa Tinashe	
Phiri Matiwonesa	
Chikeya Langton	
Ziswa Lovemore	
Chaora Grace	
Chitiyo Jacob	
Mahere Lloyd	
Hambayi Naison	
Mumera Amos	
Moyo Xolani	
Kangambeu Nyasha	
Mhlanga Ronald	
Huragu Blessing	

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Chinembiri Tawanda

Tizora Rumbidza

UNICEF REGIONAL AND GLOBAL TECHNICAL BACKSTOPPING TEAM (9 Persons)

Hancioglu Attila, Quintana Eva, Martel Pierre, Megill David, Kholmatov Ikhtier, Zookhuu Munkhzul, Bjelic Ivana, Coskun Yadigar and Osterwalder Lars.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (40)

ZIMSTAT	Mungate Taizivei, Chigiji Handrick, Marima Evelyn, Chinosengwa Lovemore, Matangira Tidings, Mwadiwa Tinashe, Phiri Matiwonesa, Chikeya Langton, Ziswa Lovemore, Majoni Tigere, Chaora Grace, Chitiyo Jacob, Mahere Lloyd, Kangambeu Nyasha, Mhlanga Ronald and Huragu Blessing.
Ministry of Health and Child Care	Nyadzayo Krispin, Marembo Joan, Nleya Cecilia, Nzenza Theotia, Chirombe Winston, Muti Monica and Tangwena Andrew.
Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education	Antonio Melissa, Mhlalelwa Sibangilizwe
Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs	Shangu Tariro
Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare	Nyathi John
Ministry of Information, Publicity and Broadcasting Services	Butai Catherine
Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	Katumba Elizabeth
Harare City Health	Mukeredzi Innocent
UNICEF	Chinembiri Tawanda, Tizora Rumbidza, Chitsungo Shirley, Makoni Catherine, Rwezuva Simplisio, Mavhunga Pharaoh, Chineka Annastancia, Chinodya Jeremiah, Manyangarirwa Newton and Makanjera Jonathan.

STEERING COMMITTEE (14 Institutions)

ZIMSTAT	Mahonde Taguma
	Mungate Taizivei
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Madziva Innocent
Ministry of Information, Communication, Technology, Postal and Courier Services	Muguna Edmore
Ministry of Information, Publicity and Broadcasting Services	Mutambudzi Anywhere
Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing	Chinorumba Nyaradzo
Office of the President and Cabinet	Matenga Marian
Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Hospitality Industry	Munyika Tawanda
Ministry of Health and Child Care	Manangazira Portia Kangwende Rugare
UNICEF	Mohammed Amina
	Chinembiri Tawanda
EU	Ndarugirire Beatrice
DFID	Dhliwayo Martina
Embassy of Sweden	Horsfield Gareth
UNFPA	Mlambo Piason

HOUSEHOLD LISTING AND MAPPING EXERCISE (162 Persons)

National Supervisors (10 persons)

Mungate Taizivei, Chigiji Handrick, Chinosengwa Lovemore, Matangira Tidings, Chikeya Langton, Mwadiwa Tinashe, Phiri Matiwonesa, Chitiyo Jacob, Mbuwa Cloudy, Chihwehwete Veronica

***Drivers* (7 Persons)**

Sithole Tawanda, Chitakunye James, Jeche After, Nyakabawo Brian, Jackson Jealous, Sikelo Stewart and Kwinjo Itai

Bulawayo Province (12 persons)

Mutizwa Lazarus	Provincial Supervisor
Magonya Lyda	Team Supervisor
Muneri Tafadzwa	Lister
Mbirimi Leonard	Lister
Sibanda Prosper	Lister
Mpofu Wellington	Lister
Mangena Charity	Lister
Dube Qawana	Lister
Dube Viola	Lister
Ncube Benedict	Lister
Ngwenya Evans	Lister
Ngwenya Nosizo	Lister

Manicaland Province (16 persons)

Chitsamba Tendai	Provincial Supervisor
Madondo Tobias	Team Supervisor
Rateiwa Tsitsi	Team Supervisor
Dondo Atmos	Lister
Majiri Maxwell	Lister
Chiwanza Michael	Lister
Muchayi Esnath	Lister
Gwenda Sunungurai	Lister
Katungireni Mark	Lister
Guta Didymus	Lister
Mapaike Primrose	Lister
Mashingaidze Cosmas	Lister
Muchangwara Gladys	Lister
Muropa Nyasha	Lister
Marwisa Mark	Lister
Maambira Greta	Lister

Mashonaland Central Province (15 persons)

Taongai Tadzimirwa	Provincial Supervisor
Masora Thompson	Team Supervisor
Dhliwayo Peter	Team Supervisor
Chapata Bushero	Lister
Chapesa Tongai	Lister
Funzani Nelson	Lister
Chimukuze Reuben	Lister
Mhembere Kidwell	Lister
Mukombwe Lucia	Lister
Nyawuyanga Marisero	Lister
Nyemba Dorcas	Lister
Rusike Oliver	Lister
Siyawadyara Nosta	Lister

Mashonaland East Province (15 persons)

Tambaoga Ben	Provincial Supervisor
Chizombe Ezron	Team Supervisor
Masungo Emmanuel	Team Supervisor
Chiadzwa Eben	Lister
Manhimbe Admore	Lister
Muzarabani Candy	Lister
Nyirenda Thandiwe	Lister
Rupondo Ashell	Lister
Manyika Linnet	Lister
Gawa Barbara	Lister
Sandi Sharon	Lister
Chirova Agricoro	Lister
Marongedza Pardon	Lister

Tsongora Vengai	Lister	Chidzambwa Pfungwadzashe	Lister
Zinyoni Shylet	Lister	Chitewe Fungai	Lister

Mashonaland West Province (15 persons)

Mapondera Lovemore	Provincial Supervisor
Fushai Elias	Team Supervisor
Phiri Magret	Team Supervisor
Muzondo Ketherine	Lister
Surupu Gift	Lister
Kananga Lilian	Lister
Chinyama Lestra	Lister
Mugariri Comfort	Lister
Moyo Vision	Lister
Magama Elisha	Lister
Tinago Paidamoyo	Lister
Mandii Shepherd	Lister
Somanje Mostafa	Lister
Homora Melford	Lister
Hondoma Masimba	Lister

Matabeleland North Province (14 persons)

Mhlanga Timothy	Provincial Supervisor
Mugande Mbembe	Team Supervisor
Ncube Rudolf	Team Supervisor
Jubane Freeman	Lister
Mbambo Caroline	Lister
Sikuka Busani	Lister
Shoko Febbie	Lister
Nyathi Ferbina	Lister
Chilimbwe Sally	Lister
Wabayi Mgcini	Lister
Mpofu Hazel	Lister
Nungu Justice	Lister
Shoko Shanthani	Lister
Mpofu Nkululeko	Lister

Matabeleland South Province (13 persons)

Ngwenya Trust	Provincial Supervisor
Tlou Pedius	Team Supervisor
Ndebele Ephraim	Team Supervisor
Ncube Bhekimpilo	Lister
Maduma Sanele	Lister
Siwela Samukelisiwe	Lister
Mlilo Hloniphani	Lister
Mayihlome Selisiwe	Lister
Bidi Mavis	Lister

Midlands Province (15 persons)

Zinhumwe Augustine	Provincial Supervisor
Ngwenya Blessed	Team Supervisor
Katya Cosmas	Team Supervisor
Chimunda Esther	Lister
Sungai Charles	Lister
Mucha Janet	Lister
Mutembwa Lincoln	Lister
Kona Christopher	Lister
Taruziva Annastersia	Lister

Sibanda Sisa	Lister
Ndlovu Xolani	Lister
Mlilo Hloniphani	Lister
Ndou Joana	Lister

Mapako Sakelephi	Lister
Munjaidi Itai	Lister
Gumo Titos	Lister
Makwiranzou Rudo	Lister
Dube Wellington	Lister
Nyarai Trust	Lister

Masvingo Province (15 persons)

Manjengwa Darlington	Provincial Supervisor
Swatch James	Team Supervisor
Mathimise Hlekani	Team Supervisor
Tozvireva Patricia	Lister
Mabaya Faith	Lister
Nyevedzanai Stuart	Lister
Tsakani Rumbidzai	Lister
Gumbo Aviel	Lister
Maposa Thulani	Lister
Chida Lovemore	Lister
Chigombe Ganyani	Lister
Chimedza Thomas	Lister
Tondowa Liberty	Lister
Mutimba Swederai	Lister
Chihwava Rosemary	Lister

Harare Province (15 persons)

Deve Prudence	Provincial Supervisor
Ndaba Briton	Team Supervisor
Ndudzo Ephidale	Team Supervisor
Chingono Robson	Lister
Matorera Jealous	Lister
Nyemba Sonile	Lister
Mahala Kudzai	Lister
Chiwunze Ruvimbo	Lister
Randani Ruth	Lister
Wunganayi Stanley	Lister
Masora Rudo	Lister
Chapasuka Tyne	Lister
Vhashiko Elisha	Lister
Masiiwa Dorothy	Lister
Gunda Francis	Lister

DATA COLLECTION

National Supervisors (36 persons)

Mungate Taizivei, Chigiji Handrick, Marima Evelyn, Chinosengwa Lovemore, Matangira Tidings, Mahere Lloyd, Mwadiwa Tinashe, Phiri Matiwonesa, Chikeya Langton, Ziswa Lovemore, Majoni Tigere, Chitiyo Jacob, Moyo Xolani, Mumera Amos, Hambayi Naison, Mbuwa Cloudy, Chihwehwete Veronica, Shangu Tariro, Antonio Melissa, Mhlalelwa Sibangilizwe, Nyathi John, Butai Catherine, Katumba Elizabeth, Mukeredzi Innocent, Nyadzayo Krispin, Nleya Cecilia, Nzenza Theotia, Chirombe Winston, Ndlovu Mgcini, Fambirai Tichaona, Muti Monica, Dembedza Mavis, Muzangwa Lydia, Tizora Rumbidza, Chineka Annastancia and Rwezuva Simplisio.

Drivers (22 Persons)

Sithole Tawanda, Chigumadzi Leyman, Chigwedu Shepherd, Tafuririka Danny, Wadyewhata Shine, Mazarire Alexander, Lulaka Mathew, Mushonga Charles, Chipere Douglus, Mapfumo Macdonald, Ringisayi Newton, Gogo Oliver, Mutanga Elliot, James Innocent, Vhirindi Stanford, Nyoka Brighton, Mhlanga George, Makota Japhinos, Nyahodza Thomas, Chikwitiri Gilbert, Zifungo Abdullah and Sabvukutwa Desmond.

Field Work Teams

Bulawayo Province (15 persons)

Mutizwa Lazarus	Provincial Supervisor
Ndlovu Regina	Team Supervisor
Ncube Remember	Team Supervisor
Dube Qawana	Enumerator
Magonya Laida	Enumerator
Mpofu Wellington	Enumerator
Ngwenya Evans	Enumerator
Ncube Benedict	Enumerator
Zimba Charity	Enumerator
Sibanda Prosper	Enumerator
Mtovu Viola	Enumerator
Dube Melusi	Measurer
Ngwenya Andile	Measurer
Tsiga Raymond	Driver
Mlambo Sonto	Driver

Manicaland Province (15 persons)

Chitsamba Tendai	Provincial Supervisor
Madondo Tobias	Team Supervisor
Rateiwa Tsitsi	Team Supervisor
Majiri Maxwell	Enumerator
Chiwanza Michael	Enumerator
Muchayi Esnath	Enumerator
Kanyongo Patricia	Enumerator
Katungireni Mark	Enumerator
Maambira Greta	Enumerator
Mapaike Primrose	Enumerator
Muropa Nyasha	Enumerator
Wachi Velonica	Measurer
Makanda Gilbert	Measurer
Sikelo Stewart	Driver
Jackson Jealous	Driver

Mashonaland Central Province (8 Persons)

Taongai Tadzimirwa	Provincial Supervisor
Funzani Nelson	Team Supervisor
Chimukuze Reuben	Team Supervisor
Mhembere Kidwell	Enumerator
Mhembere Kidwell	Enumerator
Nyemba Dorcas	Enumerator
Zhou Abigail	Measurer
Chitakunye James	Driver

Mashonaland East Province (15 Persons)

Tambaoga Ben	Provincial Supervisor
Chizombe Ezron	Team Supervisor
Masungo Emmanuel	Team Supervisor
Chiadzwa Eben	Enumerator
Chirova Aggricoro	Enumerator
Chitewe Fungai	Enumerator
Manhimbe Admore	Enumerator
Marongedze Pardon	Enumerator
Muzarabani Candy	Enumerator
Nyirenda Tandiwe	Enumerator
Sandi Sharon	Enumerator

Mashonaland West Province (15 Persons)

Mapondera Lovemore	Provincial Supervisor

Fushayi Elias	Team Supervisor
Phiri Magret	Team Supervisor
Surupu Gift	Enumerator
Sumanje Mostafa	Enumerator
Magama Elisha	Enumerator
Mandii Shepherd	Enumerator
Kananga Lillian	Enumerator
Tinago Paidamoyo	Enumerator
Moyo Vision	Enumerator
Mugariri Comfort	Enumerator
Nyanzira Reason	Measurer
Svosve Tonias	Measurer
Matsinde Tonderai	Driver
Hlaranini Tafadzwa/ Tomuchizi Lordsoames	Driver
Chirimuuta Tinashe	Measurer
Makamure Kerita	Measurer
Jeche After	Driver
Dzikiti Livingstone	Driver

Matabeleland North Province (8 Persons)

Mhlanga Timothy	Provincial Supervisor
Nkomo Victor	Team Supervisor
Mugande Mbembe	Enumerator
Ncube Rudolf	Enumerator
Mayihlome Selisiwe	Enumerator
Sikuka Busani	Enumerator
Chiweshe Betty	Measurer
Dhlodhlo Khumbulani	Driver

Matabeleland South Province (8 Persons)

Ngwenya Trust	Provincial Supervisor
Mpofu Kenny	Team Supervisor
Siziba Qhelani	Enumerator
Ncube Bhekimpilo	Enumerator
Siwela Samukelisiwe	Enumerator
Bidi Mavis	Enumerator
Jacha Jubilent	Measurer
Dzvairo Bekithemba	Driver

Masvingo Province (15 Persons)

Manjengwa Darlington	Provincial Supervisor
Swatch James	Team Supervisor
Mathimise Hlekani	Team Supervisor
Chida Lovemore	Enumerator
Maposa Thulani	Enumerator
Nyevedzanai Stuart	Enumerator
Mutimba Swederai	Enumerator
Chihwava Rosemary	Enumerator
Gumbo Aviel	Enumerator
Tsakani Rumbidzai	Enumerator
Chimedza Thomas	Enumerator
Nyika Lizzy	Measurer
Mtimukulu Innocent	Measurer
Munyai Bruce	Driver
Muzava Luckmore	Driver

Midlands Province (15 Persons)

Augustine Zinhumwe	Provincial Supervisor
Katya Cosmas	Team Supervisor
Makamure Abigail	Team Supervisor
Sungai Charles	Enumerator
Chimunda Esther	Enumerator
Mutembwa Lincoln	Enumerator
Mucha Janet	Enumerator
Kona Christopher	Enumerator
Taruziva Annastersia	Enumerator
Ngwenya Blessed	Enumerator
Mapako Sakelephi	Enumerator
Mahove Teckla	Measurer
Maidza Tinofara	Measurer
Chibupwe Biggy	Driver
Mukuri Benjamin	Driver

Harare Province (15 Persons)

Deve Prudence	Provincial Supervisor
Ndaba Briton	Team Supervisor
Ndudzo Ephidale	Team Supervisor
Mudimu Portia	Enumerator
Tizora Irene	Enumerator
Mahala Kudzai	Enumerator
Matorera Jealous	Enumerator
Gunda Francis	Enumerator
Masora Rudo	Enumerator
Chapasuka Tyine	Enumerator
Vhashiko Elisha	Enumerator
Handiriya Kudzai	Measurer

Mutumwa Ruvimbo	Measurer
Chigwedu Claytos	Driver
Sibanda Charles	Driver

REPORT WRITERS (15 PERSONS)

Mungate Taizivei, Chigiji Handrick, Marima Evelyn, Matangira Tidings, Mahere Lloyd, Mwadiwa Tinashe, Phiri Matiwonesa, Chikeya Langton, Ziswa Lovemore, Chitiyo Jacob, Moyo Xolani, Mumera Amos, Hambayi Naison, Chaora Grace and Tizora Rumbidza.

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error* (*se*): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.

- *Coefficient of variation* (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.

- *Design effect* (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect* (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.

- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 6.3 and SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all provinces (Tables SE.4 to SE.13).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.5526	0.01043	0.019	4.879	2.209	44 597	11 091	0.532	0.573
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7202	0.00633	0.009	2.013	1.419	10 129	10 129	0.707	0.733
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7296	0.00819	0.011	1.420	1.192	4 178	4 178	0.713	0.746
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.2710	0.00842	0.031	3.631	1.906	10 129	10 129	0.254	0.288
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.3575	0.01158	0.032	2.439	1.562	4 178	4 178	0.334	0.381
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.1311	0.00567	0.043	2.863	1.692	10 129	10 129	0.120	0.142
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.2163	0.00967	0.045	2.305	1.518	4 178	4 178	0.197	0.236
Survive					0.154					
Neonatal mortality rate (5 year period)	CS.1	32	3.1	0.10	na	na	na	na	26	39
Infant mortality rate (5 year period)	CS.3	47	3.5	0.07	na	na	na	na	40	54
Under-five mortality rate (5 year period)	CS.5	65	4.4	0.07	na	na	na	na	56	74
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.860	0.075	0.019	na	na	na	na	3.710	4.010
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	107.905	4.814	0.045	na	na	na	na	98.277	117.533
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7154	0.01091	0.015	1.365	1.168	2 372	2 338	0.694	0.737
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8603	0.00997	0.012	1.933	1.390	2 372	2 338	0.840	0.880
Maternal mortality ratio	TM.21	413.6370	63.5990	0.154	na	na	na	na	288.983	538.291
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9104	0.00888	0.010	1.113	1.055	1 157	1 153	0.893	0.928
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9061	0.00939	0.010	1.193	1.092	1 157	1 153	0.887	0.925
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8794	0.01118	0.013	1.358	1.165	1 157	1 153	0.857	0.902
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.2769	0.00975	0.035	5.269	2.295	44 597	11 091	0.257	0.296
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.4759	0.03966	0.083	0.517	0.719	88	83	0.397	0.555
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.1234	0.00490	0.040	9.406	3.067	42 574	42 401	0.114	0.133
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4190	0.01835	0.044	0.835	0.914	608	605	0.382	0.456
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2350	0.00763	0.032	1.931	1.390	5 969	5 964	0.220	0.250
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0287	0.00274	0.095	1.601	1.265	5 968	5 962	0.023	0.034
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0253	0.00241	0.095	1.403	1.184	5 968	5 962	0.021	0.030
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7085	0.01019	0.014	1.263	1.124	2 493	2 512	0.688	0.729

Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8097	0.01231	0.015	1.344	1.159	1 405	1 368	0.785	0.834
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.4380	0.01200	0.027	2.463	1.569	9 321	4 214	0.414	0.462
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.2441	0.00914	0.037	1.909	1.382	9 321	4 214	0.226	0.262
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.4866	0.00934	0.019	2.132	1.460	6 102	6 102	0.468	0.505
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6434	0.00626	0.010	1.818	1.348	17 343	10 637	0.631	0.656
Child labour	PR.3	0.2817	0.00840	0.030	2.449	1.565	15 106	7 027	0.265	0.298
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0542	0.00565	0.104	1.061	1.030	1 700	1 705	0.043	0.065
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.3366	0.01372	0.041	1.437	1.199	1 700	1 705	0.309	0.364
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.4048	0.01901	0.047	0.851	0.922	597	568	0.367	0.443
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.3817	0.02038	0.053	0.811	0.901	465	462	0.341	0.422
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4794	0.00737	0.015	2.205	1.485	10 129	10 129	0.465	0.494
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.8275	0.00760	0.009	1.688	1.299	4 178	4 178	0.812	0.843
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.6362	0.01176	0.018	6.628	2.574	44 597	11 091	0.613	0.660
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1019	0.0102	0.0998	2.3065	1.5187	8 475	2 043	0.082	0.122
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6425	0.00926	0.014	4.109	2.027	44 315	11 017	0.624	0.661
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.6880	0.01028	0.015	5.455	2.336	44 597	11 091	0.667	0.709
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.3672	0.01009	0.027	4.863	2.205	44 597	11 091	0.347	0.387
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0071	0.00173	0.243	4.696	2.167	44 597	11 091	0.004	0.011
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0887	0.00367	0.041	1.802	1.342	18 860	10 793	0.081	0.096
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.4039	0.01024	0.025	4.830	2.198	44 597	11 091	0.383	0.424
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2610	0.00597	0.023	1.874	1.369	10 129	10 129	0.249	0.273
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.2595	0.00799	0.031	1.389	1.179	4 178	4 178	0.243	0.275
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.8270	0.05378	0.009	1.464	1.210	3 719	3 767	5.719	1.000
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.5079	0.07612	0.014	1.321	1.149	1 791	1 850	5.356	1.000
Domestic Violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone (Table DV1)	DV.1	0.3944	0.00757	0.019	1.886	1.373	10 121	7 863	0.379	0.410
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever (Table DV3)	DV.3	0.1160	0.00468	0.040	1.682	1.297	10 121	7 863	0.107	0.125
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner ever (Table DV9, top panel second last row or Table DV10, 6th column)	DV.10	0.3964	0.00845	0.021	1.905	1.380	7 782	6 383	0.380	0.413
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever (Table DV9, lower panel, last row)	DV.9	0.5325	0.00859	0.016	1.892	1.375	7 782	6 383	0.515	0.550
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months (Table DV9, lower panel, last row or Table DV12, second-to-last column)	DV.12	0.2866	0.00673	0.023	1.412	1.188	7 782	6 383	0.273	0.300

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample (Urban)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9008	0.01341	0.015	8.003	2.829	14 046	3 975	0.874	0.928
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8582	0.00732	0.009	1.759	1.326	3 910	3 995	0.844	0.873
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8724	0.01236	0.014	1.983	1.408	1 507	1 445	0.848	0.897
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.4672	0.01423	0.030	3.249	1.802	3 910	3 995	0.439	0.496
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.6549	0.02118	0.032	2.865	1.693	1 507	1 445	0.613	0.697
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.2560	0.01030	0.040	2.224	1.491	3 910	3 995	0.235	0.277
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.4352	0.02128	0.049	2.660	1.631	1 507	1 445	0.393	0.478
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (5 year period)	CS.1	28	4.7	0.17	na	na	na	na	19	38
Infant mortality rate (5 year period)	CS.3	42	5.7	0.14	na	na	na	na	31	53
Under-five mortality rate (5 year period)	CS.5	55	7.5	0.13	na	na	na	na	40	70
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.968	0.083	0.028	na	na	na	na	2.801	3.135
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	61.616	5.286	0.086	na	na	na	na	51.044	72.188
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6777	0.01713	0.025	1.008	1.004	751	751	0.643	0.712
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9428	0.00860	0.009	1.030	1.015	751	751	0.926	0.960
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9393	0.01122	0.012	0.764	0.874	332	347	0.917	0.962
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9322	0.01142	0.012	0.713	0.845	332	347	0.909	0.955
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.9351	0.01244	0.013	0.881	0.939	332	347	0.910	0.960
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.7776	0.01580	0.020	5.738	2.395	14 046	3 975	0.746	0.809
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.5214	0.01297	0.025	0.017	0.130	22	26	0.495	0.547
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.1022	0.00797	0.078	9.495	3.081	13 403	13 698	0.086	0.118
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.3961	0.04142	0.105	1.406	1.186	188	197	0.313	0.479
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1853	0.01262	0.068	1.905	1.380	1 752	1 808	0.160	0.211
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0300	0.00559	0.186	1.939	1.393	1 752	1 808	0.019	0.041
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0242	0.00414	0.171	1.314	1.147	1 752	1 808	0.016	0.032
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7564	0.01409	0.019	0.806	0.898	714	749	0.728	0.785
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8287	0.01943	0.023	1.003	1.001	371	378	0.790	0.868
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.6785	0.01731	0.026	1.706	1.306	2 240	1 243	0.644	0.713
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.4169	0.01719	0.041	1.510	1.229	2 240	1 243	0.383	0.451

Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6868	0.01261	0.018	1.371	1.171	1 795	1 857	0.662	0.712
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6821	0.01068	0.016	1.695	1.302	4652	3225	0.661	0.703
Child labour	PR.3	0.0743	0.00728	0.098	1.677	1.295	3 895	2 181	0.060	0.089
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0227	0.00571	0.251	1.131	1.063	761	771	0.011	0.034
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2133	0.01736	0.081	1.382	1.176	761	771	0.179	0.248
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.4312	0.03222	0.075	0.931	0.965	217	221	0.367	0.496
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.4983	0.03749	0.075	0.928	0.963	179	166	0.423	0.573
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4805	0.01342	0.028	2.883	1.698	3 910	3 995	0.454	0.507
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.7418	0.01644	0.022	2.038	1.428	1 507	1 445	0.709	0.775
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9160	0.01018	0.011	5.348	2.313	14 046	3 975	0.896	0.936
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.2735	0.0249	0.0909	2.2111	1.4870	2 630	712	0.224	0.323
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.7403	0.01209	0.016	2.987	1.728	13 891	3 929	0.716	0.764
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.9844	0.00519	0.005	6.956	2.637	14 046	3 975	0.974	0.995
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.4298	0.02073	0.048	6.970	2.640	14 046	3 975	0.388	0.471
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0141	0.00433	0.307	5.352	2.313	14 046	3 975	0.005	0.023
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0647	0.00523	0.081	1.493	1.222	4 971	3 302	0.054	0.075
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1275	0.00705	0.055	1.776	1.333	14 046	3 975	0.113	0.142
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2376	0.01071	0.045	2.531	1.591	3 910	3 995	0.216	0.259
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.2406	0.01455	0.060	1.674	1.294	1 507	1 445	0.211	0.270
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.6108	0.07729	0.014	1.466	1.211	1 430	1 483	5.456	1.000
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.8256	0.15643	0.027	2.024	1.423	542	520	5.513	1.000
Domestic Violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	DV1	0.3602	0.01270	0.035	2.082	1.443	3 911	2 976	0.335	0.386
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	DV3	0.1128	0.00740	0.066	1.625	1.275	3 911	2 976	0.098	0.128
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner ever	DV10	0.3539	0.01261	0.036	1.590	1.261	2 809	2 286	0.329	0.379
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever	DV9	0.4909	0.01455	0.030	1.937	1.392	2 809	2 286	0.462	0.520
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months	DV12	0.2380	0.00946	0.040	1.128	1.062	2 809	2 286	0.219	0.257

