

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This chapter presents information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents, such as age, education, place of residence, and marital, employment, and wealth status. These characteristics are for men age 15-54 years and women age 15-49 years. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect reproductive and contraceptive use and other health behaviours, as they provide a context for the interpretation of the demographic and health indices.

3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Background characteristics of the 8,907 women and 7,175 men interviewed in the 2005-06 ZDHS are presented in Table 3.1. The distribution of the respondents according to age shows a similar pattern for men and women. The proportion of respondents in each age group declines with increasing age for both sexes. Forty-six percent of women and 47 percent of men are in the 15-24 years age group, and 30 percent of women and 27 percent of men are 25-34 years.

Fifty-six percent of women compared with 45 percent of men are currently married. Male respondents were much more likely than female respondents to have never married (48 percent for men and 27 percent for women). Eight percent of female respondents and 1 percent of male respondents stated that they were widowed. Men are also less likely to be divorced than women, as 8 percent of women reported that they were divorced, compared with 4 percent of men.

The proportion of men in urban areas (41 percent) does not vary much from that of women (39 percent). The largest proportion of both male and female respondents (18 percent and 17 percent, respectively) is in Harare. Following Harare is Midlands, which is where 13 percent of women and 14 percent of men reside. Matabeleland South has the smallest proportions of both male and female respondents (5 percent each).

Education is an important factor influencing an individual's attitude and outlook on various aspects of life. Generally, educational attainment in Zimbabwe is high; 71 percent of men and 63 percent of women attended secondary school or higher. Around one-quarter of men and one-third of women have attended only primary school. Two percent of men and 4 percent of women have no education.

The majority of the respondents (66 percent of men and 89 percent of women) are Christians. Men (25 percent) were more likely than women (8 percent) to report no religion. Men are also more likely to be traditionalist than women (8 percent compared with 2 percent).

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men by selected background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	24.2	2,152	2,130	26.5	1,899	1,978
20-24	21.9	1,952	1,945	20.3	1,459	1,435
25-29	16.5	1,466	1,439	15.1	1,082	1,035
30-34	13.6	1,216	1,212	12.3	882	878
35-39	9.4	834	843	9.2	663	645
40-44	7.8	699	719	6.5	469	451
45-49	6.6	589	619	5.7	409	427
50-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	312	326
Marital status						
Never married	27.0	2,404	2,452	47.5	3,406	3,455
Married	56.3	5,016	4,979	45.1	3,236	3,178
Living together	1.4	127	139	2.6	184	189
Divorced/separated	7.7	689	677	3.5	250	255
Widowed	7.5	671	660	1.4	100	98
Residence						
Urban	39.3	3,502	3,203	40.5	2,904	2,459
Rural	60.7	5,405	5,704	59.5	4,271	4,716
Province						
Manicaland	11.7	1,043	1,039	11.6	829	790
Mashonaland Central	9.3	825	751	9.8	702	721
Mashonaland East	8.0	714	696	8.3	598	578
Mashonaland West	9.3	829	777	10.1	726	668
Matabeleland North	6.0	536	672	6.1	434	547
Matabeleland South	4.9	439	630	4.5	325	464
Midlands	13.4	1,193	1,128	14.0	1,003	956
Masvingo	12.8	1,137	974	11.1	800	779
Harare	16.8	1,492	1,395	17.8	1,274	1,032
Bulawayo	7.8	697	845	6.7	483	640
Education						
No education	4.3	380	380	1.5	111	124
Primary	32.6	2,902	2,971	27.3	1,956	2,113
Secondary	60.1	5,355	5,297	65.3	4,687	4,541
More than secondary	3.0	270	259	5.9	422	397
Religion						
Traditional	2.1	186	205	7.5	535	579
Roman Catholic	10.2	913	920	10.4	749	744
Protestant	25.6	2,283	2,257	17.0	1,219	1,218
Pentecostal	17.8	1,581	1,535	13.0	932	913
Apostolic Sect	29.9	2,659	2,672	22.4	1,605	1,603
Other Christian	5.5	494	486	3.6	255	243
Muslim	0.7	62	59	1.1	76	61
None	8.0	713	758	25.0	1,792	1,802
Other	0.2	15	15	0.2	11	12
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.4	1,552	1,623	15.3	1,099	1,242
Second	16.8	1,500	1,614	16.6	1,193	1,359
Middle	17.4	1,546	1,618	17.2	1,235	1,312
Fourth	22.5	2,006	1,905	27.4	1,969	1,795
Highest	25.9	2,304	2,147	23.4	1,680	1,467
Total	100.0	8,907	8,907	100.0	7,175	7,175

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

3.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Overall, the level of education in Zimbabwe is high, and men are more educated than women. Presented in Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 are the percent distributions of female and male respondents by highest level of education attained, according to age, urban-rural residence, and province. Younger people are more likely to be educated and to reach higher levels of education than older people. The proportion of women without education ranges from less than 1 percent for women age 15-19 years to 21 percent for women age 45-49. These proportions range from less than 1 percent for men age 15-19 years to 9 percent for men 45-49 years.