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Total sample (Rural)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.3924	0.01183	0.030	4.175	2.043	30 551	7 116	0.369	0.416
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6334	0.00898	0.014	2.132	1.460	6 219	6 134	0.615	0.651
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.6490	0.01040	0.016	1.296	1.139	2 671	2 733	0.628	0.670
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.1477	0.01029	0.070	5.163	2.272	6 219	6 134	0.127	0.168
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.1897	0.01106	0.058	2.175	1.475	2 671	2 733	0.168	0.212
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0526	0.00579	0.110	4.129	2.032	6 219	6 134	0.041	0.064
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0928	0.00817	0.088	2.164	1.471	2 671	2 733	0.076	0.109
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (5 year period)	CS.1	34	4.0	0.12	na	na	na	na	26	42
Infant mortality rate (5 year period)	CS.3	49	4.4	0.09	na	na	na	na	40	58
Under-five mortality rate (5 year period)	CS.5	69	5.4	0.08	na	na	na	na	59	80
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.466	0.087	0.020	na	na	na	na	4.292	4.641
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	135.634	6.134	0.045	na	na	na	na	123.365	147.903
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7328	0.01379	0.019	1.541	1.241	1 621	1 587	0.705	0.760
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8221	0.01382	0.017	2.072	1.439	1 621	1 587	0.794	0.850
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8987	0.01157	0.013	1.183	1.088	825	806	0.876	0.922
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.8956	0.01230	0.014	1.303	1.141	825	806	0.871	0.920
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8571	0.01467	0.017	1.414	1.189	825	806	0.828	0.886
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0466	0.00687	0.147	7.551	2.748	30 551	7 116	0.033	0.060
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.4603	0.05345	0.116	0.644	0.803	65	57	0.353	0.567
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.1332	0.00622	0.047	9.621	3.102	29 171	28 703	0.121	0.146
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4292	0.01890	0.044	0.594	0.770	420	408	0.391	0.467
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2556	0.00931	0.036	1.892	1.376	4 217	4 156	0.237	0.274
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0282	0.00310	0.110	1.453	1.205	4 216	4 154	0.022	0.034
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0258	0.00294	0.114	1.431	1.196	4 216	4 154	0.020	0.032
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6893	0.01304	0.019	1.399	1.183	1 779	1 763	0.663	0.715
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8028	0.01515	0.019	1.433	1.197	1 034	990	0.773	0.833
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.3620	0.01310	0.036	2.208	1.486	7 081	2 971	0.336	0.388
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.1894	0.00974	0.051	1.834	1.354	7 081	2 971	0.170	0.209

Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.4032	0.01122	0.028	2.220	1.490	4 307	4 245	0.381	0.426
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6295	0.00762	0.012	1.843	1.358	12 747	7 412	0.614	0.645
Child labour	PR.3	0.3537	0.01024	0.029	2.224	1.491	11 210	4 846	0.333	0.374
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0797	0.00897	0.112	1.022	1.011	938	934	0.062	0.098
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.4366	0.01929	0.044	1.411	1.188	938	934	0.398	0.475
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.3897	0.0235	0.0604	0.8064	0.8980	380	347	0.343	0.437
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.3088	0.0231	0.0749	0.7395	0.8600	286	296	0.263	0.355
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4786	0.0085	0.0178	1.7897	1.3378	6 219	6 134	0.462	0.496
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.8759	0.0077	0.0088	1.4957	1.2230	2 671	2 733	0.860	0.891
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.5075	0.01586	0.031	7.161	2.676	30 551	7 116	0.476	0.539
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0246	0.00606	0.246	2.035	1.427	5 845	1 331	0.013	0.037
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5978	0.01228	0.021	4.442	2.108	30 424	7 088	0.573	0.622
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.5518	0.01324	0.024	5.040	2.245	30 551	7 116	0.525	0.578
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.3385	0.01114	0.033	3.942	1.985	30 551	7 116	0.316	0.361
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0039	0.00160	0.407	4.659	2.158	30 551	7 116	0.001	0.007
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0973	0.00458	0.047	1.789	1.338	13 888	7 491	0.088	0.106
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.5311	0.01354	0.026	5.241	2.289	30 551	7 116	0.504	0.558
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2757	0.00695	0.025	1.484	1.218	6 219	6 134	0.262	0.290
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.2701	0.00950	0.035	1.250	1.118	2 671	2 733	0.251	0.289
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.9621	0.07293	0.012	1.469	1.212	2 289	2 284	5.816	1.000
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.3699	0.08483	0.016	1.081	1.040	1 249	1 330	5.200	1.000
Domestic violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	DV1	0.4159	0.00913	0.022	1.678	1.295	6 211	4 887	0.398	0.434
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	DV3	0.1181	0.00603	0.051	1.706	1.306	6 211	4 887	0.106	0.130
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner ever	DV10	0.4205	0.01079	0.026	1.956	1.399	4 973	4 097	0.399	0.442
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever	DV9	0.5559	0.01022	0.018	1.7345	1.317	4 973	4 097	0.535	0.576
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months	DV12	0.3140	0.00891	0.028	1.508	1.228	4 973	4 097	0.296	0.332

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Bulawayo

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9351	0.02888	0.031	13.539	3.680	2 177	986	0.877	0.993
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8568	0.02027	0.024	3.310	1.819	573	990	0.816	0.897
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8775	0.02141	0.024	1.595	1.263	219	375	0.835	0.920
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.4248	0.02599	0.061	2.735	1.654	573	990	0.373	0.477
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.5504	0.04748	0.086	3.408	1.846	219	375	0.455	0.645
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.2861	0.02041	0.071	2.017	1.420	573	990	0.245	0.327
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.4123	0.03631	0.088	2.035	1.426	219	375	0.340	0.485
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.1	21	7.2	0.34	na	na	na	na	7	35
Infant mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.3	40	12.0	0.30	na	na	na	na	16	64
Under-five mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.5	46	11.8	0.26	na	na	na	na	22	69
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.644	0.144	0.054	na	na	na	na	2.356	2.931
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	57.0941	8.498	0.149	na	na	na	na	40.098	74.091
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6885	0.03434	0.050	0.891	0.944	93	163	0.620	0.757
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9250	0.02044	0.022	0.976	0.988	93	163	0.884	0.966
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9406	0.02646	0.028	1.052	1.026	50	85	0.888	0.993
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9406	0.02646	0.028	1.052	1.026	50	85	0.888	0.993
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8951	0.03494	0.039	1.092	1.045	50	85	0.825	0.965
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.7921	0.04229	0.053	10.698	3.271	2 177	986	0.707	0.877
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.2360	0.06122	0.259	0.187	0.433	6	10	0.114	0.358
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.1207	0.01367	0.113	6.064	2.462	2 063	3 447	0.093	0.148
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4320	0.07459	0.173	0.816	0.904	21	37	0.283	0.581
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1936	0.02073	0.107	1.201	1.096	259	437	0.152	0.235
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0276	0.00842	0.305	1.159	1.077	261	440	0.011	0.044
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0437	0.01210	0.277	1.538	1.240	261	440	0.020	0.068
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7719	0.02710	0.035	0.809	0.899	116	195	0.718	0.826

Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9003	0.03564	0.040	1.330	1.153	56	95	0.829	0.972
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.6908	0.02680	0.039	1.082	1.040	389	323	0.637	0.744
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.3696	0.02776	0.075	1.065	1.032	389	323	0.314	0.425
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7132	0.02532	0.036	1.419	1.191	269	454	0.663	0.764
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6931	0.02669	0.039	2.715	1.648	739	812	0.640	0.746
Child labour	PR.3	0.0755	0.01226	0.162	1.186	1.089	636	552	0.051	0.100
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0098	0.00701	0.717	0.989	0.995	115	196	0.000	0.024
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.1092	0.01942	0.178	0.756	0.870	115	196	0.070	0.148
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.5222	0.08595	0.165	1.214	1.102	24	42	0.350	0.694
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.3873	0.07657	0.198	1.087	1.043	26	45	0.234	0.540
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4991	0.02753	0.055	2.998	1.731	573	990	0.444	0.554
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.7237	0.03065	0.042	1.757	1.326	219	375	0.662	0.785
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9797	0.01530	0.016	11.614	3.408	2 177	986	0.949	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.2783	0.04236	0.152	1.573	1.254	386	177	0.194	0.363
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.8220	0.02348	0.029	3.712	1.927	2 177	986	0.775	0.869
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.9781	0.01689	0.017	13.130	3.623	2 177	986	0.944	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5611	0.03120	0.056	3.894	1.973	2 177	986	0.499	0.623
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0062	0.00290	0.471	1.353	1.163	2 177	986	0.000	0.012
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0498	0.00646	0.130	0.743	0.862	810	843	0.037	0.063
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1814	0.01755	0.097	2.042	1.429	2 177	986	0.146	0.216
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1568	0.00955	0.061	0.682	0.826	573	990	0.138	0.176
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.1841	0.01914	0.104	0.912	0.955	219	375	0.146	0.222
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.1791	0.13584	0.022	1.287	1.134	235	406	5.907	1.000
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.9640	0.19668	0.033	1.102	1.050	82	143	5.571	1.000
Domestic Violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	DV.1	0.3654	0.01655	0.045	0.830	0.911	575	703	0.332	0.398
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	DV.3	0.0934	0.01166	0.125	1.127	1.061	575	703	0.070	0.117
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner ever	DV.10	0.3396	0.01926	0.057	0.740	0.860	322	448	0.301	0.378
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever	DV.9	0.5210	0.01734	0.033	0.539	0.734	322	448	0.486	0.556
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months	DV.12	0.2582	0.02159	0.084	1.088	1.043	322	448	0.215	0.301

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Manicaland

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.3747	0.02135	0.057	2.366	1.538	6 480	1 217	0.332	0.417
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6739	0.01888	0.028	1.874	1.369	1 441	1 156	0.636	0.712
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.6497	0.02135	0.033	0.849	0.922	1 441	425	0.228	0.327
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.2776	0.02466	0.089	3.501	1.871	1 441	1 156	0.228	0.327
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.3211	0.03404	0.106	2.254	1.501	513	425	0.253	0.389
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0957	0.01504	0.157	3.020	1.738	1 441	1 156	0.066	0.126
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1545	0.02897	0.188	2.724	1.650	513	425	0.097	0.212
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.1	31	8.2	0.27	na	na	na	na	47	47
Infant mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.3	58	11.1	0.19	na	na	na	na	80	80
Under-five mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.5	86	12.0	0.14	na	na	na	na	110	110
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.263	0.206	0.048	na	na	na	na	4.675	4.675
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	97.477	11.676	0.120	na	na	na	na	120.828	120.828
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7151	0.03306	0.046	1.486	1.219	347	278	0.781	0.781
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7590	0.03859	0.051	2.256	1.502	347	278	0.836	0.836
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8486	0.02163	0.025	0.521	0.721	185	144	0.805	0.892
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.8545	0.02548	0.030	0.747	0.864	185	144	0.804	0.905
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7960	0.03701	0.046	1.206	1.098	185	144	0.722	0.870
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1275	0.01255	0.098	1.723	1.313	6 480	1 217	0.102	0.153
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.4896	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9	8	0.490	0.490
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.0640	0.00754	0.118	4.547	2.132	6 196	4 799	0.049	0.079
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4110	0.04892	0.119	0.751	0.867	97	77	0.313	0.509
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3059	0.02519	0.082	2.254	1.501	965	755	0.256	0.356
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0204	0.00546	0.268	1.126	1.061	965	755	0.009	0.031
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0300	0.00617	0.206	0.987	0.993	965	755	0.018	0.042
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6185	0.03518	0.057	1.647	1.283	406	315	0.548	0.689

Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8197	0.03184	0.039	1.002	1.001	202	147	0.756	0.883
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.4212	0.03880	0.092	3.037	1.743	1 513	493	0.344	0.499
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.2164	0.02169	0.100	1.365	1.168	1 513	493	0.173	0.260
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.4081	0.02106	0.052	1.405	1.185	977	766	0.366	0.450
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6289	0.01252	0.020	0.855	0.925	2 733	1 273	0.604	0.654
Child labour	PR.3	0.2793	0.02206	0.079	1.953	1.398	2 387	809	0.235	0.323
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0877	0.02028	0.231	0.998	0.999	231	195	0.047	0.128
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.3807	0.04440	0.117	1.622	1.274	231	195	0.292	0.469
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.4250	0.04884	0.115	0.840	0.916	111	87	0.327	0.523
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.3516	0.05332	0.152	0.411	0.641	41	34	0.245	0.458
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4054	0.02119	0.052	2.151	1.467	1 441	1 156	0.363	0.448
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.8535	0.02302	0.027	1.797	1.341	513	425	0.807	0.900
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.5892	0.03946	0.067	7.822	2.797	6 480	1 217	0.510	0.668
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0903	0.01962	0.217	1.092	1.045	1 211	234	0.051	0.130
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6080	0.02238	0.037	2.552	1.598	6 477	1 216	0.563	0.653
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.6311	0.03399	0.054	6.036	2.457	6 480	1 217	0.563	0.699
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.3662	0.02989	0.082	4.681	2.164	6 480	1 217	0.306	0.426
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0000	na	na	na	na	6 480	1 217	na	na
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.1008	0.01393	0.138	2.757	1.660	3 004	1 289	0.073	0.129
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.4604	0.02901	0.063	4.120	2.030	6 480	1 217	0.402	0.518
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.3194	0.01188	0.037	0.750	0.866	1 441	1 156	0.296	0.343
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.2583	0.01862	0.072	0.767	0.876	513	425	0.221	0.296
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.4951	0.17831	0.027	1.737	1.318	519	426	6.138	1.000
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	4.7727	0.25043	0.052	1.370	1.170	223	187	4.272	1.000
Domestic Violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone)	DV.1	0.4311	0.01776	0.041	1.149	1.072	1 442	895	0.396	0.467
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	DV.3	0.1198	0.01238	0.103	1.300	1.140	1 442	895	0.095	0.145
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner ever	DV.10	0.4332	0.02707	0.062	2.238	1.496	1 129	751	0.379	0.487
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever	DV.9	0.5585	0.02696	0.048	2.211	1.487	1 129	751	0.505	0.612
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months	DV.12	0.3091	0.02361	0.076	1.957	1.399	1 129	751	0.262	0.356

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Mashonaland Central

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.3624	0.0371	0.102	6.687	2.586	4 133	1 126	0.288	0.437
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5623	0.0198	0.035	1.589	1.260	851	997	0.523	0.602
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.5984	0.0205	0.034	0.935	0.967	436	536	0.557	0.639
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0767	0.0178	0.232	4.448	2.109	851	997	0.041	0.112
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.1433	0.0137	0.096	0.816	0.904	436	536	0.116	0.171
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0401	0.0065	0.163	1.098	1.048	851	997	0.027	0.053
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0653	0.0112	0.172	1.102	1.050	436	536	0.043	0.088
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.1	21	5.6774	0.267	na	na	na	na	10	33
Infant mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.3	58	9.7298	0.169	na	na	na	na	38	77
Under-five mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.5	73	11.2429	0.153	na	na	na	na	51	96
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	150.4594	16.7639	0.111	na	na	na	na	117	184
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	150.4594	16.764	0.111	na	na	na	na	116.932	183.987
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.8299	0.0238	0.029	1.003	1.001	218	250	0.782	0.878
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8512	0.0247	0.029	1.195	1.093	218	250	0.802	0.901
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9416	0.0223	0.024	0.962	0.981	93	107	0.897	0.986
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9319	0.0273	0.029	1.243	1.115	93	107	0.877	0.986
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.9154	0.0243	0.027	0.806	0.898	93	107	0.867	0.964
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0828	0.0149	0.180	3.306	1.818	4 133	1 126	0.053	0.113
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.5585	0.2100	0.376	0.716	0.846	5	5	0.138	0.979
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.1876	0.0217	0.115	13.618	3.690	3 930	4 425	0.144	0.231
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5506	0.0443	0.080	0.562	0.750	61	72	0.462	0.639
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2776	0.0279	0.101	2.363	1.537	523	609	0.222	0.333
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0180	0.0069	0.380	1.610	1.269	522	608	0.004	0.032
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0231	0.0078	0.339	1.653	1.286	522	608	0.007	0.039
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7109	0.0381	0.054	1.714	1.309	205	244	0.635	0.787

Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6723	0.0374	0.056	0.944	0.972	135	150	0.598	0.747
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.3283	0.0316	0.096	2.001	1.415	867	443	0.265	0.392
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.1556	0.0225	0.145	1.707	1.307	867	443	0.111	0.201
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.4721	0.0284	0.060	2.018	1.421	537	624	0.415	0.529
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6071	0.0190	0.031	1.681	1.296	1 595	1 113	0.569	0.645
Child labour	PR.3	0.3320	0.0301	0.091	3.102	1.761	1 404	758	0.272	0.392
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.1130	0.0192	0.170	0.522	0.723	121	143	0.075	0.151
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.5211	0.0459	0.088	1.196	1.094	121	143	0.429	0.613
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.3954	0.0598	0.151	0.869	0.932	50	59	0.276	0.515
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.4123	0.0521	0.126	0.772	0.879	56	70	0.308	0.516
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5491	0.0226	0.041	2.062	1.436	851	997	0.504	0.594
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.9121	0.0148	0.016	1.457	1.207	436	536	0.883	0.942
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.5870	0.0288	0.049	3.849	1.962	4 133	1 126	0.529	0.645
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0347	0.0063	0.180	0.246	0.496	803	211	0.022	0.047
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6804	0.0169	0.025	1.476	1.215	4 110	1 120	0.647	0.714
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.5626	0.0270	0.048	3.326	1.824	4 133	1 126	0.509	0.617
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.3111	0.0219	0.071	2.526	1.589	4 133	1 126	0.267	0.355
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0028	0.0021	0.760	1.816	1.348	4 133	1 126	0.000	0.007
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1037	0.0110	0.106	1.490	1.221	1 733	1 140	0.082	0.126
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.4936	0.0289	0.059	3.763	1.940	4 133	1 126	0.436	0.551
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2268	0.0146	0.064	1.207	1.098	851	997	0.198	0.256
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.3063	0.0185	0.061	0.865	0.930	436	536	0.269	0.343
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.7736	0.1921	0.033	1.468	1.211	297	352	5.389	1.000
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.8325	0.2397	0.041	1.440	1.200	198	244	5.353	1.000
Domestic Violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	DV.1	0.4547	0.0144	0.032	0.676	0.822	848	809	0.426	0.483
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	DV.3	0.1251	0.0110	0.088	0.899	0.948	848	809	0.103	0.147
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner ever	DV.10	0.4424	0.0172	0.039	0.859	0.927	714	717	0.408	0.477
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever	DV.9	0.5683	0.0178	0.031	0.927	0.963	714	717	0.533	0.604
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months	DV.12	0.3400	0.0172	0.051	0.949	0.974	714	717	0.306	0.375

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Mashonaland East

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.4432	0.02949	0.067	4.113	2.028	4 753	1 168	0.384	0.502
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7037	0.02516	0.036	2.945	1.716	1 008	971	0.653	0.754
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7248	0.03237	0.045	2.274	1.508	456	434	0.660	0.789
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.3359	0.02840	0.085	3.506	1.872	1 008	971	0.279	0.393
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.3217	0.02970	0.092	1.750	1.323	456	434	0.262	0.381
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0962	0.01707	0.177	3.248	1.802	1 008	971	0.062	0.130
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1333	0.01945	0.146	1.418	1.191	456	434	0.094	0.172
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.1	27	6.8	0.25	na	na	na	na	13	40
Infant mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.3	54	9.6	0.18	na	na	na	na	35	73
Under-five mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.5	82	13.4	0.16	na	na	na	na	55	109
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.073	0.246	0.060	na	na	na	na	3.581	4.566
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	88.853	14.853	0.167	na	na	na	na	59.146	118.560
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6991	0.03796	0.054	1.486	1.219	230	218	0.623	0.775
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8616	0.02576	0.030	1.207	1.099	230	218	0.810	0.913
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9168	0.02222	0.024	0.666	0.816	111	104	0.872	0.961
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9168	0.02222	0.024	0.666	0.816	111	104	0.872	0.961
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.9138	0.03277	0.036	1.404	1.185	111	104	0.848	0.979
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1614	0.02620	0.162	5.918	2.433	4 753	1 168	0.109	0.214
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.6749	0.04046	0.060	0.082	0.286	16	12	0.594	0.756
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.1201	0.01527	0.127	9.279	3.046	4 530	4 204	0.090	0.151
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2829	0.02416	0.085	0.135	0.368	48	48	0.235	0.331
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2370	0.02051	0.087	1.282	1.132	587	552	0.196	0.278
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0302	0.00683	0.226	0.878	0.937	587	552	0.017	0.044
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0218	0.00802	0.367	1.660	1.288	587	552	0.006	0.038
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7232	0.02887	0.040	1.020	1.010	263	246	0.665	0.781

Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8159	0.04285	0.053	1.773	1.331	164	146	0.730	0.902
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.3972	0.03075	0.077	1.730	1.315	940	439	0.336	0.459
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.2218	0.02363	0.107	1.417	1.191	940	439	0.175	0.269
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.4694	0.03586	0.076	2.943	1.715	609	571	0.398	0.541
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6153	0.01773	0.029	1.391	1.179	1 731	1 048	0.580	0.651
Child labour	PR.3	0.2642	0.02132	0.081	1.696	1.302	1 592	726	0.222	0.307
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0856	0.01876	0.219	0.644	0.802	144	144	0.048	0.123
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.4509	0.03879	0.086	0.869	0.932	144	144	0.373	0.528
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.4554	0.04098	0.090	0.474	0.688	74	71	0.373	0.537
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.2326	0.05402	0.232	0.899	0.948	59	56	0.125	0.341
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4797	0.01938	0.040	1.460	1.208	1 008	971	0.441	0.518
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.8308	0.01950	0.023	1.171	1.082	456	434	0.792	0.870
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.6406	0.02528	0.039	3.238	1.799	4 753	1 168	0.590	0.691
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0448	0.01483	0.331	1.084	1.041	899	212	0.015	0.074
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.7548	0.01531	0.020	1.475	1.214	4 735	1 165	0.724	0.785
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.7075	0.03472	0.049	6.799	2.607	4 753	1 168	0.638	0.777
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.4121	0.02902	0.070	4.056	2.014	4 753	1 168	0.354	0.470
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0049	0.00218	0.446	1.140	1.068	4 753	1 168	0.001	0.009
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0968	0.01044	0.108	1.352	1.163	1 978	1 087	0.076	0.118
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.4520	0.03708	0.082	6.477	2.545	4 753	1 168	0.378	0.526
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.3808	0.01508	0.040	0.936	0.967	1 008	971	0.351	0.411
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.3029	0.02022	0.067	0.838	0.915	456	434	0.262	0.343
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.2696	0.16542	0.031	1.028	1.014	343	335	4.939	1.000
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.2833	0.19326	0.037	0.797	0.893	187	180	4.897	1.000
Domestic Violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	DV.1	0.4200	0.02022	0.048	1.323	1.150	1 003	789	0.380	0.460
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	DV.3	0.1450	0.01750	0.121	1.946	1.395	1 003	789	0.110	0.180
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner ever	DV.10	0.4297	0.02256	0.052	1.403	1.185	809	677	0.385	0.475
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever	DV.9	0.5889	0.02323	0.039	1.506	1.227	809	677	0.542	0.635
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months	DV.12	0.3340	0.02010	0.060	1.228	1.108	809	677	0.294	0.374

na: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Mashonaland West

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.5718	0.04063	0.071	7.836	2.799	5 845	1 163	0.491	0.653
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6307	0.02306	0.037	2.441	1.562	1 293	1 070	0.585	0.677
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7214	0.01717	0.024	0.734	0.857	618	501	0.687	0.756
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.1124	0.01839	0.164	3.624	1.904	1 293	1 070	0.076	0.149
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.2229	0.02808	0.126	2.277	1.509	618	501	0.167	0.279
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0855	0.01279	0.150	2.237	1.496	1 293	1 070	0.060	0.111
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1545	0.02205	0.143	1.861	1.364	618	501	0.110	0.199
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.1	30	7.2	0.24	na	na	na	na	15	44
Infant mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.3	66	14.5	0.22	na	na	na	na	37	95
Under-five mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.5	32	13.6	0.42	na	na	na	na	60	186
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.3823	0.23551	0.054	na	na	na	na	3.911	4.853
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	135.6300	13.584	0.100	na	na	na	na	108.461	162.799
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7112	0.03411	0.048	1.569	1.253	338	278	0.643	0.779
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8275	0.03109	0.038	1.875	1.369	338	278	0.765	0.890
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8813	0.03669	0.042	1.789	1.338	171	140	0.808	0.955
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.8737	0.03786	0.043	1.805	1.343	171	140	0.798	0.949
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8397	0.03838	0.046	1.521	1.233	171	140	0.763	0.917
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1819	0.02387	0.131	4.446	2.109	5 845	1 163	0.134	0.230
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.4478	0.13178	0.294	0.983	0.992	18	15	0.184	0.711
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.1605	0.01205	0.075	4.786	2.188	5 540	4 446	0.136	0.185
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.3638	0.04209	0.116	0.620	0.787	101	82	0.280	0.448
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2190	0.02202	0.101	1.893	1.376	832	669	0.175	0.263
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0306	0.00688	0.225	1.061	1.030	832	667	0.017	0.044
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0210	0.00641	0.305	1.330	1.153	832	667	0.008	0.034
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7764	0.01967	0.025	0.595	0.772	332	268	0.737	0.816

Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7441	0.04774	0.064	1.652	1.285	185	139	0.649	0.840
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.3839	0.03111	0.081	1.816	1.348	1 242	445	0.322	0.446
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.2220	0.02265	0.102	1.319	1.148	1 242	445	0.177	0.267
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.3937	0.02624	0.067	1.968	1.403	850	683	0.341	0.446
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6775	0.01533	0.023	1.235	1.111	2 356	1 149	0.647	0.708
Child labour	PR.3	0.2608	0.02390	0.092	2.143	1.464	1 957	724	0.213	0.309
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0435	0.01503	0.346	0.907	0.953	202	168	0.013	0.074
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.4218	0.04610	0.109	1.455	1.206	202	168	0.330	0.514
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.3824	0.05350	0.140	0.812	0.901	80	68	0.275	0.489
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.3578	0.03999	0.112	0.487	0.698	83	71	0.278	0.438
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.3961	0.01587	0.040	1.126	1.061	1 293	1 070	0.364	0.428
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.8650	0.01541	0.018	1.016	1.008	618	501	0.834	0.896
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.6037	0.03947	0.065	7.567	2.751	5 845	1 163	0.525	0.683
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1103	0.02966	0.269	1.945	1.395	1 167	218	0.051	0.170
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5179	0.04159	0.080	7.947	2.819	5 798	1 148	0.435	0.601
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.6419	0.03210	0.050	5.210	2.283	5 845	1 163	0.578	0.706
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.3431	0.02584	0.075	3.444	1.856	5 845	1 163	0.291	0.395
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0106	0.00427	0.402	2.014	1.419	5 845	1 163	0.002	0.019
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.1109	0.0089	0.0806	0.9133	0.9557	2 468	1 129	0.093	0.129
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3596	0.0339	0.0943	5.7983	2.4080	5 845	1 163	0.292	0.427
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2449	0.0113	0.0461	0.7376	0.8589	1 293	1 070	0.222	0.268
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.3084	0.0314	0.1016	2.3039	1.5178	618	501	0.246	0.371
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.8590	0.1215	0.0207	0.7851	0.8861	473	394	5.616	1.000
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	4.9982	0.1506	0.0301	0.5540	0.7443	264	214	4.697	1.000
Domestic Violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	DV.1	0.4262	0.0195	0.0458	1.3315	1.1539	1 299	855	0.387	0.465
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	DV.3	0.1105	0.0133	0.1200	1.5278	1.2361	1 299	855	0.084	0.137
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner ever	DV.10	0.4332	0.0226	0.0522	1.5404	1.2411	1 066	741	0.388	0.478
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever	DV.9	0.5728	0.0173	0.0303	0.9083	0.9531	1 066	741	0.538	0.608
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months	DV.12	0.2820	0.0190	0.0672	1.3132	1.1459	1 066	741	0.244	0.320

na: not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Matabeleland North

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.4237	0.03388	0.080	4.635	2.153	2 367	987	0.356	0.491
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5987	0.01532	0.026	0.873	0.934	487	895	0.568	0.629
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.5978	0.03490	0.058	1.894	1.376	190	375	0.528	0.668
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0749	0.01340	0.179	2.316	1.522	487	895	0.048	0.102
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.0700	0.01198	0.171	0.825	0.908	190	375	0.046	0.094
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0425	0.00752	0.177	1.242	1.114	487	895	0.027	0.058
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0795	0.01435	0.181	1.053	1.026	190	375	0.051	0.108
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.1	26	8.2	0.32	na	na	na	na	9	42
Infant mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.3	46	10.0	0.22	na	na	na	na	26	66
Under-five mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.5	58	12.6	0.22	na	na	na	na	33	83
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.187	0.227	0.054	na	na	na	na	3.733	4.642
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	160.7746	15.285	0.095	na	na	na	na	130.205	191.344
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7603	0.01644	0.022	0.335	0.579	125	227	0.727	0.793
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9262	0.03249	0.035	3.490	1.868	125	227	0.861	0.991
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9934	0.00674	0.007	0.808	0.899	65	118	0.980	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9786	0.01229	0.013	0.844	0.919	65	118	0.954	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.9513	0.01507	0.016	0.574	0.757	65	118	0.921	0.981
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0682	0.01639	0.240	4.168	2.042	2 367	987	0.035	0.101
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.0000	0.00000				2	2	0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.2031	0.02750	0.135	19.054	4.365	2 256	4 080	0.148	0.258
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6308	0.04527	0.072	0.502	0.708	29	58	0.540	0.721
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2403	0.01168	0.049	0.453	0.673	334	607	0.217	0.264
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0421	0.00849	0.202	1.083	1.041	334	607	0.025	0.059
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0204	0.00649	0.317	1.275	1.129	334	607	0.007	0.033
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7605	0.03815	0.050	2.078	1.442	145	261	0.684	0.837

Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8279	0.02804	0.034	0.712	0.844	69	130	0.772	0.884
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.3218	0.03614	0.112	2.514	1.585	577	421	0.250	0.394
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.2361	0.02741	0.116	1.749	1.323	577	421	0.181	0.291
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.5039	0.03051	0.061	2.287	1.512	338	615	0.443	0.565
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.4777	0.02801	0.059	3.307	1.819	1 002	1 053	0.422	0.534
Child labour	PR.3	0.3483	0.02402	0.069	1.731	1.316	895	682	0.300	0.396
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0127	0.00923	0.727	1.067	1.033	85	158	0.000	0.031
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2939	0.04345	0.148	1.428	1.195	85	158	0.207	0.381
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.3644	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8	15	0.364	0.364
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.3230	0.05535	0.171	0.518	0.720	19	38	0.212	0.434
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.6653	0.02511	0.038	2.532	1.591	487	895	0.615	0.716
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.9016	0.01938	0.021	1.584	1.259	190	375	0.863	0.940
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.5075	0.05073	0.100	10.151	3.186	2 367	987	0.406	0.609
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0436	0.01270	0.291	0.739	0.860	462	192	0.018	0.069
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5786	0.03000	0.052	3.635	1.907	2 366	986	0.519	0.639
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.3502	0.04121	0.118	7.358	2.713	2 367	987	0.268	0.433
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.2374	0.03129	0.132	5.331	2.309	2 367	987	0.175	0.300
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0000	na	na	na	na	2 367	987	na	na
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0700	0.00677	0.097	0.748	0.865	1 105	1 063	0.056	0.084
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.5776	0.02873	0.050	3.336	1.826	2 367	987	0.520	0.635
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0749	0.01038	0.139	1.390	1.179	487	895	0.054	0.096
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.1292	0.02074	0.160	1.430	1.196	190	375	0.088	0.171
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.0027	0.20122	0.034	1.658	1.288	199	364	5.600	6.405
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.1186	0.25056	0.041	1.468	1.212	100	188	5.617	6.620
Domestic violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	DV1	0.3053	0.02149	0.070	1.498	1.224	486	689	0.262	0.348
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	DV3	0.0525	0.01246	0.237	2.147	1.465	486	689	0.028	0.077
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner ever	DV10	0.2734	0.01783	0.065	0.839	0.916	347	525	0.238	0.309
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever	DV9	0.4119	0.01709	0.041	0.632	0.795	347	525	0.378	0.446
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months	DV12	0.2387	0.02258	0.095	1.470	1.212	347	525	0.194	0.284

na: not applicable

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Matabeleland South

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.5104	0.01947	0.038	1.443	1.201	2 415	952	36.923	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7790	0.01528	0.020	1.047	1.023	470	773	0.748	0.810
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.6943	0.02242	0.032	0.831	0.912	211	352	0.649	0.739
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.4033	0.03189	0.079	3.261	1.806	470	773	0.340	0.467
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.2911	0.03542	0.122	2.134	1.461	211	352	0.220	0.362
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0854	0.01219	0.143	1.471	1.213	470	773	0.061	0.110
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1655	0.02307	0.139	1.352	1.163	211	352	0.119	0.212
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.1	37	13.3	0.36	na	na	na	na	10	64
Infant mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.3	52	13.6	0.26	na	na	na	na	25	79
Under-five mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.5	62	13.5	0.22	na	na	na	na	35	89
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.700	0.215	0.058	na	na	na	na		
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	138.408	18.588	0.134	na	na	na	na	101.232	175.584
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6860	0.02718	0.040	0.617	0.786	111	181	0.632	0.740
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9029	0.02465	0.027	1.247	1.117	111	181	0.854	0.952
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9813	0.00768	0.008	0.279	0.529	53	88	0.966	0.997
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9586	0.01672	0.017	0.613	0.783	53	88	0.925	0.992
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.9639	0.01850	0.019	0.856	0.925	53	88	0.927	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1144	0.01419	0.124	1.890	1.375	2 415	952	0.086	0.143
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.2104	0.02879	0.137	0.030	0.173	4	7	0.153	0.268
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.0777	0.01696	0.218	15.123	3.889	2 279	3 771	0.044	0.112
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5122	0.03953	0.077	0.313	0.559	32	51	0.433	0.591
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2247	0.02267	0.101	1.484	1.218	305	504	0.179	0.270
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0379	0.00982	0.259	1.333	1.154	305	505	0.018	0.058
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0119	0.00261	0.220	0.293	0.541	305	505	0.007	0.017
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6187	0.04117	0.067	1.559	1.249	129	218	0.536	0.701

Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8180	0.04037	0.049	1.401	1.184	78	129	0.737	0.899
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.3650	0.03641	0.100	2.179	1.476	576	382	0.292	0.438
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.2048	0.03512	0.171	2.885	1.699	576	382	0.135	0.275
Protected from violence and exploitation									0.000	0.000
Birth registration	PR.1	0.4567	0.02254	0.049	1.063	1.031	313	520	0.412	0.502
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.5680	0.02680	0.047	2.715	1.648	1 010	929	0.514	0.622
Child labour	PR.3	0.3593	0.02452	0.068	1.667	1.291	934	639	0.310	0.408
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0174	0.01276	0.732	1.159	1.077	74	123	0.000	0.043
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2034	0.02658	0.131	0.532	0.729	74	123	0.150	0.257
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.5242	0.0344	0.0656	0.1469	0.3833	18.8346	32.0000	0.4554	0.593
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.4575	0.0385	0.0841	0.1788	0.4229	19.0546	31.0000	0.3806	0.534
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5141	0.0242	0.0470	1.8055	1.3437	469.5933	773.0000	0.4657	0.562
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.8401	0.0198	0.0236	1.0266	1.0132	210.8256	352.0000	0.8005	0.880
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.5093	0.05078	0.100	9.814	3.133	2 415	952	0.408	0.611
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0335	0.01361	0.406	0.990	0.995	462	174	0.006	0.061
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6043	0.01623	0.027	1.041	1.020	2 412	946	0.572	0.637
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.6296	0.02799	0.044	3.195	1.787	2 415	952	0.574	0.686
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.4157	0.03266	0.079	4.175	2.043	2 415	952	0.350	0.481
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0223	0.01791	0.803	13.989	3.740	2 415	952	0.000	0.058
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0748	0.00780	0.104	0.848	0.921	1 130	966	0.059	0.090
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.5971	0.03743	0.063	5.537	2.353	2 415	952	0.522	0.672
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1183	0.01724	0.146	2.200	1.483	470	773	0.084	0.153
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.2597	0.02471	0.095	1.114	1.056	211	352	0.210	0.309
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.8617	0.15189	0.026	0.869	0.932	173	284	5.558	1.000
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.1611	0.27998	0.045	1.975	1.405	117	194	5.601	1.000
Domestic violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	DV1	0.4111	0.03058	0.074	2.387	1.545	470	619	0.350	0.472
Experienced sexual violence by anyone	DV3	0.0688	0.01130	0.164	1.232	1.110	470	619	0.046	0.091
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	DV10	0.3741	0.03773	0.101	2.723	1.650	323	449	0.299	0.450
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever	DV9	0.5258	0.03828	0.073	2.633	1.623	323	449	0.449	0.602
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months	DV12	0.2724	0.02577	0.095	1.501	1.225	323	449	0.221	0.324

na: not applicable

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Midlands

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.5267	0.02264	0.043	2.339	1.530	4 667	1 139	0.481	0.572
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7165	0.01862	0.026	1.776	1.333	1 032	1 042	0.679	0.754
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7280	0.02308	0.032	1.162	1.078	399	433	0.682	0.774
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.2405	0.01757	0.073	1.760	1.327	1 032	1 042	0.205	0.276
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.3985	0.02784	0.070	1.397	1.182	399	433	0.343	0.454
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.1253	0.01086	0.087	1.121	1.059	1 032	1 042	0.104	0.147
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.2115	0.02856	0.135	2.112	1.453	399	433	0.154	0.269
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.1	49	12.3	0.25	na	na	na	na	24	73
Infant mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.3	87	15.9	0.18	na	na	na	na	55	119
Under-five mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.5	102	16.6	0.16	na	na	na	na	68	135
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.355	0.382	0.088	na	na	na	na	3.592	5.119
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	114.8918	14.504	0.126	na	na	na	na	85.884	143.900
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7003	0.03131	0.045	1.172	1.083	252	252	0.638	0.763
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8788	0.02388	0.027	1.344	1.159	252	252	0.831	0.927
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8928	0.02869	0.032	1.118	1.057	133	131	0.835	0.950
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.8910	0.02928	0.033	1.148	1.071	133	131	0.832	0.950
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8336	0.03961	0.048	1.470	1.213	133	131	0.754	0.913
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.2359	0.02115	0.090	2.824	1.680	4 667	1 139	0.194	0.278
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.5607	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9	9	0.561	0.561
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.1408	0.01406	0.100	7.081	2.661	4 455	4 335	0.113	0.169
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.3477	0.05349	0.154	0.707	0.841	59	57	0.241	0.455
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2193	0.01849	0.084	1.174	1.084	598	589	0.182	0.256
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0360	0.01123	0.311	2.126	1.458	596	587	0.014	0.059
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0321	0.00795	0.248	1.194	1.093	596	587	0.016	0.048
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7290	0.03688	0.051	1.562	1.250	233	228	0.655	0.803

Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7997	0.02874	0.036	0.887	0.942	179	173	0.742	0.857
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.4415	0.02984	0.068	1.661	1.289	1 064	461	0.382	0.501
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.2502	0.03055	0.122	2.288	1.513	1 064	461	0.189	0.311
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.4594	0.03045	0.066	2.226	1.492	606	597	0.398	0.520
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6552	0.02560	0.039	3.165	1.779	1 898	1 092	0.604	0.706
Child labour	PR.3	0.3558	0.02056	0.058	1.369	1.170	1 688	743	0.315	0.397
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0479	0.01997	0.417	1.532	1.238	178	176	0.008	0.088
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.3026	0.02964	0.098	0.729	0.854	178	176	0.243	0.362
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.2739	0.03815	0.139	0.593	0.770	86	82	0.198	0.350
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.3380	0.04223	0.125	0.255	0.505	30	33	0.254	0.422
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4778	0.01934	0.040	1.561	1.249	1 032	1 042	0.439	0.516
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.7595	0.02332	0.031	1.287	1.134	399	433	0.713	0.806
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.5198	0.03032	0.058	4.190	2.047	4 667	1 139	0.459	0.580
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.2071	0.02727	0.132	0.860	0.927	789	191	0.153	0.262
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5490	0.04120	0.075	7.776	2.789	4 636	1 135	0.467	0.631
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.6870	0.02847	0.041	4.290	2.071	4 667	1 139	0.630	0.744
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.4019	0.02595	0.065	3.189	1.786	4 667	1 139	0.350	0.454
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0000	na	na	na	na	4 667	1 139	na	na
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0847	0.00880	0.104	1.098	1.048	2 050	1 099	0.067	0.102
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.5043	0.03091	0.061	4.348	2.085	4 667	1 139	0.442	0.566
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2125	0.01363	0.064	1.156	1.075	1 032	1 042	0.185	0.240
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.1982	0.01996	0.101	1.083	1.041	399	433	0.158	0.238
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.6686	0.14587	0.026	1.250	1.118	400	398	5.377	1.000
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	4.4478	0.20155	0.045	1.360	1.166	178	189	4.045	1.000
Domestic Violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	DV.1	0.4028	0.02526	0.063	2.148	1.466	1 037	811	0.352	0.453
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	DV.3	0.1211	0.01168	0.096	1.038	1.019	1 037	811	0.098	0.144
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner ever	DV.10	0.4078	0.03109	0.076	2.674	1.635	804	669	0.346	0.470
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever	DV.9	0.5299	0.02377	0.045	1.516	1.231	804	669	0.482	0.577
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months	DV.12	0.3097	0.02609	0.084	2.128	1.459	804	669	0.258	0.362

na: not applicable

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Masvingo

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.5269	0.0291	0.0552	3.7960	1.9483	5 117	1 119	0.469	0.585
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7153	0.0145	0.0203	1.0276	1.0137	1 100	993	0.686	0.744
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7192	0.0281	0.0390	1.4138	1.1890	400	363	0.663	0.775
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.1949	0.0308	0.1583	6.0150	2.4526	1 100	993	0.133	0.257
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.2638	0.0513	0.1946	4.9123	2.2164	400	363	0.161	0.366
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0788	0.0157	0.1998	3.3845	1.8397	1 100	993	0.047	0.110
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1456	0.0229	0.1576	1.5312	1.2374	400	363	0.100	0.191
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.1	15	5.0343	0.3301	na	na	na	na	5	25
Infant mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.3	41	9.1514	0.2219	na	na	na	na	23	60
Under-five mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.5	62	10.1862	0.1648	na	na	na	na	41	82
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.302	0.220	0.051	na	na	na	na		
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	125.9008	18.2689		na	na	na	na	89.363	162.439
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7537	0.0384	0.0510	1.8856	1.3732	278	238	0.677	0.831
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8396	0.0337	0.0401	1.9980	1.4135	278	238	0.772	0.907
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8962	0.0249	0.0278	0.8022	0.8956	138	121	0.846	0.946
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.8962	0.0249	0.0278	0.8022	0.8956	138	121	0.846	0.946
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8575	0.0262	0.0306	0.6761	0.8222	138	121	0.805	0.910
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1210	0.03380	0.279	12.004	3.465	5 117	1 119	0.053	0.189
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.5033	0.1448	0.2878	0.9230	0.9607	14	12	0.214	0.793
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.1319	0.0237	0.1800	21.6563	4.6536	4 937	4 403	0.084	0.179
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4851	0.0452	0.0931	0.5063	0.7115	72	63	0.395	0.575
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2111	0.0190	0.0898	1.3833	1.1761	718	642	0.173	0.249
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0338	0.0117	0.3463	2.6935	1.6412	718	642	0.010	0.057
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0400	0.0085	0.2132	1.2139	1.1018	718	642	0.023	0.057
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6818	0.0282	0.0413	1.0271	1.0134	306	282	0.625	0.738

Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9347	0.0157	0.0168	0.6051	0.7779	177	150	0.903	0.966
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.4319	0.03073	0.071	1.755	1.325	1 216	457	0.370	0.493
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.2102	0.02840	0.135	2.215	1.488	1 216	457	0.153	0.267
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.4120	0.0277	0.0673	2.0797	1.4421	732	656	0.357	0.468
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7242	0.0166	0.0229	1.5627	1.2501	2 172	1 138	0.691	0.757
Child labour	PR.3	0.4078	0.0359	0.0881	3.8669	1.9664	1 876	724	0.336	0.480
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0937	0.0245	0.2620	1.1282	1.0622	185	160	0.045	0.143
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.4343	0.0485	0.1116	1.5203	1.2330	185	160	0.337	0.531
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.4812	0.0696	0.1447	1.0103	1.0051	59	53	0.342	0.620
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.2769	0.0791	0.2858	1.3445	1.1595	50	44	0.119	0.435
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4890	0.0169	0.0345	1.1280	1.0621	1 100	993	0.455	0.523
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.8996	0.0121	0.0134	0.5838	0.7641	400	363	0.875	0.924
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.5316	0.0466	0.0877	9.7705	3.1258	5 117	1 119	0.438	0.625
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1171	0.0578	0.4938	6.6642	2.5815	1 048	207	0.001	0.233
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6448	0.0316	0.0489	4.8270	2.1970	5 085	1 111	0.582	0.708
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.5592	0.0371	0.0663	6.2321	2.4964	5 117	1 119	0.485	0.633
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.2823	0.0208	0.0736	2.3842	1.5441	5 117	1 119	0.241	0.324
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0023	0.0018	0.7878	1.5988	1.2644	5 117	1 119	0.000	0.006
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0892	0.0129	0.1452	2.3460	1.5317	2 327	1 138	0.063	0.115
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.4826	0.03540	0.073	5.612	2.369	5 117	1 119	0.412	0.553
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.4426	0.0219	0.0495	1.9259	1.3878	1 100	993	0.399	0.486
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.3306	0.0202	0.0612	0.6699	0.8185	400	363	0.290	0.371
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.0549	0.1720	0.0284	1.5454	1.2432	427	376	5.711	1.000
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.0924	0.1842	0.0302	0.7570	0.8701	173	167	5.724	1.000
Domestic violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	DV1	0.4179	0.02409	0.058	1.840	1.356	1 097	772	0.370	0.466
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	DV3	0.1222	0.01796	0.147	2.319	1.523	1 097	772	0.086	0.158
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner ever	, DV10	0.4193	0.02661	0.063	1.904	1.380	898	656	0.366	0.472
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever	DV9	0.5555	0.02922	0.053	2.265	1.505	898	656	0.497	0.614
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months (Table DV9, lower panel, last row or Table DV12, second-to-last column)	DV12	0.3104	0.01361	0.044	0.567	0.753	898	656	0.283	0.338

na: not applicable

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Harare

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.879	0.019	0.021	4.029	2.007	6 644	1 234	0.842	0.917
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.878	0.008	0.009	0.774	0.880	1 875	1 242	0.861	0.894
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.879	0.022	0.025	1.737	1.318	737	384	0.835	0.923
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.461	0.025	0.055	3.170	1.781	1 875	1 242	0.411	0.511
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.709	0.034	0.047	2.091	1.446	737	384	0.642	0.776
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.271	0.019	0.069	2.224	1.491	1 875	1 242	0.233	0.308
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.484	0.037	0.076	2.054	1.433	737	384	0.411	0.558
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.1	40	131.939	11.486	na	na	na	na	17	63
Infant mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.3	60	140.668	11.860	na	na	na	na	37	84
Under-five mortality rate (10 year period)	CS.5	86	203.982	14.282	na	na	na	na	57	114
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.97164	0.0157	0.125	na	na	na	na	2.721	3.222
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	56.4652	8.6857	8.686	na	na	na	na	39.094	73.837
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6456	0.0250	0.039	0.686	0.829		253	0.596	0.696
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9396	0.0146	0.016	0.951	0.975		253	0.910	0.969
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.951	0.016	0.017	0.629	0.793	157	115	0.919	0.983
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.942	0.016	0.017	0.551	0.743	157	115	0.909	0.975
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.970	0.012	0.012	0.532	0.729	157	115	0.947	0.993
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.823	0.021	0.025	3.709	1.926	6 644	1 234	0.781	0.865
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.266	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4	3	0.266	0.266
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.082	0.006	0.069	1.917	1.384	6 389	4 491	0.071	0.093
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.358	0.079	0.221	1.604	1.266	86	60	0.200	0.516
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1878	0.0209	0.111	1.708	1.307	849	600	0.146	0.229
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0243	0.0072	0.298	1.320	1.149	848	599	0.010	0.039
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0120	0.0058	0.487	1.724	1.313	848	599	0.000	0.024
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7359	0.0229	0.031	0.686	0.828	357	255	0.690	0.782

Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8112	0.0319	0.039	0.718	0.848	158	109	0.747	0.875
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.6954	0.0286	0.041	1.346	1.160	935	350	0.638	0.753
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.4366	0.0268	0.061	1.019	1.009	935	350	0.383	0.490
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7022	0.01902	0.027	1.064	1.031	870	616	0.664	0.740
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6783	0.0152	0.022	1.087	1.043	2 107	1 030	0.648	0.709
Child labour	PR.3	0.0749	0.0125	0.167	1.505	1.227	1 737	670	0.050	0.100
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0212	0.0091	0.429	0.958	0.979	365	242	0.003	0.039
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2305	0.0305	0.1324	1.2652	1.125	365	242	0.169	0.292
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.3853	0.0573	0.1487	0.8034	0.896	87	59	0.271	0.500
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.5777	0.0658	0.1140	0.6926	0.832	83	40	0.446	0.709
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4940	0.0239	0.0484	2.8332	1.683	1 875	1 242	0.446	0.542
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.7319	0.02955	0.040	1.705	1.306	737	384	0.673	0.791
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8795	0.0178	0.020	3.707	1.925	6 644	1 234	0.844	0.915
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1023	0.0225	0.220	1.242	1.114	1 246	227	0.057	0.147
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.7241	0.0125	0.017	0.941	0.970	6 519	1 204	0.699	0.749
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.9945	0.0024	0.002	1.328	1.153	6 644	1 234	0.990	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.3983	0.0393	0.099	7.938	2.817	6 644	1 234	0.320	0.477
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0215	0.0087	0.406	4.469	2.114	6 644	1 234	0.004	0.039
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0631	0.0080	0.128	1.137	1.066	2 254	1 039	0.047	0.079
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1076	0.0101	0.0939	1.3108	1.145	6 644	1 234	0.087	0.128
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2143	0.0174	0.0813	2.2374	1.496	1 875	1 242	0.179	0.249
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.2150	0.0230	0.1071	1.2032	1.097	737	384	0.169	0.261
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.3487	0.1214	0.0227	1.1202	1.058	653	432	5.106	1.000
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.2077	0.2799	0.0451	1.7398	1.319	270	144	5.648	1.000
Domestic Violence										
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	DV.1	0.3122	0.02183	0.070	2.041	1.429	1 866	921	0.269	0.356
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	DV.3	0.1263	0.01286	0.102	1.379	1.174	1 866	921	0.101	0.152
Experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner ever	DV.10	0.3221	0.01941	0.060	1.292	1.137	1 370	750	0.283	0.361
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner ever	DV.9	0.4487	0.02437	0.054	1.799	1.341	1 370	750	0.400	0.497
Experienced spousal emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months	DV.12	0.2088	0.01315	0.063	0.784	0.885	1 370	750	0.183	0.235

na: not applicable

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Zimbabwe MICS,2019

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	636	3.0	614	2.6	45	186	0.9	208	0.9
1	607	2.9	588	2.5	46	184	0.9	202	0.9
2	610	2.9	689	3.0	47	133	0.6	149	0.6
3	615	2.9	637	2.7	48	159	0.7	149	0.6
4	664	3.1	654	2.8	49	127	0.6	147	0.6
5	722	3.4	685	2.9	50	134	0.6	152	0.7
6	717	3.4	747	3.2	51	123	0.6	119	0.5
7	739	3.5	699	3.0	52	90	0.4	106	0.5
8	715	3.4	742	3.2	53	94	0.4	90	0.4
9	592	2.8	616	2.6	54	80	0.4	135	0.6
10	660	3.1	607	2.6	55	70	0.3	127	0.5
11	579	2.7	556	2.4	56	87	0.4	149	0.6
12	557	2.6	517	2.2	57	66	0.3	92	0.4
13	522	2.5	562	2.4	58	84	0.4	134	0.6
14	525	2.5	512	2.2	59	67	0.3	128	0.6
15	486	2.3	454	1.9	60	92	0.4	123	0.5
16	559	2.6	454	1.9	61	70	0.3	103	0.4
17	462	2.2	394	1.7	62	74	0.3	110	0.5
18	513	2.4	497	2.1	63	82	0.4	98	0.4
19	441	2.1	404	1.7	64	69	0.3	121	0.5
20	391	1.8	401	1.7	65	71	0.3	91	0.4
21	305	1.4	354	1.5	66	64	0.3	103	0.4
22	306	1.4	347	1.5	67	52	0.2	68	0.3
23	290	1.4	354	1.5	68	50	0.2	83	0.4
24	292	1.4	375	1.6	69	46	0.2	90	0.4
25	235	1.1	332	1.4	70	41	0.2	67	0.3
26	250	1.2	331	1.4	71	57	0.3	54	0.2
27	232	1.1	308	1.3	72	49	0.2	52	0.2
28	250	1.2	295	1.3	73	47	0.2	70	0.3
29	247	1.2	310	1.3	74	31	0.1	41	0.2
30	234	1.1	293	1.3	75	29	0.1	43	0.2
31	268	1.3	352	1.5	76	39	0.2	49	0.2
32	307	1.4	348	1.5	77	29	0.1	37	0.2
33	283	1.3	315	1.4	78	39	0.2	51	0.2
34	299	1.4	349	1.5	79	34	0.2	35	0.2
35	292	1.4	349	1.5	80	35	0.2	35	0.2
36	274	1.3	347	1.5	81	22	0.1	24	0.1
37	196	0.9	278	1.2	82	22	0.1	34	0.1
38	227	1.1	304	1.3	83	19	0.1	26	0.1
39	211	1.0	265	1.1	84	14	0.1	14	0.1
40	206	1.0	239	1.0	85+	111	0.5	176	0.8
41	180	0.8	212	0.9					
42	197	0.9	268	1.2					
43	207	1.0	241	1.0					
44	231	1.1	212	0.9	**Total**	**21 306**	**100**	**23 291**	**100**

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	2 755	na	na	na
15-19	2 202	2 035	19.9	92.4
20-24	1 831	1 726	16.9	94.3
25-29	1 575	1 497	14.6	95.0
30-34	1 657	1 571	15.4	94.8
35-39	1 543	1 467	14.4	95.1
40-44	1 171	1 116	10.9	95.3
45-49	854	812	7.9	95.2
50-54	602	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	10 834	10 224	100.0	94.4
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.25	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.71	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	2 844	1 431	na	na	na
15-19	2 462	1 226	1 132	27.3	92.4
20-24	1 584	750	661	15.9	88.1
25-29	1 214	603	510	12.3	84.5
30-34	1 391	666	562	13.5	84.4
35-39	1 200	567	490	11.8	86.4
40-44	1 022	500	438	10.5	87.5
45-49	788	405	360	8.7	88.9
50-54	521	293	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	9 661	4 718	3 793	100.0	88.0
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.16	1.17	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.66	0.72	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	1 250	1 212	19.6	96.9
1	1 195	1 172	18.9	98.0
2	1 298	1 273	20.6	98.1
3	1 252	1 232	19.9	98.3
4	1 318	1 297	21.0	98.4
5	1 406	na	na	na
6	1 464	na	na	na
7	1 438	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	6 314	6 285	100.0	98.0
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.09	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.07	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview[A]	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	1 208	na	na	na	na
4	1 264	na	na	na	na
5	1 328	10.0	714	10.2	99.4
6	1 386	10.0	706	10.1	98.9
7	1 385	9.9	699	10.0	98.5
8	1 372	9.6	672	9.6	98.0
9	1 155	8.1	572	8.1	98.8
10	1 218	7.9	549	7.8	97.0
11	1 108	7.0	499	7.1	99.0
12	1 044	6.2	433	6.2	98.0
13	1 037	6.6	469	6.7	99.2
14	993	6.3	440	6.3	97.7
15	905	6.0	414	5.9	95.6
16	978	6.2	434	6.2	97.3
17	864	6.2	423	6.0	94.9
18	970	na	na	na	na
19	832	na	na	na	na
20	769	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	14 773	100.0	7 025	100.0	100.0
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.95	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.00	1.01	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.91	0.44	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.12	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of household members
Total	**98.5**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**44 597**
Area							
Urban	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14 046
Rural	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	30 551
Province							
Bulawayo	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2 177
Manicaland	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6 480
Mashonaland Central	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4 133
Mashonaland East	98.8	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4 753
Mashonaland West	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5 845
Matabeleland North	98.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2 367
Matabeleland South	97.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2 415
Midlands	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4 667
Masvingo	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5 117
Harare	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6 644
Age							
0-4	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6 314
5-14	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12 572
15-24	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8 080
25-49	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12 415
50-64	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3 071
65-84	97.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1 858
85+	91.3	6.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	287

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other	Total	Number of women
Total	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**10 129**
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3 910
Rural	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6 219
Province							
Bulawayo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	573
Manicaland	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 441
Mashonaland Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	851
Mashonaland East	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 008
Mashonaland West	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 293
Matabeleland North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	487
Matabeleland South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	470
Midlands	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 032
Masvingo	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 100
Harare	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 875
Age							
15-19	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2 021
20-24	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 700
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 489
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 549
35-39	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 463
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 099
45-49	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	808

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of men
Total	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**4 178**
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 507
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2 671
Province							
Bulawayo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	219
Manicaland	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	513
Mashonaland Central	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	436
Mashonaland East	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	456
Mashonaland West	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	618
Matabeleland North	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	190
Matabeleland South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	211
Midlands	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	399
Masvingo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	400
Harare	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	737
Age							
15-19	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 132
20-24	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	659
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	511
30-34	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	577
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	496
40-44	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	431
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	372

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth						Date of last birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/ DK/Other	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/ DK/ Other	Total	Number of most recent live births
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**7 661**	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**6 062**
Area											
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2 766	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	2 078
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4 894	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	3 984
Province											
Bulawayo	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	370	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	265
Manicaland	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 104	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	906
Mashonaland Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	685	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	555
Mashonaland East	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	792	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	652
Mashonaland West	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 027	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	830
Matabeleland North	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	379	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	289
Matabeleland South	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	368	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	276
Midlands	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	767	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	612
Masvingo	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	828	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	668
Harare	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 342	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1 007

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Total	Number of children under 5
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**6 102**
Area						
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 795
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4 307
Province						
Bulawayo	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	269
Manicaland	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	977
Mashonaland Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	537
Mashonaland East	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	609
Mashonaland West	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	850
Matabeleland North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	338
Matabeleland South	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	313
Midlands	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	606
Masvingo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	732
Harare	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	870
Age						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 194
1	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 154
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 258
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 216
4	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 279

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing /DK Other	Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
Total	**98.7**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**7 027**
Area							
Urban	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2 119
Rural	98.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	4 908
Province							
Bulawayo	97.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	325
Manicaland	98.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1 052
Mashonaland Central	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	667
Mashonaland East	98.7	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	778
Mashonaland West	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	891
Matabeleland North	98.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	380
Matabeleland South	98.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	385
Midlands	99.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	760
Masvingo	97.5	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	819
Harare	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	970
Age							
5-9	98.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	3 353
10-14	98.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	2 395
15-17	98.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	1 279

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason			
	1st test >0 ppm	2nd test >0 ppm	2nd test 0 ppm	No salt in household	Other[A]	Total	Number of households
Total	**51.3**	**32.0**	**13.1**	**3.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**11 091**
Area							
Urban	49.1	33.5	13.4	3.0	1.0	100.0	3 824
Rural	52.5	31.2	12.9	3.1	0.4	100.0	7 267
Province							
Bulawayo	22.8	49.4	22.5	3.7	1.6	100.0	594
Manicaland	52.8	35.4	9.9	1.7	0.2	100.0	1 561
Mashonaland Central	54.9	28.7	14.4	1.9	0.1	100.0	999
Mashonaland East	46.4	38.3	13.1	1.9	0.3	100.0	1 250
Mashonaland West	65.4	19.2	11.5	3.3	0.5	100.0	1 419
Matabeleland North	60.6	20.5	11.1	7.4	0.3	100.0	542
Matabeleland South	36.6	41.2	16.5	4.4	1.3	100.0	576
Midlands	40.3	41.5	14.3	3.7	0.2	100.0	1 160
Masvingo	53.5	30.0	13.8	2.4	0.4	100.0	1 256
Harare	57.5	26.4	11.4	3.4	1.3	100.0	1 735
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	49.5	32.4	13.1	4.8	0.1	100.0	2 008
Second	52.1	32.0	12.8	2.7	0.3	100.0	2 113
Middle	54.7	30.0	12.6	2.3	0.5	100.0	2 154
Fourth	53.1	31.0	11.6	3.5	0.9	100.0	2 534
Richest	47.0	34.7	15.4	2.0	0.9	100.0	2 282

[A] Includes those tests indicating 0 ppm in first test where a second test was not performed

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected and completed household and source water quality testing and percentage of positive blank tests by area, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of households:							
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With complete water quality test for: Household	With complete water quality test for: Source	Total number of households in sample	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Number of households selected for blank test[A]
Total	**19.3**	**19.2**	**99.4**	**95.9**	**11 091**	**1.3**	**434**	**453**
Area								
Urban	19.3	19.2	99.4	93.6	3 824	1.3	144	153
Rural	19.3	19.2	99.4	97.1	7 267	1.3	291	300
Province								
Bulawayo	19.2	19.0	99.1	92.5	594	0.0	23	24
Manicaland	19.4	19.3	99.5	99.1	1 561	1.7	64	64
Mashonaland Central	19.4	19.2	99.2	96.8	999	1.3	40	41
Mashonaland East	19.2	19.0	98.7	94.9	1 250	0.0	46	51
Mashonaland West	18.9	18.8	99.5	99.3	1 419	0.0	53	57
Matabeleland North	19.6	19.6	100.0	99.6	542	0.0	21	22
Matabeleland South	19.3	19.3	100.0	95.9	576	5.5	23	23
Midlands	19.1	19.1	99.5	88.5	1 160	0.0	47	47
Masvingo	20.0	19.8	99.2	95.7	1 256	1.9	53	54
Harare	19.2	19.1	99.4	95.8	1 735	2.9	63	69

[A] One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	3.8	7 794
Only month missing	3.5	7 794
Both month and year missing	0.2	7 794
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.1	7 794
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	8 424
Time since last intercourse missing	0.2	8 424
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.1	2 093
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	2 093

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	4.5	2 320
Only month missing	4.2	2 320
Both month and year missing	0.2	2 320
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	2 320
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.1	3 196
Time since last intercourse missing	0.3	3 196
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	848
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	848

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**98.0**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**2.0**	**6 102**
Age (in months)								
<6	98.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	1.9	608
6-11	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	588
12-23	98.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.3	1 157
24-35	97.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	1 256
36-47	97.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.1	1 212
48-59	97.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.7	1 280

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid length/height and date of birth	Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**97.8**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**2.2**	**6 102**
Age (in months)								
<6	98.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	1.5	608
6-11	98.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	1.7	588
12-23	98.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	1 157
24-35	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.6	1 256
36-47	97.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.3	1 212
48-59	97.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	3.0	1 280

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**97.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.8**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**2.2**	**6 102**
Age (in months)								
<6	97.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.4	100.0	2.6	608
6-11	98.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	1.3	588
12-23	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.2	1 157
24-35	97.2	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.2	100.0	2.8	1 256
36-47	97.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	2.1	1 212
48-59	97.2	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	2.8	1 280

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**5 989**	**100.0**	**5 989**	**100.0**
Digit				
0	587	9.8	535	8.9
1	604	10.1	575	9.6
2	535	8.9	664	11.1
3	606	10.1	712	11.9
4	585	9.8	637	10.6
5	623	10.4	539	9.0
6	638	10.6	657	11.0
7	591	9.9	638	10.7
8	611	10.2	545	9.1
9	610	10.2	486	8.1

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percent distribution of children with:							Percentage of children:				
		Incomplete FL modules, by reason:										
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skills for testing	Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
Total	**97.0**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**2.0**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**4 324**	**3.0**	**11.6**	**4 193**	**63.5**	**1 868**
Area												
Urban	95.9	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.5	100.0	1 226	0.2	5.2	1 175	47.0	577
Rural	97.4	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.5	100.0	3 098	4.0	14.1	3 017	71.0	1 291
Province												
Bulawayo	97.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.2	100.0	196	0.0	4.7	191	46.2	87
Manicaland	99.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	655	0.3	12.2	649	63.2	293
Mashonaland Central	97.8	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	100.0	396	0.0	18.5	387	78.2	178
Mashonaland East	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	476	1.9	14.0	466	81.9	196
Mashonaland West	96.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.3	100.0	565	0.4	15.0	545	76.3	263
Matabeleland North	97.3	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	100.0	247	26.4	12.5	240	44.3	94
Matabeleland South	98.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	100.0	234	9.5	11.1	230	65.0	85
Midlands	97.8	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.2	100.0	481	0.8	10.8	470	67.2	192
Masvingo	96.5	0.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	100.0	527	4.3	9.9	508	60.4	212
Harare	92.6	0.2	0.1	6.7	0.3	100.0	547	0.0	4.7	507	39.9	267
Age												
7	97.4	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.8	100.0	696	4.2	36.4	677	71.0	677
8	97.5	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.5	100.0	671	3.4	18.9	654	63.5	654
9	95.3	0.3	1.0	2.6	0.8	100.0	563	3.2	9.0	537	54.2	537
10	96.9	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.5	100.0	555	2.9	5.5	538	na	na
11	97.5	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	504	3.2	4.1	491	na	na
12	97.5	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.2	100.0	433	1.6	2.2	422	na	na
13	96.4	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.9	100.0	470	1.8	0.9	453	na	na
14	97.0	0.4	0.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	434	2.4	1.2	421	na	na

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets

Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Number of bednets
Total	**89.4**	**9 522**
Area		
Urban	79.1	2 607
Rural	93.3	6 915
Province		
Bulawayo	91.7	477
Manicaland	93.5	818
Mashonaland Central	91.0	974
Mashonaland East	84.8	910
Mashonaland West	93.2	1 312
Matabeleland North	95.6	1 004
Matabeleland South	92.2	866
Midlands	93.6	1 186
Masvingo	91.1	1 034
Harare	66.1	941
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	95.7	1 496
Second	95.5	1 860
Middle	92.7	2 384
Fourth	87.1	1 933
Richest	76.4	1 849

Table DQ.4.2: Observation handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Handwashing facility						
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
Total	**19.3**	**76.4**	**3.6**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**11 091**
Area							
Urban	44.6	53.2	0.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	3 824
Rural	6.0	88.6	5.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	7 267
Province							
Bulawayo	55.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	594
Manicaland	16.0	82.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1 561
Mashonaland Central	6.0	88.8	4.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	999
Mashonaland East	8.2	90.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	1 250
Mashonaland West	12.8	70.8	15.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	1 419
Matabeleland North	9.9	88.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	542
Matabeleland South	12.3	85.3	1.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	576
Midlands	14.8	82.6	2.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	1 160
Masvingo	10.4	87.0	1.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	1 256
Harare	45.7	50.4	1.5	2.1	0.2	100.0	1 735
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.1	91.3	7.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	2 008
Second	3.0	91.5	5.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	2 113
Middle	5.4	90.3	3.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	2 154
Fourth	25.8	71.2	1.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	2 534
Richest	56.3	41.9	0.5	1.0	0.2	100.0	2 282

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Child has birth certificate						
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
Total	**32.9**	**12.1**	**54.8**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**73.0**	**6 102**
Area							
Urban	45.9	17.5	36.4	0.2	100.0	72.5	1 795
Rural	27.4	9.9	62.5	0.2	100.0	73.5	4 307
Province							
Bulawayo	55.7	9.9	34.0	0.5	100.0	85.0	269
Manicaland	31.9	7.2	60.4	0.5	100.0	81.6	977
Mashonaland Central	33.9	9.6	56.4	0.0	100.0	77.9	537
Mashonaland East	31.3	11.7	56.9	0.0	100.0	72.8	609
Mashonaland West	27.3	10.2	62.5	0.0	100.0	72.7	850
Matabeleland North	34.3	11.9	53.6	0.2	100.0	74.2	338
Matabeleland South	28.5	13.4	57.5	0.5	100.0	68.0	313
Midlands	30.4	13.0	56.3	0.3	100.0	70.0	606
Masvingo	29.1	8.4	62.2	0.3	100.0	77.6	732
Harare	38.6	24.1	37.2	0.2	100.0	61.5	870
Age (in months)							
0-5	11.1	7.4	81.5	0.0	100.0	59.8	608
6-11	23.1	7.0	69.8	0.0	100.0	76.7	588
12-23	31.8	9.4	58.6	0.1	100.0	77.1	1 157
24-35	35.8	13.4	50.3	0.5	100.0	72.8	1 256
36-47	37.6	13.4	48.7	0.4	100.0	73.8	1 212
48-59	41.3	16.7	42.0	0.0	100.0	71.2	1 280

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records					
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
Total	**5.1**	**5.1**	**85.1**	**4.6**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**94.9**	**3 609**
Area								
Urban	6.4	1.1	85.3	6.9	0.1	100.0	92.5	1 081
Rural	4.5	6.8	85.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	95.9	2 529
Province								
Bulawayo	1.0	1.3	91.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.5	154
Manicaland	6.1	11.4	78.9	3.6	0.0	100.0	95.7	571
Mashonaland Central	4.4	4.4	88.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.3	332
Mashonaland East	5.2	4.6	86.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	95.7	346
Mashonaland West	4.1	8.2	82.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	93.9	518
Matabeleland North	1.4	0.8	91.9	4.7	0.4	100.0	95.1	193
Matabeleland South	4.8	0.4	89.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	93.9	185
Midlands	6.4	3.4	83.2	6.5	0.0	100.0	92.7	373
Masvingo	3.9	5.8	87.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.2	425
Harare	8.1	0.6	84.8	6.2	0.3	100.0	93.2	513
Age (in months)								
0-5	1.2	6.3	90.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.7	608
6-11	3.2	3.7	90.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.2	588
12-23	4.3	5.1	86.2	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.2	1 157
24-35	8.6	5.0	79.0	7.0	0.2	100.0	91.9	1 256

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Not attending school	Currently attending																	Number of household members age 3-24 years
		Early Childhood Education	Primary school Grade							Lower secondary school Grade				Upper secondary school Grade		Higher	Total	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	1	2			
Age at beginning of school year																		
3	85.7	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 266
4	47.6	51.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 339
5	19.0	63.7	17.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 405
6	8.4	23.0	52.4	15.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 459
7	5.1	4.3	23.6	49.4	16.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1 420
8	4.2	1.0	6.7	24.9	47.4	15.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1 489
9	2.7	0.4	1.9	7.5	24.4	46.5	15.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1 181
10	3.4	0.0	1.0	1.3	7.6	24.6	45.3	15.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 239
11	3.9	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.9	9.8	20.9	45.5	15.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1 134
12	8.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.3	3.4	10.4	23.6	38.4	13.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1 067
13	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	4.4	10.4	25.1	30.5	13.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1 092
14	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.9	3.6	9.5	16.9	28.8	14.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 023
15	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.0	3.3	6.8	18.5	31.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	956
16	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.0	8.3	19.8	26.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	987
17	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	3.0	7.9	18.6	4.4	3.3	0.4	100.0	862
18	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.2	9.7	1.5	3.4	0.7	100.0	1 026
19	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	4.2	0.8	1.9	2.1	100.0	823
20	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.2	6.2	100.0	769
21	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	641
22	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	8.9	100.0	663
23	95.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.5	100.0	650
24[A]	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	586

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, by age of women, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
Total	**11 663**	**11 593**	**1.01**	**10 630**	**10 735**	**0.99**	**1 033**	**858**	**1.20**	**10 129**
Age										
15-19	205	190	1.08	194	180	1.08	12	10	1.15	2 021
20-24	941	979	0.96	878	928	0.95	63	51	1.24	1 700
25-29	1 548	1 541	1.00	1 453	1 448	1.00	95	93	1.02	1 489
30-34	2 304	2 370	0.97	2 095	2 192	0.96	209	178	1.18	1 549
35-39	2 755	2 632	1.05	2 499	2 434	1.03	256	198	1.29	1 463
40-44	2 271	2 233	1.02	2 036	2 052	0.99	234	181	1.30	1 099
45-49	1 639	1 649	0.99	1 475	1 502	0.98	164	147	1.12	808

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date[A]			Sex ratio at birth[B]			Period ratio[C]		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	**21 365**	**1 891**	**23 257**	**99.9**	**99.7**	**99.9**	**99.0**	**120.4**	**100.6**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Years preceding survey												
0	1 132	47	1 178	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	151.6	101.8	na	na	na
1	1 115	55	1 170	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.4	167.7	106.7	99.0	91.7	98.7
2	1 120	73	1 194	99.9	100.0	99.9	92.8	176.1	96.5	100.5	127.5	101.8
3	1 114	60	1 174	99.7	99.3	99.7	93.6	116.5	94.7	102.0	80.6	100.6
4	1 065	76	1 140	99.9	100.0	99.9	103.5	117.4	104.3	94.0	107.0	94.8
5	1 151	81	1 232	99.5	99.0	99.5	102.7	102.1	102.7	103.0	90.4	102.1
6	1 170	104	1 275	99.6	99.5	99.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	102.5	127.3	104.2
7	1 131	83	1 214	100.0	99.1	99.9	104.1	78.5	102.1	95.9	81.2	94.7
8	1 190	99	1 289	99.9	100.0	99.9	93.3	113.8	94.8	115.1	115.3	115.1
9	936	89	1 025	99.8	100.0	99.8	92.4	151.8	96.4	16.4	14.6	16.2
10+	10 241	1 123	11 364	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0	121.2	101.9	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	5 546	311	5 856	99.9	99.9	99.9	98.7	142.4	100.6	na	na	na
5-9	5 578	457	6 035	99.8	99.5	99.8	97.5	105.9	98.1	na	na	na
10-14	4 082	475	4 557	99.9	99.9	99.9	101.6	122.3	103.6	na	na	na
15-19	3 133	319	3 452	99.9	100.0	99.9	102.3	105.4	102.6	na	na	na
20+	3 026	329	3 355	99.9	99.0	99.8	95.5	137.3	99.0	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

[B] $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[C] $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, among live-born children to women age 15-49 years, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	63	60	51	29	203
1	27	23	23	9	81
2	31	18	19	7	75
3	14	21	8	9	53
4	4	7	1	1	12
5	3	4	2	4	14
6	2	4	3	2	11
7	17	15	11	5	47
8	4	0	0	0	4
9	1	3	0	1	4
10	2	5	2	2	11
11	1	0	0	1	1
12	1	1	0	2	4
13	0	3	0	0	3
14	6	12	19	4	41
15	1	0	0	1	2
16	1	0	0	1	2
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	2	0	0	0	2
19	2	0	0	0	2
20	0	0	1	0	1
21	6	9	5	3	23
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	1	1
28	2	0	0	0	2
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	1	0	0	1
Total 0–30 days	188	187	146	80	601
Percent early neonatal[A]	76.0	73.6	74.1	75.2	74.7

[A] Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month among live-born children to women age 15-49 years, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
0[A]	188	187	146	80	601
1	14	25	18	15	72
2	16	20	14	13	63
3	12	22	21	15	70
4	4	17	11	11	42
5	0	5	9	2	16
6	3	6	16	9	34
7	2	9	14	3	28
8	6	14	18	6	44
9	7	18	12	16	53
10	1	10	8	1	20
11	6	9	18	6	39
12	7	7	3	5	21
13	2	5	1	5	13
14	5	5	4	3	17
15	3	4	1	1	9
16	2	2	3	1	7
17	0	2	3	2	6
18	5	9	18	7	38
19	2	2	5	1	10
20	1	8	9	3	22
21	1	1	3	2	7
22	2	2	1	1	6
23	0	5	1	3	9
Total 0–11 months	258	343	303	178	1 082
Percent neonatal[B]	73.0	54.5	48.0	44.9	55.5

[A] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

[B] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

Table DQ.7.1: Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of information on the survival status of (all) siblings and age of living siblings reported by interviewed women age 15-49 years, and age at death and years since death of siblings who have died, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Survival status of siblings						
Living	19 933	83.1	19 683	82.6	39 616	82.8
Dead	4 039	16.8	4 121	17.3	8 160	17.1
Missing/DK	12	0.1	30	0.1	42	0.1
Total	23 984	100.0	23 834	100.0	47 818	100.0
Age of living siblings						
Reported	19 845	99.6	19 591	99.5	39 436	99.5
Missing/DK	88	0.4	92	0.5	180	0.5
Total	19 933	100.0	19 683	100.0	39 616	100.0
Age at death and years since death for siblings who have died						
Both reported	3 941	97.6	4 006	97.2	7 947	97.4
Only years since death reported	29	0.7	32	0.8	61	0.7
Only age at death reported	30	0.7	20	0.5	50	0.6
Missing/DK both	39	1.0	63	1.5	102	1.3
Total	4 039	100.0	4 121	100.0	8 160	100.0

Table DQ.7.2: Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth to women age 15-49 years, Zimbabwe MICS, 2019

	Mean sibship size[A]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[B]	Number of women
Total	**4.9**	**0.99**	**9 831**
Age			
15-19	3.7	0.98	1 909
20-24	4.1	0.97	1 634
25-29	4.5	1.03	1 430
30-34	5.2	0.98	1 514
35-39	5.6	1.00	1 451
40-44	6.1	1.01	1 084
45-49	6.5	1.00	810

[A] Includes the respondent

[B] Excludes the respondent

The questionnaires of the Zimbabwe MICS are presented in Appendix E:

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: ENGLISH
2019 MICS

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___		**HH2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
HH3. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___		**HH4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
HH5. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___		**HH7**. *Province:* MANICALAND ..... 1 MASHONALAND CENTRAL..... 2 MASHONALAND EAST ..... 3 MASHONALAND WEST ..... 4 MATABELELAND NORTH ..... 5 MATABELELAND SOUTH..... 6 MIDLANDS ..... 7 MASVINGO ..... 8 HARARE..... 9 BULAWAYO..... 0
HH6. *Area:*	URBAN ..... 1 RURAL 2	
HH7A. District..... ___ ___		
HH8. *Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	
HH9. *Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	
HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.	**HH11**. *Record the time.* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

HH12. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from **ZIMSTAT**. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about ***35*** minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or you want to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS* 2 ⇨*HH46*

HH46. *Result of Household Questionnaire interview:* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED .....01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT.....02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME .....03 REFUSED.....04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING .....05 DWELLING DESTROYED.....06 DWELLING NOT FOUND.....07 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

HH47. *Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:* NAME _____ ___ ___		*To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed*		*To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed*	
		TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49		**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: MEN AGE 15-49		**HH50**	__ __	**HH54**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5		**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17		**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO ..... 0 ONE 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS — HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:..... ☐

HL1. *Line number*	**HL2**. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. *Probe for additional household members.*	**HL3**. What is the relationship of (***name***) to (***name of the head of household***)?	**HL4**. Is (***name***) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**HL5**. What is (***name***)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. How old is (***name***)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL7**. Did (***name***) stay here last night? 1 YES 2 NO	**HL8**. *Record line number if woman and age 15-49.*	**HL9**. *Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.*	**HL10**. *Record line number if age 0-4.*	**HL11**. *Age 0-17?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	**HL12**. Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL16* 8 DK ⇩ *HL16*	**HL13**. Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL15*	**HL14**. *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	**HL15**. Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME PROVINCE 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER PROVINCE 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL16**. Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL20* 8 DK ⇩ *HL20*	**HL17**. Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL19*	**HL18**. *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	**HL19**. Where does (***name***)'s 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME PROVINCE 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER PROVINCE 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL20**. *Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:* Who is the primary caretaker of (***name***)? *If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.*
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	Y N	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
11		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
12		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
13		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
14		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___

* *Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

EDUCATION 1 ED

ED1. *Line number*

ED2. *Name and age.*

Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.