The majority of women age 45-49 (62 percent) attended primary school; on the other hand, the majority of women age 15-19 attended secondary school (71 percent). This pattern is similar for men: 53 percent of men age 45-49 attended primary school and 71 percent of men age 15-19 went to secondary school.

Rural people are less educated than their urban counterparts. About 6 percent of rural women do not have any education, compared with 1 percent of urban women. The corresponding figures are 2 percent and less than 1 percent for rural and urban men, respectively. Similarly, only 49 percent of rural women have a secondary education or higher, and 85 percent of urban women have a secondary or higher education. The improvement in levels of education reflects the significant expansion and improved accessibility to the educational system after independence in 1980.

The distribution of education is fairly similar across provinces with the exceptions of Harare and Bulawayo, which are urban centres. Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, and Masvingo have the highest proportions of women with no education (10 percent, 8 percent, 7 percent, and 5 percent, respectively). In all provinces, the majority of men have gone to secondary school.

Higher wealth status is associated with a greater level of educational attainment. Eleven percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile have no education compared with less than 1 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile. Among men, 4 percent in the lowest quintile have no education compared with less than 1 percent in the two highest quintiles.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: women

Percent distribution of women 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median number of years of schooling, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling attended or completed						Total	Number of women	Median number of years of schooling
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15-19	0.4	22.5	5.7	70.0	1.1	0.3	100.0	2,152	7.7
20-24	0.6	19.6	4.5	70.2	2.4	2.7	100.0	1,952	9.0
25-29	0.8	24.9	6.0	63.1	0.4	4.7	100.0	1,466	8.2
30-34	3.4	26.6	4.8	59.8	0.7	4.7	100.0	1,216	7.8
35-39	5.7	28.8	4.4	55.7	0.9	4.5	100.0	834	7.6
40-44	19.5	43.4	6.6	25.7	0.3	4.6	100.0	699	6.1
45-49	21.2	54.8	7.0	14.5	0.2	2.4	100.0	589	4.7
Residence									
Urban	1.0	12.7	1.7	76.6	2.3	5.7	100.0	3,502	9.2
Rural	6.4	36.6	7.8	47.7	0.3	1.3	100.0	5,405	6.7
Province									
Manicaland	4.4	33.4	4.7	54.2	0.8	2.4	100.0	1,043	7.2
Mashonaland Central	9.8	32.3	8.9	46.7	0.3	1.9	100.0	825	6.7
Mashonaland East	3.0	28.4	5.4	60.0	0.4	2.7	100.0	714	7.7
Mashonaland West	7.5	30.1	6.5	52.8	0.4	2.8	100.0	829	7.0
Matabeleland North	6.8	40.2	5.8	44.4	0.6	2.1	100.0	536	6.7
Matabeleland South	3.6	34.3	4.7	51.5	1.1	4.9	100.0	439	7.1
Midlands	3.4	26.3	5.8	60.4	0.9	3.2	100.0	1,193	7.5
Masvingo	5.0	38.6	10.5	44.6	0.4	0.9	100.0	1,137	6.6
Harare	0.5	11.2	0.9	80.4	2.0	5.0	100.0	1,492	9.2
Bulawayo	1.7	9.8	1.7	78.7	3.8	4.3	100.0	697	9.2
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	10.5	48.6	10.7	30.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,552	6.2
Second	6.1	38.7	9.3	45.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,500	6.6
Middle	4.7	29.2	5.6	59.5	0.3	0.6	100.0	1,546	7.2
Fourth	1.9	21.5	3.4	69.9	0.7	2.6	100.0	2,006	8.3
Highest	0.7	8.8	0.9	77.3	3.3	9.0	100.0	2,304	9.3
Total	4.3	27.2	5.4	59.0	1.1	3.0	100.0	8,907	7.6