ED3. *Age 3 or above?*

1 YES
2 NO ⇩
Next Line

ED4. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme?

1 YES
2 NO ⇩
Next Line

ED5. What is the highest level and grade/form/year of school (***name***) has ever attended?

LEVEL:
00 ECE ⇩
ED7
01 PRIMARY
02 VOCATIONAL - NATIONAL FOUNDATION CERTIFICATE
03 LOWER SECONDARY
04 UPPER SECONDARY
05 VOCATIONAL - CERTIFICATE
06 VOCAT - APPRENTICESHIP / TEACHER COLLEGE
07 TERTIARY - SHORT CYCLE
08 TERTIARY - HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA / BACHELOR / BACHELOR'S HONOUR
09 TERTIARY - MASTER / DOCTORATE MEDICAL COURSES
10 DOCTORATE
98 DK

GRADE / FORM / YEAR:
98 DK ⇩
ED7
Codes:
01-10

ED6. Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/ form/year)?

1 YES
2 NO
8 DK

ED7. *Age 3-24?*

1 YES
2 NO ⇩
Next Line

ED8. *Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE?*

1 YES
2 NO ⇩
Next Line

LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO		LEVEL	GRADE/ FORM/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		___ ___	1	2	1	2	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2

ED

ED1. *Line number*	ED2. *Name and age.*		ED9. At any time during the 2018/2019 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED15*	ED10. During this 2018/2019 school year, which level and grade/form/year is (***name***) attending? LEVEL: 00 ECE ✩ *ED15* 01 PRIMARY 02 VOCATIONAL - NATION FOUNDATION CERTIFIC 03 LOWER SECONDARY 04 UPPER SECONDARY 05 VOCATIONAL - CERTIFICATE 06 VOCAT - APPRENTICESHIP / TEACHER COLLEGE 07 TERTIARY - SHORT CYCLE 08 TERTIARY - HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA / BACHELOR / BACHELOR'S HONOUR 09 TERTIARY - MASTER / DOCTORATE MEDICAL COURSES 10 DOCTORATE 98 DK	GRADE /FORM/ YEAR: 98 DK **Codes:** 01-10	ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school? *If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.* 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	ED12. In the 2018/2019 school year, has (***name***) received any school tuition support? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED14* 8 DK ✩ *ED14*	ED13. Who provided the tuition support? *Record all mentioned.* A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	ED14. For the 2018/2019 school year, has (***name***) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED14A. For the 2018/2019 school year, has (***name***) received any supplementary feeding at school? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED14B. At any time during the 2018 /2019 school year, has (***name***) ever been turned away from school for non-payment of fees or levies? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED15. At any time during the 2017/2018 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line* 8 DK ✩ *Next Line*	ED16. During that 2017/2018 school year, which level and grade/form/year did (***name***) attend? LEVEL: 00 ECE ✩ *Next Line* 01 PRIMARY 02 VOCATIONAL - NATION FOUNDATION CERTIFIC 03 LOWER SECONDARY 04 UPPER SECONDARY 05 VOCATIONAL - CERTIFICATE 06 VOCAT - APPRENTICESHIP / TEACHER COLLEGE 07 TERTIARY - SHORT CYCLE 08 TERTIARY - HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA / BACHELOR / BACHELOR'S HONOUR 09 TERTIARY - MASTER / DOCTORATE MEDICAL COURSES 10 DOCTORATE 98 DK	GRADE/FORM/YEAR: 98 DK **Codes:** 01-10
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/ FORM/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/ FORM/YEAR
01		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
11		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
12		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
13		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
14		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	__ __

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	ROMAN CATHOLIC.....11 PROTESTANT.....12 PENTECOSTAL.....13 APOSTOLIC SECT.....14 ZION.....15 OTHER CHRISTIAN (*specify*)_____16 ISLAM.....17 TRADITIONAL.....18 NO RELIGION.....19 OTHER RELIGION (*specify*) 96 DK.....98	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... __ __	
HC4. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH / SAND..... 11 DUNG..... 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS ..... 21 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD ..... 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS..... 32 CERAMIC TILES..... 33 CEMENT ..... 34 CARPET..... 35 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	NO ROOF..... 11 **NATURAL ROOFING** THATCH..... 12 SOD ..... 13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT..... 21 WOOD PLANKS ..... 23 CARDBOARD ..... 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL / TIN ..... 31 WOOD..... 32 CERAMIC TILES..... 34 CEMENT ..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES..... 36 ASBESTOS..... 37 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	

HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	NO WALLS ..... 11 **NATURAL WALLS** CANE / TRUNKS ..... 12 DIRT / MUD (POLE AND DAGGA) ..... 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** STONE WITH MUD ..... 22 PLYWOOD ..... 24 CARDBOARD/CARTON ..... 25 REUSED WOOD ..... 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT ..... 31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT ..... 32 BRICKS ..... 33 CEMENT BLOCKS ..... 34 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC7. Does your household have:		YES	NO	
[A]	A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE	1	2
[B]	A radio?	RADIO	1	2
[C]	A sofa?	SOFA	1	2
[D]	A table?	TABLE	1	2
[E]	A chair?	CHAIR	1	2
[F]	A bed?	BED	1	2
[G]	A cupboard/kitchen unit?	CUPBOARD/KITCHEN UNIT	1	2
[H]	A wardrobe?	WARDROBE	1	2

HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM). 2 NO 3	3 ⇨*HC10*

HC9. Does your household have:	YES	NO
[A] A television?	TELEVISION 1	2
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1	2
[C] DVD/VCD Player?	DVD/VCD PLAYER..... 1	2
[D] Water heater?	WATER HEATER 1	2
[E] Electric iron?	ELECTRIC IRON..... 1	2
[F] Microwave?	MICROWAVE..... 1	2
[G] Deep freezer?	DEEP FREEZER..... 1	2
[H] Fan?	FAN 1	2
[I] Water pump?	WATER PUMP 1	2
[J] Electric jug?	ELECTRIC JUG..... 1	2

HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH 1 2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN 1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
[G] A wheel barrow?	WHEEL BARROW.....1 2	
[H] A animal drawn plough?	ANIMAL DRAWN PLOUGH.....1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? *If 'No', then ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN ..... 1 RENT..... 2 OTHER (*specify)* _____ 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨*HC17*

HC16. How many hectares or acres of agricultural land do members of this household own? *First record the unit of measurement. If size is less than 1, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, circle '998'.*	HECTARES ..... 1 ___ ___ ACRES ..... 2 ___ ___ DK 998	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	*2 ⇨ HC18K*
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses, donkeys or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? [H] Turkeys [I] Guinea fowls? [J] Rabbits? *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.*	MILK COWS OR BULLS ..... ___ ___ OTHER CATTLE ..... ___ ___ HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES ..... ___ ___ GOATS ..... ___ ___ SHEEP ..... ___ ___ CHICKENS ..... ___ ___ PIGS ..... ___ ___ TURKEYS ..... ___ ___ GUINEA FOWLS ..... ___ ___ RABBITS ..... ___ ___	

HC18K. Does any member of this household have a mobile phone money account, such as ecocash, telecash, onemoney, etc?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS					ST
ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.					
	[A] CASH TRANSFER SUCH AS HSCT OR USUALLY PROVIDED TO POOR HOUSEHOLDS, OR THOSE WITH ELDERLY, DISABLED PEOPLE OR ORPHANS	[B] ASSISTANCE FOR FOOD SUCH AS DROUGHT RELIEF, COMMUNAL GARDENS OR AGRICULTURAL INPUTS	[C] VOUCHERS FOR HEALTH SERVICES SUCH AS AMTO AND MATERNAL VOUCHERS	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (***name of programme***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[B]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[C]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[D]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[X]*	YES (*specify*) _____ 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *End*
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)?	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[B]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[B]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[C]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[C]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[D]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[D]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[X]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[X]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *End* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *End*
ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? *If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.* *If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.* *If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *[B]*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *[C]*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *[D]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[D]* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *[D]*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *[X]*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *End* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *End* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *End*

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE ..... 01 SOLAR COOKER ..... 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE ..... 03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE ..... 04 BIOGAS STOVE ..... 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE ..... 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE ..... 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE ..... 08 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE ..... 09 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇨*EU5* 02 ⇨*EU5* 03 ⇨*EU5* 04 ⇨*EU5* 05 ⇨*EU5* 06 ⇨*EU4* 09 ⇨*EU4* 96 ⇨*EU4* 97 ⇨*EU6*
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.*	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL ..... 01 GASOLINE / DIESEL ..... 02 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 03 COAL / LIGNITE ..... 04 CHARCOAL ..... 05 WOOD ..... 06 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 07 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 08 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS ... 09 GARBAGE / PLASTIC ..... 10 SAWDUST ..... 11 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? *If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.* *If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.*	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM ..... 1 IN A SEPARATE ROOM ..... 2 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING ..... 3 OUTDOORS OPEN AIR ..... 4 ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
EU6. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?	CENTRAL HEATING ..... 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER ..... 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER ..... 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE ..... 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE ..... 05 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇨*EU8* 06 ⇨*EU8* 96 ⇨*EU8* 97 ⇨*EU9*
EU7. Does it have a chimney?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.*	SOLAR AIR HEATER ..... 01 ELECTRICITY ..... 02 PIPED NATURAL GAS ..... 03 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS . 04 BIOGAS ..... 05 ALCOHOL / ETHANOL ..... 06 GASOLINE / DIESEL ..... 07 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 08 COAL / LIGNITE ..... 09 CHARCOAL ..... 10 WOOD ..... 11 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 12 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 13 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS ... 14 GARBAGE / PLASTIC ..... 15 SAWDUST ..... 16 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

EU9. At night, what does your household mainly use to light the household?	ELECTRICITY ..... 01 SOLAR LANTERN ..... 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 04 BIOGAS LAMP ..... 05 GASOLINE LAMP ..... 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP ..... 07 CHARCOAL ..... 08 WOOD ..... 09 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 10 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 11 OIL LAMP ..... 12 CANDLE ..... 13 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	
EU10. *Check EU4, EU8 and EU9: Does household use wood for cooking, heating or lighting?*	YES, EU4=06 OR EU8=11 OR EU9=09 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*END*
EU11. Who usually fetches the wood for your household? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the List of Household Members Module.*	NAME_____ LINE NUMBER ..... __ __ MEMBERS DO NOT FETCH..... 00	

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN
TN1. Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
TN2. How many mosquito nets does your household have?	NUMBER OF NETS ..... ___ ___	

	1ST NET	2ND NET	3RD NET
TN3. *Ask the respondent to show you all the nets in the household.*	OBSERVED ..... 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED ..... 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED ..... 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
TN4. How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? *If less than one month, record '00'.*	MONTHS AGO..... ___ ___ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO..... 95 DK / NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO..... ___ ___ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO..... 95 DK / NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO..... ___ ___ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO..... 95 DK / NOT SURE 98
TN5. *Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net.* *If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent.*	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET ..... 11 PERMANET ..... 12 DAWA PLUS ..... 13 INTERCEPTOR ..... 14 DURANET ..... 15 LIFENET ..... 16 MAGNET ..... 17 NETPROTECT ..... 18 ROYAL SENTRY ..... 19 OTHER BRAND (*specify*) _____ 26 DK BRAND ..... 28 OTHER TYPE (*specify*) _____ 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET ..... 11 PERMANET ..... 12 DAWA PLUS ..... 13 INTERCEPTOR ..... 14 DURANET ..... 15 LIFENET ..... 16 MAGNET ..... 17 NETPROTECT ..... 18 ROYAL SENTRY ..... 19 OTHER BRAND (*specify*) _____ 26 DK BRAND ..... 28 OTHER TYPE (*specify*) _____ 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET ..... 11 PERMANET ..... 12 DAWA PLUS ..... 13 INTERCEPTOR ..... 14 DURANET ..... 15 LIFENET ..... 16 MAGNET ..... 17 NETPROTECT ..... 18 ROYAL SENTRY ..... 19 OTHER BRAND (*specify*) _____ 26 DK BRAND ..... 28 OTHER TYPE (*specify*) _____ 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98

TN10. Did you get the net through a Malaria Control Programme campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit?	YES, MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC ..... 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION ..... 3 NO ..... 4 DK 8	YES, MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC ..... 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION ..... 3 NO ..... 4 DK 8	YES, MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC ..... 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION ..... 3 NO ..... 4 DK 8
TN11. *Check TN10: Is TN10=4 or 8?*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *TN13*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *TN13*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *TN13*
TN12. Where did you get the net?	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY ..... 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY ..... 02 PHARMACY ..... 03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION ..... 06 SCHOOL ..... 07 OTHER ..... 96 DK 98	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY ..... 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY ..... 02 PHARMACY ..... 03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION ..... 06 SCHOOL ..... 07 OTHER ..... 96 DK 98	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY ..... 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY ..... 02 PHARMACY ..... 03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION ..... 06 SCHOOL ..... 07 OTHER ..... 96 DK 98
TN13. Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8
TN14. *Check TN13: Did anyone sleep under the net (TN13=1)?*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *TN16*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *TN16*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *TN16*

TN15. Who slept under this mosquito net last night? *Record the person's line number from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.* *If someone not in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS slept under the mosquito net, record '00'.*	NAME #1_____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #2_____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #3_____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #4_____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___
TN16. *Is there another net?*	YES .....1 ⇩ *Next Net* NO.....2 ⇩ *End*	YES .....1 ⇩ *Next Net* NO.....2 ⇩ *End*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *Next Net* NO..... 2 ⇩ *End*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK ..... 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 SACHET WATER ..... 92 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 13 ⇨ *WS3* 14 ⇨ *WS3* 21 ⇨ *WS3* 31 ⇨ *WS3* 32 ⇨ *WS3* 41 ⇨ *WS3* 42 ⇨ *WS3* 51 ⇨ *WS3* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4* 81 ⇨ *WS3* 96 ⇨ *WS3*
WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.*	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK ..... 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4*

WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	1 ⇨*WS7* 2 ⇨*WS7*
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT ..... 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES ..... __ __ __ DK 998	000 ⇨*WS7*
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER ..... __ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE ..... 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*WS9* 8 ⇨*WS9*
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE ..... 1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE ..... 2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*WS11* 8 ⇨*WS11*

WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all methods mentioned.*	BOIL ..... A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE (JIK/WATER GUARD/WATER TREATMENT TABLETS) ..... B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH ..... C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) ..... D SOLAR DISINFECTION ..... E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	**FLUSH / POUR FLUSH** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM ..... 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK ..... 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE ..... 13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN ..... 14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE ..... 18 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE ..... 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT ..... 23 COMPOSTING TOILET ..... 31 BUCKET ..... 41 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨*WS14* 12 ⇨*WS12* 13 ⇨*WS12* 14 ⇨*WS14* 18 ⇨*WS14* 23 ⇨*WS12* 31 ⇨*WS12* 41 ⇨*WS14* 95 ⇨*End* 96 ⇨*WS14*
WS11A. *Observe or ask if the (**answer from WS11**) is an Upgradable Blair Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (UBVIP)?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
WS12. Has your (***answer from WS11***) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS ..... 1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW WHEN ..... 3 NO, NEVER EMPTIED ..... 4 DK 8	 4 ⇨*WS14* 8 ⇨*WS14*

WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? *Probe:* Was it removed by a service provider?	REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT ..... 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT ..... 2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE ..... 3 EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT ..... 4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, ... WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) ..... 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	2 ⇨*End*
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS ..... 10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD /PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (DISH/ BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE ..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 4 ⇨*HW5* 5 ⇨*HW4* 6 ⇨*HW5*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE ..... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. *Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?*	YES, PRESENT ..... 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇨*HW7* 2 ⇨*HW5*
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT (DISH/ BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand in your house for washing hands?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW7. *Record your observation.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP ..... A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) ..... B ASH / MUD / SAND C	

SALT IODIZATION		SA
SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household? *Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.*	**SALT TESTED** 0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) ..... 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) ..... 3 **SALT NOT TESTED** NO SALT IN THE HOUSE ..... 4 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 2 ⇨*HH13* 3 ⇨*HH13* 4 ⇨*HH13* 6 ⇨*HH13*
SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt? *Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.*	**SALT TESTED** 0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) ..... 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) ..... 3 **SALT NOT TESTED** OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	

HH13. *Record the time.*	HOUR AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
HH14. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SHONA ..... 2 NDEBELE 3	
HH15. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SHONA ..... 2 NDEBELE ..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
HH16. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SHONA ..... 2 NDEBELE ..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
HH17. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
HH18. *Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:*	NO CHILDREN ..... 0 1 CHILD ..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) ..... __	0 ⇨*HH29A* 1 ⇨*HH27*

HH19. *List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

HH20. *Rank number*	**HH21**. *Line number from HL1*	**HH22**. *Name from HL2*	**HH23**. *Sex from HL4*	**HH24**. *Age from HL6*
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

HH25. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. *Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.* **HH27**. *(When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1'and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*	RANK NUMBER .....__ LINE NUMBER .....__ __ NAME _____ AGE .....__ __

HH28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.*

HH29A. *Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of women age 15-49:*	NO WOMEN .....0 1 WOMAN .....1 2 OR MORE WOMEN (NUMBER) ..... __	0⇨*HH34* 1⇨*HH30H*

HH30. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.*

HH30A. *List each of the women age 15-49 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 15-49 years. Record the line number, name and age for each woman.*

HH30B. *Rank number*	**HH30C**. *Line number from HL1*	**HH30D**. *Name from HL2*	**HH30E**. *Age from HL6*
RANK	LINE	NAME	AGE
1	__ __		___ ___
2	__ __		___ ___
3	__ __		___ ___
4	__ __		___ ___
5	__ __		___ ___
6	__ __		___ ___
7	__ __		___ ___
8	__ __		___ ___

HH30F. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of women age 15-49 years in HH29A above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected woman.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH29A)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH30G. *Record the rank number (HH30B), line number (HH30C), name (HH30D) and age (HH30E) of the selected woman.*

HH30H. *(When HH29A=1 or when there is a single woman age 15-49 in the household): Record the rank number as '1'and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this woman from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*

RANK NUMBER ..... __

LINE NUMBER..... __ __

NAME _____

AGE __ __

HH30I. *This woman has been selected to be administered the Domestic Violence module in the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN.*

HH31. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH34*
HH32. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 ..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇨*HH34*

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later?

- ☐ *'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH34.*
- ☐ *'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.*
- ☐ *'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.*

HH34. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES, HH8=1 ..... 1 NO, HH8=2 2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH35. *Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH36. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.*		
HH37. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH38. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇨*HH40*

HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17***) later?

- ☐ *'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH40.*
- ☐ *'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*
- ☐ *'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

HH40. *Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH42*
HH41. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.*		

HH42. *Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?*	YES, HH9=1 ..... 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2 ⇨*HH45*
HH43. *Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household*		
HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? *If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇨*Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTION-NAIRE*

HH45. *Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,*

- *Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),*
- *Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,*
- *Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,*
- *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then*
- *Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
2019 MICS

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL	WQ
WQ1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	WQ2. *Household number:* ___ ___
WQ3. *Measurer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	WQ4. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
WQ5. *Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	
WQ6. *Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2

WQ7. *Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire:* NAME _____		
WQ8. *Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?*	*YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1* *NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2*	1 ⇨ *WQ10* 2 ⇨ *WQ31*

WQ31. *Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN..... 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. *Record the time:*	HOURS:.....____ ____ MINUTES: .....____ ____	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*WQ31 and record '03'*
WQ12.*Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.*	DIRECT FROM SOURCE..... 1 COVERED CONTAINER..... 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER ..... 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE..... 8	
WQ13. *Label sample H-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).*		
WQ14.Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*WQ17* 8 ⇨*WQ17*
WQ15.What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all items mentioned.*	BOILED IT..... A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE ..... B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH ..... C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)..... D SOLAR DISINFECTION ..... E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE .....F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK .....Z	

WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK ..... 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .. 81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 SACHET WATER ..... 92 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well? *If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?*	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL ..... 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR ..... 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE ..... 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED ..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*)_____ 6	 2 ⇨*WQ20* 3 ⇨*WQ20* 4 ⇨*WQ20* 5 ⇨*WQ20* 6 ⇨*WQ20*
WQ19. *Record whether source water sample collected.* *Label sample **S-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED ..... 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (*specify*)_____ 2	

WQ20. *Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*WQ22*
WQ21. *Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.* *Label **B-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).* *Record whether the sample is available.*	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE ..... 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (*specify*)_____2	
WQ22. *Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.*		
WQ23. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.		
WQ24. *Day / Month / Year of recording test results:*	___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	
WQ25. *Record the time:*	HOUR AND MINUTES.....___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26. *Household water test (100ml)*: *Record 3-digit count of colonies.* *If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'* *If it is not possible to read results, record '991'* *If the results are lost, record '992'*	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ26A. *Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?*	YES, WQ19=1 ..... 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*WQ28*
WQ27. *Source water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ28. *Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?*	YES, WQ21=1 ..... 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*WQ31*
WQ29. *Blank water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	⇨*WQ31*

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN ENGLISH
2019 MICS

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
WM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WM3. *Woman's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**WM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
WM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___/___ ___/ 2 0 1 ___

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.	**WM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

WM8.*Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*WM9B* 2 ⇨*WM9A*

WM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from ***ZIMSTAT***. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about ***45*** minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**WM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about ***45*** minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES.....1 NO/NOT ASKED..... 2	1 ⇨*WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*WM17*

WM17. *Result of woman's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME..... 02 REFUSED..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED(*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1.*Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANELand the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	WM3=HH47 .....1 WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*WB3*
WB2.*Check ED5in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:*	ED5=2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 OR 10 .....1 ED5=0, 1,98 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*WB15* 2 ⇨*WB14*
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH .....__ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS).....__ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES .....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*WB14*
WB6. What is the highest level and grade, form or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ VOCATIONAL - NAT FOUND CERT ..... 2 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 4 __ __ VOCATIONAL - CERTIFICATE ..... 5 __ __ VOCATIONAL - APPRENTICESHIP / TEACHER'S COLLEGE ..... 6 __ __ TERTIARY - SHORT CYCLE..... 7 __ __ TERTIARY - HIGHER NAT DIPLOMA / BACHELOR / BACH'S HONOUR ..... 8 __ __ TERTIARY - MASTER / DOCTORATE MEDICAL COURSES..... 9 __ __ DOCTORATE..... 10 __ __	000 ⇨*WB14*
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/form/year)?	YES .....1 NO.....2	
WB8.*Check WB4: Age of respondent:*	AGE 15-24.....1 AGE 25-49.....2	2 ⇨*WB13*
WB9. At any time during the 2018/2019 school year did you attend school?	YES .....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*WB11*

WB10. During this 2018/2019 school year, which level and grade/form or year are you attending?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ VOCATIONAL - NAT FOUND CERT ..... 2 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 4 __ __ VOCATIONAL - CERTIFICATE ..... 5 __ __ VOCATIONAL - APPRENTICESHIP / TEACHER'S COLLEGE ..... 6 __ __ TERTIARY - SHORT CYCLE..... 7 __ __ TERTIARY - HIGHER NAT DIPLOMA / BACHELOR / BACH'S HONOUR ..... 8 __ __ TERTIARY - MASTER / DOCTORATE MEDICAL COURSES ..... 9 __ __ DOCTORATE ..... 10 __ __	
WB11. At any time during the 2017/2018 school year did you attend school?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB13*
WB12. During that 2017/2018 school year, which level and grade/form or year did you attend?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ VOCATIONAL - NAT FOUND CERT ..... 2 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 4 __ __ VOCATIONAL - CERTIFICATE ..... 5 __ __ VOCATIONAL - APPRENTICESHIP / TEACHER'S COLLEGE ..... 6 __ __ TERTIARY - SHORT CYCLE..... 7 __ __ TERTIARY - HIGHER NAT DIPLOMA / BACHELOR / BACH'S HONOUR ..... 8 __ __ TERTIARY - MASTER / DOCTORATE MEDICAL COURSES ..... 9 __ __ DOCTORATE ..... 10 __ __	
WB13.*Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:*	WB6=2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 OR 10.....1 WB6=000 OR 1 2	1 ⇨ *WB15*
WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL .....1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE.....2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE .....3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE/BRAILLE (*specify*) _____ 6	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of current city, town or village of residence*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS.....__ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH.....95	95 ⇨ *WB18*

WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	CITY .....1 TOWN .....2 RURAL AREA.....3	
WB17. Before you moved here, in which province did you live in?	MANICALAND .....01 MASHONALAND CENTRAL.....02 MASHONALAND EAST .....03 MASHONALAND WEST .....04 MATABELELAND NORTH .....05 MATABELELAND SOUTH.....06 MIDLANDS .....07 MASVINGO .....08 HARARE.....09 BULAWAYO.....10 OUTSIDE OF ZIMBABWE (*specify*) _____ 96	
WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES .....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨*End*
WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE ..... A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B SOCIAL SECURITY..... C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MT0. Check WB14.Was the respondent able to read the sentence given	WB14=2, 3, 6 OR BLANK ..... 1 WB14= 1 2	 2 ⇨*MT2*
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes'record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MT9*

MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨ *MT9*
MT6. During the last 3 months, did you: [A] Copy or move a file or folder? [B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document? [C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video? [D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? [E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer? [F] Find, download, install and configure software? [G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts? [H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device? [I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	YES NO COPY/MOVE FILE ..... 1 2 USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT ..... 1 2 SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT ..... 1 2 USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA ..... 1 2 CONNECT DEVICE ..... 1 2 INSTALL SOFTWARE ..... 1 2 CREATE PRESENTATION ..... 1 2 TRANSFER FILE ..... 1 2 PROGRAMMING 1 2	
MT7. *Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇨ *MT10*
MT8. *Check MT6 [F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇨ *MT10*

MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MT11*
MT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? *This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM5*
CM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'*.	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'*.	DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'*.	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'*.	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	

CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? *If 'No' probe by asking:* I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM11. *Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.*	SUM ..... __ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (*total number in CM11*) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CM14*
CM13.*Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM14. *Check CM11: How many live births?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 ..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0 ⇨*End*

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY — BH

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1.Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins?		**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl?		**BH4**. In what month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive?		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you?		**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**.How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth?	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*Next Birth*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	__ __		
02		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
03		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
04		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
05		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
06		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

07		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS..... 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
08		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS..... 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
09		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS..... 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1.** What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2.** Were any of these births twins?	**BH3.** Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl?	**BH4.** In what month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5.** Is (***name of birth***) still alive?	**BH6.** How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7.** Is (***name of birth***) living with you?	**BH8.** *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9.** How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10.** Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth?	
		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
10		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS... 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
11		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS... 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
12		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS... 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
13		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS... 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

14		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS... 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ 2 ⇩ *Add Next* *Birth Birth*
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (***name of last birth listed***)?								YES.....1 NO 2					1 ⇨*Record birth(s) in Birth History*

CM15. *Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:*	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME .....1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	1⇨*CM17*
CM16.*Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM17. *Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (**month of interview**) in (**year of interview minus 2**)?* *If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (**year of interview minus 2**), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.*	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS .....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0⇨*End*
CM18. *Copy name of the last child listed in BH1.* *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name*_____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN7*
MN3. Whom did you see? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G RELIGIOUS BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? *Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.*	WEEKS ..... 1 __ __ MONTHS ..... 2 0 __ DK 998	
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: [A] Was your blood pressure measured? [B] Did you give a urine sample? [C] Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO BLOOD PRESSURE ..... 1 2 URINE SAMPLE ..... 1 2 BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2	

MN7. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunisations listed? *If yes, ask*: May I see it please? *If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.*	YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN) ..... 1 YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN)..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK..... 8	
MN8. When you were pregnant with (*name*), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇨*MN11* 8 ⇨*MN11*
MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (*name*)?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ DK..... 8	 8 ⇨*MN11*
MN10. *Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?*	ONLY 1 INJECTION ..... 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS 2	 2 ⇨*MN16*
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (*name*), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? *Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK..... 8	 2 ⇨*MN16* 8 ⇨*MN16*
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (*name*), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ DK..... 8	
MN13. *Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?*	ONLY 1 INJECTION ..... 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK 2	1 ⇨*MN14A* 2 ⇨*MN14B*
MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? *The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.* *If less than 1 year, record '00'.*	YEARS AGO..... __ __ DK..... 98	

MN16. During the pregnancy with (*name*), did you take SP/Fansidar to keep <u>you</u> from getting malaria?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 *2 ⇨MN19* *8 ⇨MN19*
MN17. How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during your pregnancy with (*name*)?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN18. Did you get the SP/Fansidar during an antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or at another source?	ANTENATAL VISIT ..... A ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT ..... B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... C OTHER SOURCE (*specify*) _____ X	
MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (*name*)? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.*	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H RELIGIOUS BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NO ONE ..... Y	

MN20. Where did you give birth to (*name*)? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 COUNCIL FACILITY ..... 24 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 MISSION FACILITY MISSION HOSPITAL ..... 41 MISSION CLINIC ..... 42 OTHER MISSION (*specify*) _____ 46 DK PUBLIC,PRIVATE ORMISSION ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨*MN23* 12 ⇨*MN23* 96 ⇨*MN23*
MN21. Was (*name*) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN23*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS ..... 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	

MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.* 	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MN25* 8 ⇨*MN25*
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN25. Was (***name***) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN26.How long after the birth was (***name***) bathed for the first time? *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'. If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* *If 24 hours or more, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY ..... 000 HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ NEVER BATHED ..... 997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN32. When (***name***) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE ..... 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE ..... 2 AVERAGE ..... 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE ..... 4 VERY SMALL ..... 5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (***name***) weighed at birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MN35* 8 ⇨*MN35*

MN34. How much did (*name*) weigh? *If a card is available, record weight from card.*	FROM CARD..... 1 (KG) __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL..... 2 (KG) __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (*name*)?	YES .....1 NO 2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (*name*)?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN39B*
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (*name*) to the breast? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY.....000 HOURS..... 1 __ __ DAYS ..... 2 __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (*name*) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MN39A* 2 ⇨*End*
MN39A. What was (*name*) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.* MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (*name*) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.*	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) .....A PLAIN WATER .....B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER .....C GRIPE WATER .....D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION .....E FRUIT JUICE .....F INFANT FORMULA.....G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS.....H HONEY .....I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE .....J OTHER (*specify*)_____X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK .....Y	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name*_____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PN2. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*PN7*
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (***name***). You have said that you gave birth in (***name or type of facility in MN20***). How long did you stay there after the delivery? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ WEEKS .....**3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. Before you left the (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on (***name***)'s health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (***name or type or facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***). Did anyone check on (***name***)'s health after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN17*

PN7. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, religious birth attendant or community health worker assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇨ *PN11*
PN8. You have already said that (***person or persons in MN19***) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery, for example examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. After the delivery was over and before (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on (***name***)'s health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN9. And did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN10. After the (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did anyone check on the health of (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *PN12* 2 ⇨ *PN19*
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After (***name***) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *PN20*
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨ *PN13A* 2 ⇨ *PN13B*
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	

PN14. Who checked on (*name*)'s health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITYHEALTH WORKER ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H RELIGIOUS BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
PN15. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 COUNCIL FACILITY ..... 24 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 MISSION FACILITY MISSION HOSPITAL ..... 41 MISSION CLINIC ..... 42 OTHER MISSION (*specify*) _____ 46 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE OR MISSION ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN16. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨ *PN18*
PN17. After you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *PN21* 2 ⇨ *PN25*
PN18. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, religious health worker or community health worker assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇨ *PN20*

PN19. After the delivery was over and (***person or persons in MN19***) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN21* 2 ⇨*PN25*
PN20. After the birth of (***name***), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*PN25*
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*PN22A* 2 ⇨*PN22B*
PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN22B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H RELIGIOUS BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

PN24. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 COUNCIL FACILITY ..... 24 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 **MISSION FACILITY** MISSION HOSPITAL ..... 41 MISSION CLINIC ..... 42 OTHER MISSION (*specify*) _____ 46 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE OR MISSION ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility: [A] Examine (***name***)'s cord? [B] Take the temperature of (***name***)? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	YES NO DK EXAMINE THE CORD ..... 1 2 8 TAKE TEMPERATURE ..... 1 2 8 COUNSEL ONBREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN26. *Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?*	YES, MN36=1 ..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2	2 ⇨*PN28*
PN27. Observe (***name***)'s breastfeeding?	YES NO DK OBSERVEBREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN28. *Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?*	YES, MN33=1 ..... 1 NO, MN33=2 ..... 2 DK, MN33=8 3	1 ⇨*PN29A* 2 ⇨*PN29B* 3 ⇨*PN29C*

PN29A. You mentioned that (*name*) was weighed at birth. After that, was (*name*) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? PN29B. You mentioned that (*name*) was not weighed at birth. Was (*name*) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if (*name*) was weighed at birth. Was (*name*) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN30. During the first two days after (*name*)'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

UNMET NEED		UN
Now I would like to ask you about menstrual hygiene **UN14**. When did your last menstrual period start? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago?	DAYS AGO .....**1** __ __ WEEKS AGO .....**2** __ __ MONTHS AGO.....**3** __ __ YEARS AGO .....**4** __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY...993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH.....994 NEVER MENSTRUATED.....995	 993 ⇨*End* 994 ⇨*End* 995 ⇨*End*
UN15. *Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?*	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR .....1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	 2 ⇨*End*
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social, cultural or religious activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK/NOT SURE/NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17.During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
UN18.Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons, cotton wool, menstrual cups or cloth?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
UN19.Were the materials re-usable?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	

UN19A.What do you usually use during your menstrual period?	SANITARY PADS .....01 TAMPONS .....02 COTTON WOOL.....03 CLOTH .....04 MENSTRUAL CUP.....05 TISSUE PAPER .....06 COW DUNG.....07 PAPER.....08 LEAVES/GRASS/COBS.....09 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96 NOTHING 97	

VICTIMISATION		VT
VT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure:* It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*VT9B* 8 ⇨*VT9B*
VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO.....2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER.....8	 2 ⇨*VT5B* 8 ⇨*VT5B*
VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME.....1 TWO TIMES.....2 THREE OR MORE TIMES.....3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER.....8	
VT4.*Check VT3: One or more times?*	ONE TIME, VT3=1.....1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8.....2	1 ⇨*VT5A* 2 ⇨*VT5B*

VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? VT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK/NOT SURE.....8	
VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK/NOT SURE.....8	 2 ⇨*VT8* 8 ⇨*VT8*
VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, A GUN.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSE.....X	
VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED .....1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2 NO, NOT REPORTED.....3 DK/NOT SURE.....8	1 ⇨*VT9A* 2 ⇨*VT9A* 3 ⇨*VT9A* 8⇨ *VT9A*
VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 3*), been physically attacked? VT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 3*), have you been physically attacked? *If 'No', probe:* An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.*	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*VT20* 8 ⇨*VT20*
VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 1*)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS .....1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*VT12B* 8 ⇨*VT12B*

VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME.....1 TWO TIMES.....2 THREE OR MORE TIMES.....3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER.....8	1 ⇨*VT12A* 2 ⇨*VT12B* 3 ⇨*VT12B* 8 ⇨*VT12B*
VT12A. Where did this happen? VT12B. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME.....11 IN ANOTHER HOME.....12 IN THE STREET.....21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT.....22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT/CAFÉ/BAR.....23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 AT SCHOOL.....31 AT WORKPLACE.....32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 96	
VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON.....1 TWO PEOPLE.....2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE.....3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER.....8	1 ⇨*VT14A* 2 ⇨*VT14B* 3 ⇨*VT14B* 8 ⇨*VT14B*
VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person(s)? VT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER.....8	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	 2 ⇨*VT19* 8 ⇨*VT19*
VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE..... A YES, A GUN.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSE.....X	
VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED.....1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2 NO, NOT REPORTED.....3 DK / NOT SURE.....8	

VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE .....1 SAFE .....2 UNSAFE .....3 VERY UNSAFE .....4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK.....7	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE .....1 SAFE .....2 UNSAFE .....3 VERY UNSAFE .....4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	

VT22. In the past 12 months, have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds:

		YES	NO	DK/N/A
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC/IMMIGRATION.....	1	2	8
[B] Sex?	SEX	1	2	8
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	1	2	8
[D] Age?	AGE	1	2	8
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION/BELIEF	1	2	8
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY	1	2	8
[G] Marital status?	MARITAL STATUS	1	2	8
[H] Pregnancy?	PREGNANCY	1	2	8
[I] Political Affiliation?	POLITICAL AFFILIATION.....	1	2	8
[J] Born out of wedlock?	BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK-	1	2	8
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED.....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO, NOT IN UNION.....3	 3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? *Probe*: How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS .....__ __ DK 98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MA7* 8 ⇨*MA7*
MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER .....__ __ DK 98	⇨*MA7* 98 ⇨*MA7*
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO.....3	 3 ⇨*End*
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED .....1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED.....3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*MA8A* 2 ⇨*MA8B*
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your first (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH .....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. *Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MA8A/B=9998 .....1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998.....2	 2 ⇨*End*
MA10. *Check MA7: In union only once?*	YES, MA7=1 .....1 NO, MA7=2.....2	1 ⇨*MA11A* 2 ⇨*MA11B*
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your first (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS .....__ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. *Check WB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS.....1 AGE 18-49 YEARS.....2	1 ⇨*End*
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	YES .....1 NO.....2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES .....1 NO.....2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
AF5. *Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, AF2=1 .....1 NO, AF2=2.....2	1 ⇨*AF6A* 2 ⇨*AF6B*
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. *Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?*	YES, AF3=1 .....1 NO, AF3=2.....2	1 ⇨*AF8A* 2 ⇨*AF8B*
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	

AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL.....4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL.....4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
SB1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE..... 00 AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER..... 95	00 ⇨*End*
SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.*	DAYS AGO..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO ..... **4** __ __	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
HA11. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name*	YES, CM17=1 .....1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*HA24*
HA12. *Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?*	YES, MN2=1 .....1 NO, MN2=2 2	2 ⇨*HA17*
HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (*name*), were you given any information about: [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? [C] Getting tested for HIV? Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV?	YES NO DK HIV FROM MOTHER .....1 2 8 THINGS TO DO .....1 2 8 TESTED FOR HIV .....1 2 8 OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	2 ⇨*HA17* 8 ⇨*HA17*
HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	2 ⇨*HA17* 8 ⇨*HA17*
HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
HA17. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 .....1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*HA21*

HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES .....1 NO 2	
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HA21*
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*HA22* 2 ⇨*HA22*
HA21. *Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?*	YES, HA14=1 .....1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2	2 ⇨*HA24*
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*HA25*
HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....1 12-23 MONTHS AGO .....2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	1 ⇨*HA28* 2 ⇨*HA28* 3 ⇨*HA28*
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HA27*
HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....1 12-23 MONTHS AGO .....2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	1 ⇨*HA28* 2 ⇨*HA28* 8 ⇨*HA28*
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES .....1 NO 2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HA30*
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES .....1 NO 2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE .....1 DISAGREE .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES .....1 NO .....2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV .....7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

MATERNAL MORTALITY		MM
MM1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your natural mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother? *List all names on lines [A] to [H] below.Do <u>not</u> fill in the order number yet. If more than 8 siblings, use additional questionnaires.*		
[A] _____ __ __ [B]_____ __ __ [C] _____ __ __ [D] _____ __ __ [E] _____ __ __ [F] _____ __ __ [G] _____ __ __ [H] _____ __ __		
MM2.*Check MM1: How many siblings?*	NO SIBLINGS.....1 ONE OR MORE SIBLINGS.....2	1 ⇨*MM4*
MM3. *Read the names of the brothers and sisters to the respondent. After the last one, ask:* Are there any other brothers and sisters from the same mother that you have not mentioned?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Record sibling(s) in MM1*
MM4. Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Record sibling(s) in MM1*
MM5. Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Record sibling(s) in MM1*
MM6. Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your natural mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Record sibling(s) in MM1*
MM7. *Count the number of siblings listed in MM1.*	SUM.....__ __	
MM8. Just to make sure that I have this right: Your natural mother had (***total number in MM7***) live births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MM10*

MM9. *Probe and check sum in MM7 and list of siblings in MM1. Make corrections as necessary until response in MM8 is 'Yes'.*		
MM10. *Check MM7: How many siblings?*	NO SIBLINGS.....1 ONE OR MORE SIBLINGS.....2	1 ⇨*End*
MM11. Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next? *Record '01' for the order number in MM1 for the first-born brother or sister, '02' for the second, and so on until you have recorded the order number for all brothers and sisters.*		
MM12. How many of these births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS.....___ ___	

MM13. *Write down the names of the brothers and sisters in MM14 according to the order number in MM1. Ask MM15 to MM27 for one brother or sister at a time (vertically). If there are more than 8 brothers and sisters, use an additional questionnaire.*

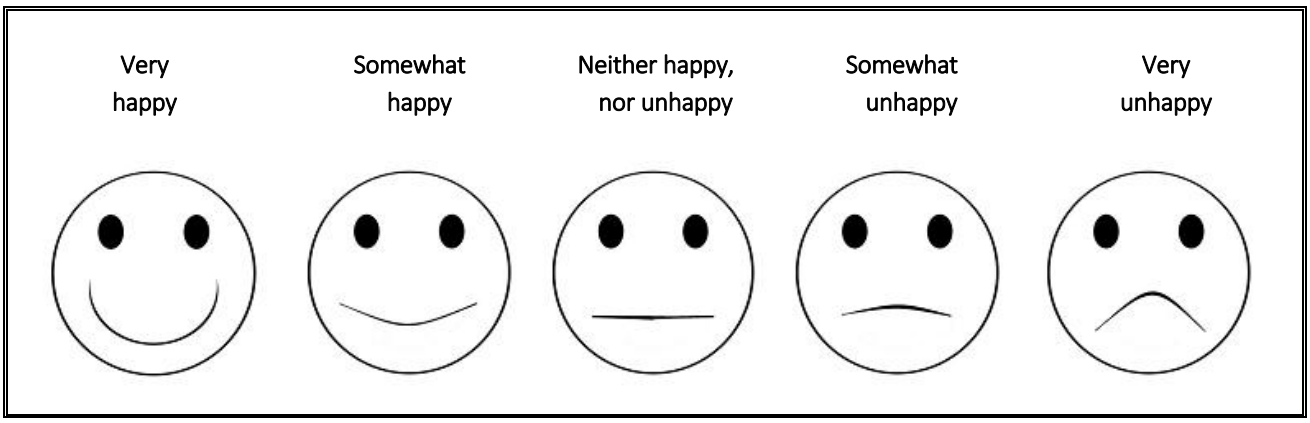
	[S1] FIRST-BORN	[S2] SECOND	[S3] THIRD	[S4] FOURTH
MM14. *Copy name of individual siblings to individual columns.*	_____	_____	_____	_____
MM15. Is (***name***) male or female?	MALE..... 1 FEMALE..... 2	MALE .....1 FEMALE 2	MALE.....1 FEMALE 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE..... 2
MM16. Is (***name***) still alive?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 ⇩ *MM18* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *MM28*	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *MM18* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *MM28*	YES ..... 1 NO.....2 ⇩ *MM18* DK.....8 ⇩ *MM28*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 ⇩ *MM18* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *MM28*
MM17. How old is (***name***)?	___ ___ ⇩ *MM28*	___ ___ ⇩ *MM28*	___ ___ ⇩ *MM28*	___ ___ ⇩ *MM28*
MM18. How many years ago did (***name***) die?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
MM19. How old was (***name***) when (he/she) died?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
MM20. *Check MM15: Was the sibling male?*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO..... 2	YES..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO.....2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO..... 2
MM21. *Check MM19: Did the sister die before age 12 years?*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO..... 2	YES..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO.....2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO..... 2
MM22. Was (***name***) pregnant when she died?	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO..... 2	YES..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO.....2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO..... 2
MM23. Did (***name***) die during childbirth?	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO..... 2	YES..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO.....2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO..... 2
MM24. Did (***name***) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 ⇩ *MM26*	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *MM26*	YES ..... 1 NO.....2 ⇩ *MM26*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 ⇩ *MM26*
MM25. How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did (***name***) die?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___

MM26. Was (*name*)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO..... 2	YES..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO 2	YES .....1 ⇩ *MM28* NO 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO..... 2
MM27. Was (*name*)'s death due to an accident?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	YES..... 1 NO 2	YES .....1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2
MM28. *Check MM14: Is there a younger sibling?*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[S2]* NO..... 2 ⇩ *End*	YES..... 1 ⇩ *[S3]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *End*	YES .....1 ⇩ *[S4]* NO .....2 ⇩ *End*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[S5]* NO..... 2 ⇩ *End*

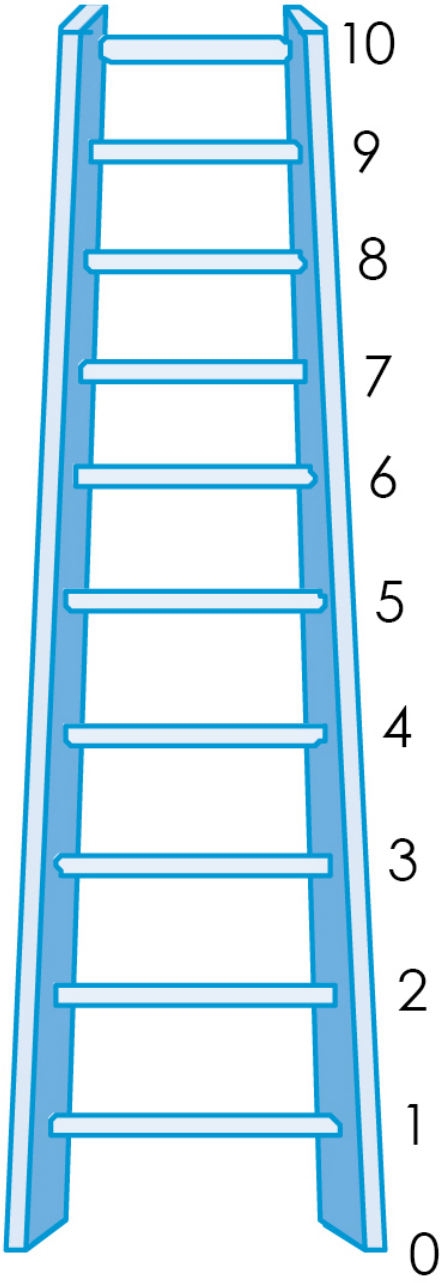
	[S5] FIFTH	[S6] SIXTH	[S7] SEVENTH	[S8] EIGTH
MM14. *Copy name of individual siblings to each column.*	_____	_____	_____	_____
MM15. Is (name) male or female?	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE..... 2	MALE..... 1 FEMALE 2	MALE.....1 FEMALE 2
MM16. Is (***name***) still alive?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *MM18* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *MM28*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 ⇩ *MM18* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *MM28*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 ⇩ *MM18* DK..... 8 ⇩ *MM28*	YES.....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *MM18* DK.....8 ⇩ *MM28*
MM17. How old is (***name***)?	___ ___ ⇩ *MM28*	___ ___ ⇩ *MM28*	___ ___ ⇩ *MM28*	___ ___ ⇩ *MM28*
MM18. How many years ago did (***name***) die?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
MM19. How old was (***name***) when (he/she) died?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
MM20. *Check MM15: Was the sibling male?*	YES..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO..... 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO..... 2	YES.....1 ⇩ *MM26* NO 2
MM21. *Check MM19: Did the sister die before age 12 years?*	YES..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO..... 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO..... 2	YES.....1 ⇩ *MM26* NO 2
MM22. Was (***name***) pregnant when she died?	YES..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO..... 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM26* NO..... 2	YES.....1 ⇩ *MM26* NO 2
MM23. Did (***name***) die during childbirth?	YES..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO..... 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO..... 2	YES.....1 ⇩ *MM28* NO 2
MM24. Did (***name***) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *MM26*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 ⇩ *MM26*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 ⇩ *MM26*	YES.....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *MM26*
MM25. How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did (***name***) die?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___

MM26. Was (*name*)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO..... 2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *MM28* NO..... 2	YES.....1 ⇩ *MM28* NO 2
MM27. Was (*name*)'s death due to an accident?	YES..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	YES.....1 NO 2
MM28. *Check MM14: Is there a younger sibling?*	YES..... 1 ⇩ *[S6]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *End*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[S7]* NO..... 2 ⇩ *End*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[S8]* NO..... 2 ⇩ *End*	YES.....1 ⇩ *[S9]* NO .....2 ⇩ *End*
				Tick here if additional questionnaire used:..... ☐

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. *Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.*	VERY HAPPY ..... 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY ..... 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY ..... 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY ..... 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5	
LS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.* Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? *Probe if necessary:* Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP ..... ___ ___	
LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	IMPROVED ..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME ..... 2 WORSENED 3	
LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	BETTER ..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME ..... 2 WORSE 3	


Very happy
Somewhat happy
Neither happy, nor unhappy
Somewhat unhappy
Very unhappy

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DV
DV0. CHECK LINE NUMBER IN HH30H	WOMEN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE ....1 WOMEN NOT SELECTED 2	2 ⇨*End*
DV1. CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.	PRIVACY OBTAINED.....1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE.....2	2 ⇨*DV32*

DV1A. READ TO THE RESPONDENT:

Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are CRUCIAL FOR helping to understand the condition of women in Zimbabwe. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.

DV2. *Check MA1 and MA5: Currently in union, formerly in union or never in union?*	CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ..... 1 FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ..... 2 NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN 3	3 ⇨*DV16*

DV3. First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)?

	YES	NO	DK
[A] He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	JEALOUS 1	2	8
[B] He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	ACCUSES..... 1	2	8
[C] He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	NOT MEET FRIENDS 1	2	8
[D] He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	NO FAMILY 1	2	8
[E] He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	WHERE YOU ARE 1	2	8
[F] He (does/did) not trust you with any money?	MONEY 1	2	8

DV4A. Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner). Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*DV4B*
DV4A1. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	
DV4B. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*DV4C*
DV4B1. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	
DV4C. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*DV5*
DV4C1. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	
DV5A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES .....1 NO 2	*2 ⇨DV5B*
DV5A1. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	
DV5B. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever slap you?	YES .....1 NO 2	*2 ⇨DV5C*
DV5B1. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	
DV5C. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES .....1 NO 2	*2 ⇨DV5D*

DV5C1. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	
DV5D. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES.....1 NO.....2	*2 ⇨DV5E*
DV5D1. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	
DV5E. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES.....1 NO.....2	*2 ⇨DV5F*
DV5E1. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	
DV5F. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES.....1 NO.....2	*2 ⇨DV5G*
DV5F1. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	
DV5G. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever threaten or attack you with a knife, something sharp or other weapon?	YES.....1 NO.....2	*2 ⇨DV5H*
DV5G1. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	
DV5H. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES.....1 NO.....2	*2 ⇨DV5I*
DV5H1. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	

DV5I. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES .....1 NO 2	*2 ⇨DV5J*
DV5I1.) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	
DV5J. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES .....1 NO 2	*2 ⇨DV6*
DV5J1. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....3	
DV6. *Check DV5 [A] to [J]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?*	AT LEAST ONE YES ..... 1 NOT A SINGLE YES 2	*2 ⇨DV9*
DV7. How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	NUMBER OF YEARS ..... __ __ BEFORE MARRIAGE/ BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER ..... 95 AFTER SEPARATION/DIVORCE..... 96	
DV8. Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you:	YES NO	
[A] You had cuts, bruises, or aches?	[A] CUTS, BRUISES, OR ACHES.....1 2	
[B] You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?	[B] EYE INJURIES, SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS OR BURNS 1 2	
[C] You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	[C] DEEP WOUNDS, BROKEN BONES, BROKEN TEETH.....1 2	

DV9. Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*DV11*
DV10. In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN..... 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NOT AT ALL..... 3	
DV11. Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*DV13*
DV12. How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN..... 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NEVER..... 3	
DV13. Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID.....1 SOMETIMES AFRAID.....2 NEVER AFRAID.....3	
DV14. *Check MA7: Was she married only once or more than once?*	MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE ..... 1 MARRIED ONLY ONCE 2	2 ⇨*DV16*
DV15A. So far we have been talking about the behaviour of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behaviour of any previous (husband/partner). Did any of your previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*DV15B*
DV15A1. How long ago did this last happen?	0-11 MONTHS AGO .....1 12+ MONTHS AGO .....2 DON'T REMEMBER.....3	

DV15B. Did any of your previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*DV15C*
DV15B1. How long ago did this last happen?	0-11 MONTHS AGO .....1 12+ MONTHS AGO .....2 DON'T REMEMBER.....3	
DV15C. Did any previous (husband/partner) humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*DV16*
DV15C1. How long ago did this last happen?	0-11 MONTHS AGO .....1 12+ MONTHS AGO .....2 DON'T REMEMBER.....3	
DV16.*Check MA1 and MA5: Was she ever married/ lived with a man?*	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ..... 1 NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN 2	1 ⇨*DV16A* 2 ⇨*DV16B*
DV16A. From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? **DV16B.** From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER..... 3	2 ⇨*DV19A* 3 ⇨*DV19A*

DV17. Who has hurt you in this way? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Record all mentioned*	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER ..... A FATHER/STEP-FATHER ..... B SISTER/BROTHER ..... C DAUGHTER/SON ..... D OTHER RELATIVE ..... E CURRENT BOYFRIEND ..... F FORMER BOYFRIEND ..... G MOTHER-IN-LAW ..... H FATHER-IN-LAW ..... I OTHER IN-LAW ..... J TEACHER ..... K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK ..... L POLICE/SOLDIER ..... M OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	
DV18. In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV19A. Check CM1: ever given birth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1⇨DV20
DV19B. Have you ever been pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*DV22*
DV20. Has anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*DV22*

DV21. "Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Record all mentioned*	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER ..... B FATHER/STEP-FATHER ..... C SISTER/BROTHER ..... D DAUGHTER/SON ..... E OTHER RELATIVE ..... F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... G CURRENT BOYFRIEND ..... H FORMER BOYFRIEND ..... I MOTHER-IN-LAW ..... J FATHER-IN-LAW ..... K OTHER IN-LAW ..... L TEACHER ..... M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK ..... N POLICE/SOLDIER ..... O OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	
DV22. *Check MA1 and MA5: Was she ever married/ lived with a man?*	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ..... 1 NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN 2	1 ⇨*DV22A* 2 ⇨*DV22B*
DV22A. Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	1 ⇨*DV23* 2 ⇨*DV24* 3 ⇨*DV24*
DV22B. At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	1 ⇨*DV23* 2 ⇨*DV26* 3 ⇨*DV26*

DV23. Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 02 CURRENT /FORMER BOYFRIEND..... 03 FATHER/STEP-FATHER..... 04 BROTHER/STEP BROTHER ..... 05 OTHER RELATIVE ..... 06 IN-LAW ..... 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE..... 08 FAMILY FRIEND..... 09 TEACHER..... 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK..... 11 POLICE/SOLDIER..... 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... 13 STRANGER ..... 14 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	
DV23A. Where were you when this happened to you?	HOME ..... 01 PERPETRATOR'S HOME ..... 02 SOMEONE'S ELSE HOME ..... 03 BUSH..... 04 MARKET SHOP..... 05 SCHOOL ..... 06 CAR/BUS ..... 07 CHURCH..... 08 WORKPLACE ..... 09 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	
DV24. *Check MA1 and MA5: Was she ever married/ ever lived with a man?*	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN .....1 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN 2	1 ⇨*DV24A* 2 ⇨*DV24B*
DV24A. In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? **DV24B.** In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*DV25*
DV24C. *Check DV5(H-J) and DV15B*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' .....1 NOT A SINGLE 'YES' 2	2 ⇨*DV26*

DV25. *Check MA1 and MA5: Was she ever married/ ever lived with a man?*	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN .....1 NEVER MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN 2	1 ⇨*DV25A* 2 ⇨*DV25B*
DV25A. How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? **DV25B.** How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS..... __ __ DON'T KNOW 98	
DV26. *Check DV5A (A-J), DV15A (A,B), DV16, DV20, DV22A, AND DV22B:*	AT LEAST ONE "YES"..... 1 NO A SINGLE "YES' 2	*2 ⇨DV30*
DV27. Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*DV29*
DV28. From whom have you sought help? Probe: Anyone else? *Record all mentioned*	OWN FAMILY..... A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY..... B CURRENT/FORMER/HUSBAND/PARTNER..... C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND..... D FRIEND..... E NEIGHBOR ..... F RELIGIOUS LEADER..... G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL..... H POLICE ..... I LAWYER ..... J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION ..... K OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	A ⇨*DV30* B ⇨*DV30* C ⇨*DV30* D ⇨*DV30* E ⇨*DV30* F ⇨*DV30* G ⇨*DV30* H ⇨*DV30* I ⇨*DV30* J ⇨*DV30* K ⇨*DV30* X ⇨*DV30*
DV29. Have you ever told anyone about this?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
DV30. As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Thank the respondent for her cooperation and reassure her about the confidentiality of her answers. Fill out the questions below with reference to the Domestic Violence Module only.		

DV31. *Did you have to interrupt the interview because some adult was trying to listen, or came into the room, or interfered in any other way?* *A. Husband* *B. Other male adult* *C. Female adult*	YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE / NO A. HUSBAND ..... 1 2 3 B. OTHER MALE ADULT ..... 1 2 3 C. FEMALE..... 1 2 3	
DV32. *Interviewer's comments / explanation for not completing the Domestic Violence Module*	_____ ___ _____ ___ _____ ___	

WM10. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
WM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE ..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 3	
WM12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SHONA..... 2 NDEBELE..... 3	
WM13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SHONA..... 2 NDEBELE..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
WM14.*Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SHONA..... 2 NDEBELE..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
WM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

WM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVEfor that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLDQUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected forQUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child andstart the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to seeif there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to seeif there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN
2019 MICS

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	MWM
MWM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**MWM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
MWM3. *Man's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**MWM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
MWM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**MWM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___/___ ___/ 2 0 1 ___

Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.	**MWM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __	
MWM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*MWM9B* 2 ⇨*MWM9A*
MWM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from ***ZIMSTAT***. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about ***20*** minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**MWM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about ***20*** minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES ..... 1 NO/ NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*MAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*MWM17*	

MWM17. *Result of man's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. *Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	MWM3=HH47 ..... 1 MWM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*MWB3*
MWB2. *Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:*	ED5=2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 OR 10 ..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 98 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*MWB15* 2 ⇨*MWB14*
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MWB14*
MWB6. What is the highest level and grade/form/year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ VOCATIONAL - NAT FOUND CERT ..... 2 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 4 __ __ VOCATIONAL - CERTIFICATE ..... 5 __ __ VOCATIONAL - APPRENTICESHIP / TEACHER'S COLLEGE ..... 6 __ __ TERTIARY - SHORT CYCLE ..... 7 __ __ TERTIARY - HIGHER NAT DIPLOMA / BACHELOR / BACH'S HONOUR ..... 8 __ __ TERTIARY - MASTER / DOCTORATE MEDICAL COURSES ..... 9 __ __ DOCTORATE ..... 10 __ __	000 ⇨*MWB14*
MWB7. Did you complete that grade/form/year?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MWB8. *Check MWB4: Age of respondent:*	AGE 15-24 ..... 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇨*MWB13*
MWB9. At any time during the 2018/2019 school year did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MWB11*

MWB10. During this 2018/2019 school year, which level and grade/form/year are you attending?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ VOCATIONAL - NAT FOUND CERT ..... **2** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... **4** __ __ VOCATIONAL - CERTIFICATE ..... **5** __ __ VOCATIONAL - APPRENTICESHIP / TEACHER'S COLLEGE ..... **6** __ __ TERTIARY - SHORT CYCLE ..... **7** __ __ TERTIARY - HIGHER NAT DIPLOMA / BACHELOR / BACH'S HONOUR ..... **8** __ __ TERTIARY - MASTER / DOCTORATE MEDICAL COURSES ..... **9** __ __ DOCTORATE ..... **10** __ __	
MWB11. At any time during the 2017/2018 school year did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MWB13*
MWB12. During that 2017/2018 school year, which level and grade or year did you attend?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ VOCATIONAL - NAT FOUND CERT ..... **2** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... **4** __ __ VOCATIONAL - CERTIFICATE ..... **5** __ __ VOCATIONAL - APPRENTICESHIP / TEACHER'S COLLEGE ..... **6** __ __ TERTIARY - SHORT CYCLE ..... **7** __ __ TERTIARY - HIGHER NAT DIPLOMA / BACHELOR / BACH'S HONOUR ..... **8** __ __ TERTIARY - MASTER / DOCTORATE MEDICAL COURSES ..... **9** __ __ DOCTORATE ..... **10** __ __	
MWB13. *Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:*	MWB6=2, 3,4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 OR 10 ..... 1 MWB6=000 OR 1 2	1 ⇨*MWB15*
MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE ..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (*specify*) _____ 6	
MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of current city, town or village of residence*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS ..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇨*MWB18*

MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and ask your supervisor to assist at the end of the interview.* _____ *(Name of place)*	CITY ..... 1 TOWN ..... 2 RURAL AREA..... 3	
MWB17. Before you moved here, in which province did you live in?	MANICALAND ..... 01 MASHONALAND CENTRAL..... 02 MASHONALAND EAST ..... 03 MASHONALAND WEST ..... 04 MATABELELAND NORTH ..... 05 MATABELELAND SOUTH..... 06 MIDLANDS ..... 07 MASVINGO ..... 08 HARARE..... 09 BULAWAYO..... 10 OUTSIDE OF ZIMBABWE (*specify*) _____96	
MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	 2 ⇨*End*
MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE..... A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B SOCIAL SECURITY..... C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D OTHER (*specify*) _____X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
MMT0. Check MWB14.Was the respondent able to read the sentence given?	MWB14=2, 3, 6 OR BLANK ..... 1 MWB14= 1 2	 2 ⇨*MMT2*
MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MMT9*
MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨*MMT9*

MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1 2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1 2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA 1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE 1 2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE..... 1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION 1 2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE..... 1 2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING 1 2	
MMT7. *Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MMT6[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, MMT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇨ *MMT10*
MMT8. *Check MMT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MMT6[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, MMT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇨ *MMT10*
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨ *MMT11*
MMT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES .....1 NO 2	
MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL .....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

VICTIMISATION		MVT
MVT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***),, has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure:* It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	

MVT4. *Check MVT3: One or more times?*	ONE TIME, MVT3=1 ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*MVT5A* 2 ⇨*MVT5B*
MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? MVT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*MVT8* 8 ⇨*MVT8*
MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, A GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*MVT9A* 2 ⇨*MVT9A* 3 ⇨*MVT9A* 8 ⇨*MVT9A*

MVT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), been physically attacked? **MVT9B**. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), have you been physically attacked? *If no, probe:* An attack or threat can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MVT20* 8 ⇨*MVT20*
MVT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MVT12B* 8 ⇨*MVT12B*
MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME ..... 1 TWO TIMES ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*MVT12A* 2 ⇨*MVT12B* 3 ⇨*MVT12B* 8 ⇨*MVT12B*
MVT12A. Where did this happen? **MVT12B**. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME ..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME ..... 12 IN THE STREET ..... 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT ..... 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 AT SCHOOL ..... 31 AT WORKPLACE ..... 32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 96	

MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON ..... 1 TWO PEOPLE ..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*MVT14A* 2 ⇨*MVT14B* 3 ⇨*MVT14B* 8 ⇨*MVT14B*
MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person(s)? **MVT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*MVT19* 8 ⇨*MVT19*
MVT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, A GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
MVT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	
MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	

MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?	YES NO DK/N/A	
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1 2 8	
[B] Sex?	SEX 1 2 8	
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION..... 1 2 8	
[D] Age?	AGE 1 2 8	
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF 1 2 8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY..... 1 2 8	
[G] Marital status?	MARITAL STATUS 1 2 8	
[I] Political affliation?	POLITICAL AFFILIATION 1 2 8	
[J] Born out of wedlock	BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK 1 2 8	
[X]For any other reason?	OTHER REASON.....1 2 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 ⇨*MMA5*
MMA3. Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MMA7*
MMA4. How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER..... __ __ DK 98	⇨*MMA7* 98 ⇨*MMA7*
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO 3	3 ⇨*End*
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED..... 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE..... 2	1 ⇨*MMA8A* 2 ⇨*MMA8B*
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR .....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998	

MMA9. *Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	 2 ⇨*End*
MMA10. *Check MMA7: In union only once?*	YES, MMA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MMA11A* 2 ⇨*MMA11B*
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)? MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your first (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. *Check MWB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS.....1 AGE 18-49 YEARS.....2	1 ⇨*End*
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	YES .....1 NO.....2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES .....1 NO.....2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
MAF5. *Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, MAF2=1.....1 NO, MAF2=2 2	1 ⇨*MAF6A* 2 ⇨*MAF6B*
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? MAF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	

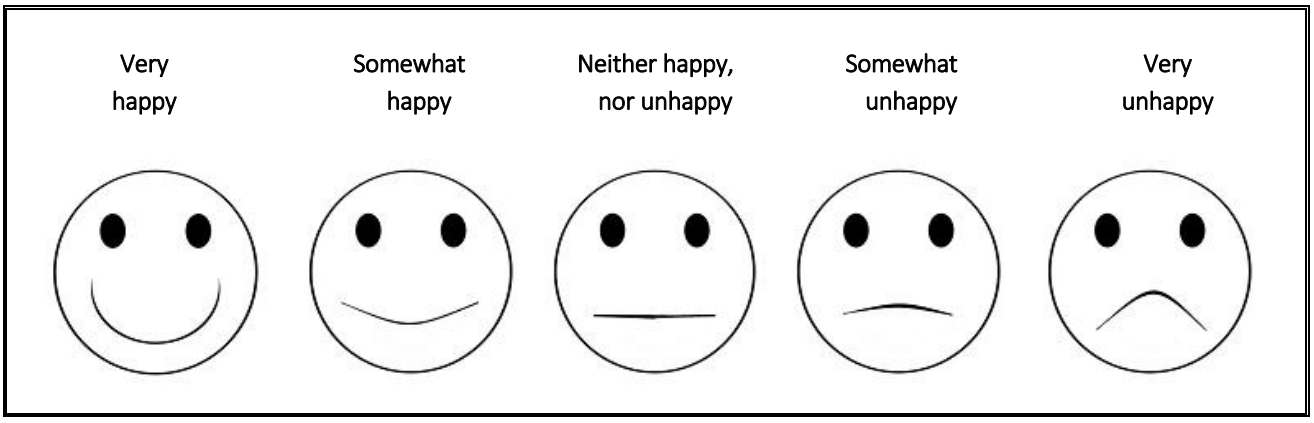
MAF7. *Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?*	YES, MAF3=1 ..... 1 NO, MAF3=2 2	1 ⇨*MAF8A* 2 ⇨*MAF8B*
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? MAF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
MSB1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE..... 00 AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE / PARTNER..... 95	00 ⇨*End*
MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.*	DAYS AGO..... 1 __ __ WEEKS AGO..... 2 __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... 3 __ __ YEARS AGO ..... 4 __ __	

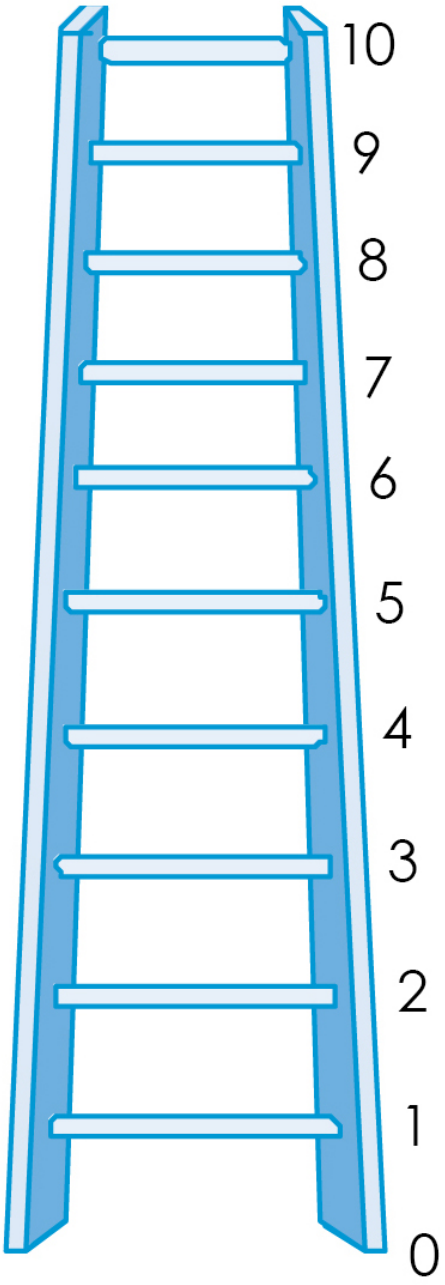
HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MHA27*
MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....1 12-23 MONTHS AGO .....2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	1 ⇨*MHA28* 2 ⇨*MHA28* 8 ⇨*MHA82*
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES .....1 NO 2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MHA30*
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES .....1 NO 2	
MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV ..... 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. *Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.*	VERY HAPPY ..... 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY ..... 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY ..... 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY ..... 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5	
MLS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.* Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? *Probe if necessary:* Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP ..... ___ ___	
MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	IMPROVED ..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME ..... 2 WORSENED 3	
MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	BETTER ..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME ..... 2 WORSE 3	


Very happy
Somewhat happy
Neither happy, nor unhappy
Somewhat unhappy
Very unhappy

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
MWM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE ..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 3	
MWM12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SHONA..... 2 NDEBELE..... 3	
MWM13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SHONA..... 2 NDEBELE ..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
MWM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SHONA..... 2 NDEBELE ..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
MWM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MWM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
UF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	**UF4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
UF5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	**UF6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
UF7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	**UF8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*UF10B* 2 ⇨*UF10A*
UF10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from **ZIMSTAT.** We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about ***30*** minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**UF10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about ***30*** minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇨*UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*UF17*	

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED .....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 .....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (*name*)'s Birth Certificate, Child Health card, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (*name*) born? *Probe:* What is (his/her) birthday? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ DK DAY ..... 98 MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 1 __	
UB2. How old is (*name*)? *Probe*: How old was (*name*) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __	
UB3. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*UB9*
UB4. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 ..... 1 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*UB6*
UB5. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0 ..... 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨*UB9*
UB6. Has (*name*) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as ECD?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*UB9*
UB7. At any time since January, did (he/she) attend ECD?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨*UB9*

UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend ECD? UB8B. You have mentioned that (*name*) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UB9. Is (*name*) covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
UB10. What type of health insurance is (*name*) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE ..... A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (*name*) have a birth certificate? *If yes, ask:* May I see it?	YES, SEEN ..... 1 YES, NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	1 ⇨ *End* 2 ⇨ *End*
BR2. Has (*name*)'s birth been registered with the Registrar General's Office?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ *End*
BR3. Do you know how to register (*name*)'s birth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (*name*)?	NONE.....00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (*name*) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	Y N DK HOMEMADE TOYS.....1 2 8 TOYS FROM A SHOP .....1 2 8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (*name*): [A] Left alone for more than an hour? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? *If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR .....__ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.....__	
EC4. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 .....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1⇨*End*

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (*name*): *If 'Yes', ask:* Who engaged in this activity with (*name*)? *A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.* *Record all that apply.* *'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.*		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	
[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (*name*)?	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	
[B] Told stories to (name)?	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	
[C] Sang songs to or with (*name*), including lullabies?	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	
[D] Took (*name*) outside the home?	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	
[E] Played with (name)?	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	
[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (*name*)?	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
EC5G. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 2 .....1 AGE 3 OR 4 2					1 ⇨ *End*
EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (*name*). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (*name*)'s development. Can (*name*) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8					

EC7. Can (*name*) read at least four simple, popular words?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC8. Does (*name*) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC9. Can (*name*) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC10. Is (*name*) sometimes too sick to play?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC11. Does (*name*) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC12. When given something to do, is (*name*) able to do it independently?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC13. Does *(name*) get along well with other children?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC14. Does (*name*) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC15. Does (*name*) get distracted easily?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 .....1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4..... 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with *(name)* <u>in the past month:</u> [A] Took away privileges, forbade something *(name)* liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. [B] Explained why *(name)*'s behaviour was wrong. [C] Shook (him/her). [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could. [L] Choke or burn (him/her) on purpose.	YES NO TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES .....1 2 EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR.....1 2 SHOOK HIM/HER .....1 2 SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED .....1 2 GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO .....1 2 SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND .....1 2 HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT .....1 2 CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME .....1 2 HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS .....1 2 HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG .....1 2 BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.....1 2 CHOKE OR BURN 1 2	

UCD3. *Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*UCD5*
UCD4. *Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. *Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?*	YES, UCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF7A* 2 ⇨*UCF7B*
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. *Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, UCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF9A* 2 ⇨*UCF9B*

UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (*name*) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (*name*) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. *Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, UCF4=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF11* 2 ⇨*UCF13*
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇨*UCF14* 2 ⇨*UCF14* 3 ⇨*UCF14* 4 ⇨*UCF14*
UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (*name*) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4	
UCF16. When (*name*) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	

UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	
UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (*name*) kick, bite or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL ..... 1 LESS ..... 2 THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 A LOT MORE 5	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE					BD
BD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2				2 ⇨*End*
BD2. Has (***name***) ever been breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				2 ⇨*BD4* 8 ⇨*BD4*
BD3. Is (***name***) still being breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				
BD3A. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2 2				2 ⇨*End*
BD4A. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (***name***) drink anything from a bottle or cup with a nipple, spout, or reusable straw?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				2 ⇨*BD5* 8 ⇨*BD5*
BD4B. Specifically, did (he/she) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				
BD5. Did (***name***) drink Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				
BD6. Did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				
BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (***name***) drink (***name of item***) yesterday during the day or the night:		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8	
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8	
[C] Clear broth/clear soup?	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8	

[D] Infant formula, such as NAN, S26 or Lactogen?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[E]*
[D1] How many times did (***name***) drink infant formula? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA ..... __			
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[X]*
[E1] How many times did (***name***) drink milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK ..... __			
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ⇩ *BD8*	8 ⇩ *BD8*
[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned.*	(*Specify*)_____			

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about everything that (***name***) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.
Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?

If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else?
Record answers using the food groups below.

What did (***name***) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?

Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (***name***) eat (***food group items***) yesterday during the day or the night		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? *Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7 [E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.*	YOGURT	1	2 ⇩ *BD8[B]*	8 ⇩ *BD8[B]*
[A1] How many times did (***name***) eat yogurt? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT ..... __			

[B]	Any baby food, such as cerelac, cerevita, pronutro?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8	
[C]	Sadza, bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8	
[D]	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8	
[E]	White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8	
[F]	Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as spinach, pumpkin or okra leaves, chomolia, covo?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8	
[G]	Ripe mangoes or ripe paw paw or ripe papayas?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8	
[H]	Any other fruits or vegetables, such as bananas, apples, pineapples, oranges, cabbage?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8	
[I]	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8	
[J]	Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8	
[K]	Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8	
[L]	Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8	
[M] any	Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8	
[N]	Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8	

[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD 1 → *BD9* / 2 → *BD9* / 8	
[X1] *Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.*	(*Specify*) _____	
BD9. How many times did (*name*) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? *If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].* *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ DK..... 8	

IMMUNISATION		IM
IM1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	 2 ⇨*End*
IM2. Do you have a Child Health Card, immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where (*name*)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S) ..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 3 NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4	1 ⇨*IM5* 3 ⇨*IM5*
IM3. Did you ever have a Child Health Card or immunisation records from a private health provider for (*name*)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
IM4. *Check IM2:*	HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 ..... 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2	 2 ⇨*IM11*
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?	YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN ..... 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 3 NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4	 4 ⇨*IM11*

IM6. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		DATE OF IMMUNISATION DAY		MONTH		YEAR				
BCG	BCG					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0	1		
Rotavirus 1	Rota1					2	0	1		
Rotavirus 2	Rota2					2	0	1		
Measles-Rubella 1	MR1					2	0	1		
Measles-Rubella 2	MR2					2	0	1		
DTP Booster 1	DTP Booster					2	0	1		
OPV Booster 1	OPV Booster					2	0	1		

IM7. *Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to OPV BOOSTER) recorded?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨ *IM27B*
IM8. Has (*name*) ever participated in the Africa Vaccination Week Campaign?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (*name*) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the Africa Vaccination Week just mentioned?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨ *IM27B* 8 ⇨ *IM27B*

IM10. *Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.* *Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received.* *For vaccinations <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.* *When <u>finished</u>, go to IM27B.*		⇨ *IM27B*
IM11. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign, immunisation day or child health day?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM12. Has (***name***) ever participated in the Africa Vaccination Week campaign?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM13. *Check IM11 and IM12:*	ALL NO OR DK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2	1 ⇨ *IM27B*
IM14. Has (***name***) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the right arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM16. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? *Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *IM20* 8 ⇨ *IM20*
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __	
IM20. Has (***name***) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the right thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenza type b? *Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *IM22* 8 ⇨ *IM22*

IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __	
IM22. Has (*name*) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection in the left thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus? *Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM24* 8 ⇨*IM24*
IM23. How many times was the Pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __	
IM24. Has (*name*) ever received a rotavirus vaccination – that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea? *Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM26* 8 ⇨*IM26*
IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __	
IM26. Has (*name*) ever received an MR vaccine – that is, a shot in the left upper arm at the ages of 9 months and 18 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles and rubella?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM27A* 8 ⇨*IM27A*
IM26A. How many times was the MR vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __	
IM27A. Has (*name*) ever received the DTP Booster – that is, an injection in the thigh at the age of 1 year or older - to boost (his/her) immunity against diphtheria and tetanus?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

Probe by indicating that the first DTP booster is sometimes given at the same time as the second MR dose.		
IM27B. Did (*name*) receive Vitamin A Drops in the last 12 months – that is, drops from a blue or red capsule? *Probe by showing Vitamin A capsules* *For children with health card, check if Vitamin A was administered*	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
IM27C. How many times did name receive Vitamin A supplementation in last 12 months? *For children with health card, copy information from card*	NUMBER OF TIMES.....__	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (*name*) had diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*
CA2. *Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?*	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK ..... 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*CA3A* 2 ⇨*CA3B*
CA3A. I would like to know how much (*name*) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breast milk, Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (*name*) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK ..... 5 DK 8	
CA3B. I would like to know how much (*name*) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (*name*) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?		
CA4. During the time (*name*) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? *If 'less', probe:* Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 STOPPED FOOD ..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD ..... 7 DK 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA7* 8 ⇨*CA7*

CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ (*Name of place*)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/ CLINIC ..... B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E COUNCIL FACILITY ..... F OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) ..... L MOBILE /OUTREACH CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O MISSION FACILITY MISSION HOSPITAL ..... T MISSION CLINIC ..... U OTHER MISSION (*specify*) _____ V DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE OR MISSION ..... W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R RELIGIOUS LEADER/PROPHET/PRIEST/ FAITH HEALER ..... S OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA7. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:		
[A] A fluid made from a special packet called ORS?	FLUID FROM ORS PACKET 1 2 8	
[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?	ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP 1 2 8	
[D] Sugar Salt Solution (SSS)?	SUGAR SALT SOLUTION 1 2 8	

CA8. *Check CA7[A]: Was child given any ORS?*	YES, YES IN CA7[A] ..... 1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN CA7[A] 2	 2 ⇨*CA10*
CA9. Where did you get the (*ORS mentioned in CA7[A]*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/ CLINIC ..... B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E COUNCIL FACILITY ..... F OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) ..... L MOBILE /OUTREACH CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O MISSION FACILITY MISSION HOSPITAL ..... T MISSION CLINIC ..... U OTHER MISSION (*specify*) _____ V DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE OR MISSION ..... W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R RELIGIOUS LEADER/PROPHET/PRIEST/ FAITH HEALER ..... S OTHER (*specify*) X	

CA10. *Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?*	YES, CA7[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2	 2 ⇨*CA12*
CA11. Where did you get the zinc? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/ CLINIC ..... B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E COUNCIL FACILITY ..... F OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) ..... L MOBILE /OUTREACH CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O **MISSION FACILITY** MISSION HOSPITAL ..... T MISSION CLINIC ..... U OTHER MISSION (*specify*) _____ V DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE OR MISSION ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R RELIGIOUS LEADER/PROPHET/PRIEST/ FAITH HEALER ..... S OTHER (*specify*) X	
CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*

CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? *Probe*: Anything else? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY/ IMODIUM (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTIMORTILITY OR ZINC ..... G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP..... H INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC ..... L NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... M UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... N INTRAVENOUS (IV)/ DRIP ..... O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE ..... Q OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) been ill with a fever?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA16* 8 ⇨*CA16*
CA15. At any time during the illness, did (***name***) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA16* 8 ⇨*CA16*
CA15A. Was (***name's***) blood tested for malaria?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA16 8⇨CA16
CA15B. What were the results for the finger or heel prick malaria test?	POSITIVE (MALARIA)..... 1 NEGATIVE (NO MALARIA) ..... 2 DK 8	
CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had an illness with a cough?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA19* 8 ⇨*CA19*
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	1 ⇨*CA20* 2 ⇨*CA20* 3 ⇨*CA20* 6 ⇨*CA20* 8 ⇨*CA20*

CA19. *Check CA14: Did child have fever?*	YES, CA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2	 2 ⇨*CA30*
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA22* 8 ⇨*CA22*
CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector or mission</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/ CLINIC ..... B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E COUNCIL FACILITY ..... F OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) ..... L MOBILE /OUTREACH CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O MISSION FACILITY MISSION HOSPITAL ..... T MISSION CLINIC ..... U OTHER MISSION (*specify*) _____ V DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE OR MISSION ..... W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R RELIGIOUS LEADER/PROPHET/PRIEST/ FAITH HEALER ..... S OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

CA22. At any time during the illness, was (*name*) given any medicine for the illness?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA30* 8 ⇨*CA30*
CA23. What medicine was (*name*) given? *Probe:* Any other medicine? *Record all medicines given.* *<u>If unable to determine type of medicine</u>, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	ANTI-MALARIALS ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) / COARTEMETHER / ASAQ ..... A SP / FANSIDAR ..... B CHLOROQUINE ..... C AMODIAQUINE ..... D QUININE PILLS ..... E INJECTION/IV ..... F ARTESUNATE RECTAL ..... G INJECTION/IV ..... H PRIMAQUINE ..... I OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL (*specify*) _____ K ANTIBIOTICS AMOXICILLIN ..... L COTRIMOXAZOLE ..... M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP ..... N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV ..... O OTHER MEDICATIONS PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN ..... R ASPIRIN ..... S IBUPROFEN ..... T ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED ..... W OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
CA24. *Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?*	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L- O ..... 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2	 2 ⇨*CA26*

CA25. Where did you get the (*name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/ CLINIC ..... B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E COUNCIL FACILITY ..... F OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) ..... L MOBILE /OUTREACH CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O MISSION FACILITY MISSION HOSPITAL ..... T MISSION CLINIC ..... U OTHER MISSION (*specify*) _____ V DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE OR MISSION ..... W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R RELIGIOUS LEADER/PROPHET/PRIEST/ FAITH HEALER ..... S OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA26. *Check CA23: Anti-malarials mentioned?*	YES, ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED, CA23=A-K .. 1 NO, ANTI-MALARIALS NOT MENTIONED 2	2 ⇨*CA30*

CA27. Where did you get the (*name of medicine from CA23, codes A to K*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/ CLINIC ..... B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E COUNCIL FACILITY ..... F OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) ..... L MOBILE /OUTREACH CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O MISSION FACILITY MISSION HOSPITAL ..... T MISSION CLINIC ..... U OTHER MISSION (*specify*) _____ V DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE OR MISSION ..... W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R RELIGIOUS LEADER/PROPHET/PRIEST/ FAITH HEALER ..... S OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA28. *Check CA23: More than one antimalarial recorded in codes A to K?*	YES, MULTIPLE ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED .. 1 NO, ONLY ONE ANTIMALARIAL MENTIONED 2	1 ⇨*CA29A* 2 ⇨*CA29B*
CA29A. How long after the fever started did (*name*) first take the first of the (*name all anti-malarials recorded in CA23, codes A to K*)? CA29B. How long after the fever started did (*name*) first take (*name of anti-malarial from CA23, codes A to K*)?	SAME DAY ..... 0 NEXT DAY ..... 1 2 DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED ..... 2 3 OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED ..... 3 DK 8	

CA30. *Check* UB2: C*hild's age*?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	 2 ⇨*End*
CA31. The last time *(**name**)* passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE ..... 01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE ..... 02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH..... 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE) ..... 04 BURIED ..... 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	

UF11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
UF12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SHONA..... 2 NDEBELE..... 3	
UF13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SHONA..... 2 NDEBELE..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
UF14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SHONA..... 2 NDEBELE..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
UF15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

UF16. *Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.*

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL	AN
AN1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**AN2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
AN3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	**AN4**. *Child's age from UB2:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __
AN5. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	**AN6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
AN8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	KILOGRAMS (KG) ..... ___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT ..... 99.3 CHILD REFUSED ..... 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED..... 99.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 99.6	 99.3 ⇨*AN13* 99.4 ⇨*AN10* 99.5 ⇨*AN10* 99.6 ⇨*AN10*
AN9. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?*	YES ..... 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10. *Check AN4: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*AN11A* 2 ⇨*AN11B*
AN11A. *The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* **AN11B**. *The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED ..... 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED..... 999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 999.6	 999.4 ⇨*AN13* 999.5 ⇨*AN13* 999.6 ⇨*AN13*

AN12. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	LYING DOWN ..... 1 STANDING UP 2	
AN13. *Today's date: Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___		
AN14. *Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Next Child*
AN15. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
FS3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
FS5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
FS7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	**FS8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*FS10B* 2 ⇨*FS10A*

FS10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the ***ZIMSTAT***. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about ***45*** minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**FS10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about ***45*** minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN.....2	1 ⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*FS17*

FS17. *Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	FS4=HH47 ..... 1 FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*CB11*
CB2. In what month and year was (***name***) born? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... __ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
CB4. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB11*
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ VOCATIONAL - NAT FOUND CERT ..... 2 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 4 __ __ VOCATIONAL - CERTIFICATE ..... 5 __ __ VOCATIONAL - APPRENTICESHIP / TEACHER'S COLLEGE ..... 6 __ __ TERTIARY - SHORT CYCLE ..... 7 __ __ TERTIARY - HIGHER NAT DIPLOMA / BACHELOR / BACH'S HONOUR ..... 8 __ __	000 ⇨*CB7*
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the 2018/2019 school year did (***name***) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB9*

CB8. During this current school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ VOCATIONAL - NAT FOUND CERT ..... 2 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 4 __ __ VOCATIONAL - CERTIFICATE ..... 5 __ __ VOCATIONAL - APPRENTICESHIP / TEACHER'S COLLEGE ..... 6 __ __ TERTIARY - SHORT CYCLE ..... 7 __ __ TERTIARY - HIGHER NAT DIPLOMA / BACHELOR / BACH'S HONOUR ..... 8 __ __	
CB9. At any time during the 2017/2018 school year did (***name***) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB11*
CB10. During that previous school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ VOCATIONAL - NAT FOUND CERT ..... 2 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 4 __ __ VOCATIONAL - CERTIFICATE ..... 5 __ __ VOCATIONAL - APPRENTICESHIP / TEACHER'S COLLEGE ..... 6 __ __ TERTIARY - SHORT CYCLE ..... 7 __ __ TERTIARY - HIGHER NAT DIPLOMA / BACHELOR / BACH'S HONOUR ..... 8 __ __	
CB11. Is (***name***) covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
CB12. What type of health insurance is (***name***) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE ..... A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (*name*) may do. Since last (*day of the week*), did (*name*) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?	YES NO	
[A] Did (*name*) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?	WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS.....1 2	
[B] Did (*name*) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?	HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS.....1 2	
[C] Did (*name*) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?	PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....1 2	
[X] Since last (*day of the week*), did (*name*) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2	
CL2. *Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨*CL7*
CL3. Since last (*day of the week*) about how many hours did (*name*) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)? [A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __	
CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL11*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __	

CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING 1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES 1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2	
CL12. *Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨*End*
CL13. Since last (***day of the week***), about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'*	NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨*End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with *(name)* in the past month:	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something *(name)* liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why *(name)*'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
[L] Choke or burn (him/her) on purpose.	CHOKE OR BURN 1 2	

FCD3. *Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FCD5*
FCD4. *Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (*name*) may have. Does (*name*) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES.....1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (*name*) use a hearing aid?	YES.....1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (*name*) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES.....1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (*name*) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all? *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (*name*) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. *Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, FCF1=1.....1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF6A* 2 ⇨*FCF6B*
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (*name*) have difficulty seeing? FCF6B. Does (*name*) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL.....4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1.....1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF8A* 2 ⇨*FCF8B*

FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (*name*) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **FCF8B**. Does (*name*) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
FCF9. *Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, FCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨*FCF14*
FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇨*FCF12* 4 ⇨*FCF12*
FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	1 ⇨*FCF16* 2 ⇨*FCF16* 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*

FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF16. Does (*name*) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
FCF17. When (*name*) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18. When (*name*) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21. Does (*name*) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (*name*) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	

FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (*name*) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (*name*) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (*name*) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (***name***). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (***name***) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy/bible books, how many books do you have for (***name***) to read at home?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. *Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?* *CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR5. Does (***name***) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR7* 8 ⇨*PR7*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name***) with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does (***name***)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as School Development Committee?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR10* 8 ⇨*PR10*
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR10* 8 ⇨*PR10*

PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (*name*)'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (*name*)'s school?	YES NO DK PLAN FOR ADRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES .....1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school report for (*name*)?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (*name*)'s school for any of the following reasons? [A] A school celebration or a sport event? [B] To discuss (*name*)'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	YES NO DK CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT .....1 2 8 TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS.....1 2 8	
PR12. In the last 12 months, has (*name*)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: [A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar? [B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar? [C] Teacher strike? [X] Other? (*specify*)_____	YES NO DK NATURAL DISASTERS.....1 2 8 MAN-MADE DISASTERS.....1 2 8 TEACHER STRIKE.....1 2 8 OTHER 1 2 8	
PR13. In the last 12 months, was (*name*) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

PR14. *Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR15. When (***teacher strike / teacher absence***) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL0. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*

FL1. Now I would like to talk to (***name***). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (***name***) has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May I talk to (***name***)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL2. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	

FL3. My name is (***your name***). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.
Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from ***ZIMSTAT.*** I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/***Name of caretaker***) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.

Are you ready to get started?	YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL4. *Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:*

- ☐ *You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.*
- ☐ *You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.*
- ☐ *The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty while you can see which page is open.*

FL6. First we are going to talk about reading. [A] Do you read books at home? [B] Does someone read to you at home?	YES NO READS BOOKS AT HOME .....1 2 READ TO YOU AT HOME.....1 2	
FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	ENGLISH..... 1 SHONA..... 2 NDEBELE..... 3 OTHER (*specify*)_____6 DK 8	
FL8. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2	1 ⇨*FL9A*
FL8A. *Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?* *Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.*	YES, CB4/ED4=1..... 1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK..... 2	1 ⇨*FL9B* 2 ⇨*FL9C*
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? **FL9B**. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? *Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.*	ENGLISH..... 1 SHONA..... 2 NDEBELE..... 3 OTHER (*specify*)_____6 DK 8	1 ⇨*FL10A* 2 ⇨*FL10A* 3 ⇨*FL10A*

FL9C. *Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?*	YES, FL7=1, 2 OR 3 ..... 1 NO, FL7=6 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*FL10B* 2 ⇨*FL10C*
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL9A/B***). Would you like to start reading the story? FL10B. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL7***). Would you like to start reading the story?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*FL11*
FL10C. I have short stories in English, Shona and Ndebele. The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try to read one of them?	ENGLISH..... 11 SHONA..... 12 NDEBELE..... 13 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY..... 95	 95 ⇨*FL23*
FL11. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS..... 2	1 ⇨*FL13*
FL12. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7=1..... 1 NO, CB7=2 OR BLANK..... 2	1 ⇨*FL18B*
FL13. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7.* *Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:* Now we are going to do some reading. *Point to the sentence.* I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. *(**English: Sam is a cat. Tina is a dog. Sam is 5. Tina is 6.**)*		
FL14. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	 2 ⇨*FL21D*
FL15. *Once the reading is done, ask:* How old is Sam?	CORRECT.....1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS..... 3	 1 ⇨*FL17*
FL16. *Say:* Sam is 5 years old.		⇨*FL21D*

FL17. Here is another question: **Who is older: Sam or Tina?**	CORRECT..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS..... 3	1⇨*FL18A*
FL18. *Say:* **Tina is older than Sam. Tina is 6 and Sam is 5.**		⇨*FL21D*
FL18A. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say:* Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇨*FL19*
FL18B. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7.* *Open the book on the page of the reading passage.*		

FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. You will start here *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*. When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.	Paul	is	in	Grade	two.	One	day,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Paul	was	going	home	from	school.	He
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Paul	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	his	mother.	Paul	ran	fast	across	the
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	down	near	a	banana	tree.	Paul	started
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	He	gave	Paul	many	flowers.	Paul	was
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	very	happy.					
	71	72					

FL20. *Results of the child's reading.* *Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (**E:72; S:46; N:50**) and the last word attempted (A).* *If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).*	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A)..... NUMBER __ __ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B)..... NUMBER __ __	
FL21A. *Check FL20(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (**E:8;S:5;N:6**) or more words?*	YES, AT LEAST (***E:8;S:5;N:6***) WORDS..... 1 NO, LESS THAN (***E:8;S:5;N:6***) WORDS..... 2	1 ⇨ *FL21D*

FL21B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] (**What grade is Paul in?**)	CORRECT ..... 1 **((PAUL IS) IN GRADE TWO)** INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[B] (**What did Paul see on the way home?**)	CORRECT ..... 1 **(HE SAW SOME (RED) FLOWERS)** INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[C] (**Why did Paul start crying?**)	CORRECT ..... 1 **(BECAUSE HE FELL)** INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[D] *Check FL21B[A-C]: Did the child answer all three questions correctly?*	YES, ALL FL21B[A-C] =1 ..... 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE RESPONSE = 2 OR 3 2	2 ⇨ *FL21D*
[E] (**Where did Paul fall?**)	CORRECT ..... 1 **((PAUL FELL) NEAR A BANANA TREE)** INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[F] (**Why was Paul happy?**)	CORRECT ..... 1 **(BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER)** INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
FL21C. *Did the child answer all questions in FL21B correctly?*	YES, ALL FL21B[A,B,C,E and F]=1 ..... 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE RESPONSE = 2 OR 3 2	1 ⇨ *FL23*
FL21D. I have some other short stories in other languages. I have stories in (***list languages not yet attempted***). The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try to read one of them? *The child cannot pick the same language as already attempted.*	ENGLISH ..... 11 SHONA ..... 12 NDEBELE ..... 13 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95	 95 ⇨ *FL23*

FL21E. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS..... 2	1 ⇨*FL21G*
FL21F. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7=1..... 1 NO, CB7=2 OR BLANK..... 2	1 ⇨*FL21N*
FL21G. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.* *Open the page showing the reading practice item, point to the sentence and say:* Just as before I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. ***John is a boy. Grace is a girl. John has 2 eggs. Grace has 3 eggs.***		
FL21H. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨*FL23*
FL21I. *Once the reading is done, ask:* **How many eggs does John have?**	CORRECT..... 1 (**JOHN HAS 2 EGGS**) OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS..... 3	1 ⇨*FL21K*
FL21J. *Say:* **John has 2 eggs.**		⇨*FL23*
FL21K. Here is another question: **Who has more eggs: John or Grace?**	CORRECT..... 1 (**GRACE HAS MORE EGGS THAN JOHN**) OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS..... 3	1 ⇨*FL21M*
FL21L. *Say:* **Grace has more eggs. John has 2 eggs Grace has 3 eggs.**		⇨*FL23*
FL21M. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say:* Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇨*FL21O*
FL21N. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.* *Open the book on the page of the reading passage.*		

FL210. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.

When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read.

If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.

Jane	is	seven	years	old.	One	morning,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
her	grandmother	sent	her	to	the	market
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
to	buy	some	tomatoes.	She	gave	Jane
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
some	money.	Jane	put	it	in	her
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
bag.	The	bag	had	a	big	hole.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
On	the	way,	Jane	lost	her	money.
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Mary	saw	the	money	and	gave	it
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
to	Jane.	She	was	happy.	Jane	thanked
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Mary	and	walked	to	the	market.	
57	58	59	60	61	62	

FL21P. *Results of the child's reading.* *Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (**E: 62; S:41; N:38**) and the last word attempted (A).* *If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).*	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A).....NUMBER __ __ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B).....NUMBER __ __	
FL21R. *Check FL21P(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (**E:7;S:5;N:4**) or more words?*	YES, AT LEAST (***E:7;S:5;N:4***) WORDS ..... 1 NO, LESS THAN (***E:7;S:5;N:4***) WORDS 2	1 ⇨ *FL23*
FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] (**How old is Jane?**)	CORRECT ..... 1 **(JANE IS SEVEN)** INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3	
[B] (**Who sent Jane to the market?**)	CORRECT ..... 1 **(HER GRANDMOTHER)** INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3	
[C] (**What was Jane asked to buy?**)	CORRECT ..... 1 **(TOMATOES OR SHE WAS SENT TO BUY TOMATOES)** INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3	
[D] *Check FL22 [A-C]: Did the child answer all three questions correctly?*	YES, ALL FL22[A-C] =1 ..... 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE RESPONSE = 2 OR 3 2	2 ⇨ *FL23*

[E] (**How did Jane lose the money?**) [F] (**Why was Jane happy?**)	CORRECT ..... 1 **(BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE (BIG) HOLE IN THE BAG OR BECAUSE THE BAG HAD A (BIG) HOLE)** INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3 CORRECT ..... 1 **(BECAUSE MARY GAVE HER THE MONEY/BECAUSE THE MONEY WAS FOUND)** INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3	
FL23. *Turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS Book so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.* Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. *Point to the first number and say:* Start here. *If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:* What is this number*?* *STOP RULE* *If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:* Thank you. That is ok.	**9** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **12** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **30** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **48** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **74** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **731** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL23A. *Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?*	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT..... 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2	2 ⇨*FL28*

FL24. *Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', no attempt, for remaining pairs and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	7 & 5 CORRECT (7) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 11 & 24 CORRECT (24) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 58 & 49 CORRECT (58) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 65 & 67 CORRECT (67) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 146 & 154 CORRECT (154) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	

FL25. *Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at this sum. How much is (***number plus number***)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', no attempt, for remaining sums and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	3 + 2 CORRECT (5) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 8 + 6 CORRECT (14) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 7 + 3 CORRECT (10) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 13 + 6 CORRECT (19) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 12 + 24 CORRECT (36) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL26. *Turn the page to the practice sheet for missing numbers. Say:* Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. What number goes here? *Point to each number and blank space and say:* What number goes here?	CORRECT (3) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	2 ⇨*FL26B* 3 ⇨*FL26B*
FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.		⇨*FL26C*
FL26B. *Do not explain the child how to get the correct answer. Just say:* The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.		

FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __ *Point to each number and blank space and say:* What number goes here?	CORRECT (20) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	 2 ⇨*FL26E* 3 ⇨*FL26E*
FL26D. That's correct, 20.		⇨*FL27*
FL26E. *Do not explain the child how to get the correct answer. Just say:* The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.		
FL26F. *Check FL26 and FL26C: Did the child answer at least one question correctly?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE CORRECT ..... 1 NO, BOTH INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2	 2 ⇨*FL28*
FL26G. Now I want you to try this on your own.		
FL27. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (*pointing to the missing number*). *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the booklet page and show the child the next question.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive questions, record '3', no attempt, for remaining questions and say:* Thank you. That is ok.	**5, 6, 7, __** CORRECT (8) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **14, 15, __, 17** CORRECT (16) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **20, __, 40, 50** CORRECT (30) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **2, 4, 6, __** CORRECT (8) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **5, 8, 11, __** CORRECT (14) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	

FL28. *Result of interview with child.* Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED .....03 CHILD REFUSED.....04 PARTLY COMPLETED.....05 INCAPACITATED.....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
FS11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __	
FS12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH .....1 SHONA .....2 NDEBELE 3	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH .....1 SHONA .....2 NDEBELE .....3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH .....1 SHONA .....2 NDEBELE .....3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE .....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE .....2 NO, NOT USED.....3	
FS16. *Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.* *Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.* *Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Reading sentences for WB14 and MWB14

Sentence 1

- The child is reading a book.

Sentence 2

- The rains came late this year.

Sentence 3

- Parents must care for their children.

Sentence 4

- Farming is hard work.