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

¹ Completed 7th grade at the primary level

² Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: men

Percent distribution of men 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median number of years of schooling, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling attended or completed						Total	Number of men	Median number of years of schooling
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15-19	0.3	22.5	6.3	68.9	1.6	0.4	100.0	1,899	7.4
20-24	0.3	16.2	4.7	65.2	7.5	6.1	100.0	1,459	9.2
25-29	0.8	19.5	3.3	64.9	3.7	7.8	100.0	1,082	9.2
30-34	0.6	16.4	4.2	67.2	2.9	8.9	100.0	882	9.2
35-39	1.0	14.5	2.0	71.0	1.6	10.0	100.0	663	9.3
40-44	4.5	32.5	4.9	45.7	0.6	11.8	100.0	469	7.4
45-49	9.0	43.9	9.3	31.8	0.2	5.8	100.0	409	6.5
Residence									
Urban	0.1	8.2	1.1	74.8	6.1	9.8	100.0	2,767	9.4
Rural	2.1	29.8	7.5	56.1	1.3	3.3	100.0	4,096	7.1
Province									
Manicaland	1.5	22.7	8.3	57.8	2.9	6.8	100.0	793	8.0
Mashonaland Central	1.8	28.2	9.0	55.7	1.9	3.4	100.0	681	7.3
Mashonaland East	1.3	17.1	3.0	72.9	1.6	4.1	100.0	570	8.9
Mashonaland West	1.3	23.2	5.4	64.8	2.4	2.9	100.0	691	8.3
Matabeleland North	3.6	40.6	7.0	43.5	0.3	4.9	100.0	416	6.8
Matabeleland South	1.5	30.2	5.7	52.9	3.5	6.2	100.0	306	7.5
Midlands	1.2	24.3	4.7	61.6	3.1	5.1	100.0	956	8.0
Masvingo	2.1	26.5	6.1	59.6	2.1	3.7	100.0	771	7.5
Harare	0.0	6.6	0.8	77.1	5.7	9.8	100.0	1,219	9.4
Bulawayo	0.1	8.7	1.1	73.3	6.7	10.2	100.0	460	9.3
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.6	45.3	10.7	39.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,042	6.5
Second	1.9	31.3	8.2	57.3	0.6	0.7	100.0	1,137	7.0
Middle	1.1	22.6	6.1	65.8	2.2	2.3	100.0	1,194	7.8
Fourth	0.8	14.7	2.5	72.2	2.9	6.9	100.0	1,892	9.1
Highest	0.1	4.5	0.6	72.1	7.8	14.9	100.0	1,599	9.5
Total 15-49	1.3	21.1	4.9	63.7	3.2	5.9	100.0	6,863	8.6
Total 15-54	1.5	22.3	5.0	62.2	3.1	5.9	100.0	7,175	8.4

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

¹ Completed 7th grade at the primary level

² Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

3.3 LITERACY ASSESSMENT

Literacy is widely acknowledged as benefiting individuals and society. It is also associated with a number of positive health outcomes. In the 2005-06 ZDHS, literacy status was determined based on the respondents' ability to read all or part of a sentence. Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 show the percent distribution of women and men by level of schooling attended and by level of literacy, and percent literate, according to background characteristics. Literacy rates in Zimbabwe are very high. Overall, 91 percent of women and 95 percent of men are literate. Variations in literacy by age show that literacy decreases as age increases for both women and men. The percent literate is almost the same for both women and men ages 15-29, while men ages 30-49 have higher literacy rates than women. Women and men in urban areas have higher literacy rates (98 percent and 99 percent, respectively) than their rural counterparts (87 percent of women and 93 percent of men). Variations in literacy by province show that both Bulawayo and Harare have the highest literacy rate for women (98 percent) and men (99 percent). Mashonaland Central has the lowest literacy rate for women (83 percent), while Matabeleland North has the lowest literacy rates for men (90 percent). As with educational attainment, literacy is directly associated with wealth status.

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: women

Percent distribution of women 15-49 by level of schooling attended and by level of literacy, and percent literate, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school						Total	Number of women	Percent literate ¹
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired	Missing			
Age										
15-19	71.4	16.6	7.2	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	2,152	95.3
20-24	75.3	12.2	9.1	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,952	96.7
25-29	68.3	17.3	10.2	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,466	95.8
30-34	65.2	16.3	10.9	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,216	92.3
35-39	61.1	18.2	10.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	834	90.0
40-44	30.5	24.4	16.1	27.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	100.0	699	71.0
45-49	17.1	33.9	19.3	29.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	589	70.3
Residence										
Urban	84.6	8.7	4.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,502	97.6
Rural	49.3	23.4	14.4	12.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,405	87.1
Province										
Manicaland	57.5	18.8	15.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,043	91.5
Mashonaland Central	48.9	20.1	13.7	16.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	825	82.8
Mashonaland East	63.2	15.3	12.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	714	90.7
Mashonaland West	56.0	10.8	17.8	14.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	829	84.6
Matabeleland North	47.2	19.0	22.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	536	88.3
Matabeleland South	57.5	29.2	6.1	6.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	439	92.8
Midlands	64.5	21.9	7.1	5.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,193	93.6
Masvingo	45.9	30.9	10.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,137	87.5
Harare	87.4	7.6	2.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,492	97.9
Bulawayo	86.8	7.3	4.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	697	98.3
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	30.2	30.8	19.5	18.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,552	80.4
Second	46.0	25.4	14.7	13.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,500	86.1
Middle	60.5	19.6	10.8	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,546	90.9
Fourth	73.2	14.0	8.4	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,006	95.6
Highest	89.6	5.6	3.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,304	98.3
Total	63.1	17.6	10.5	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	8,907	91.2

¹ Refers to women who attended secondary school or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: men

Percent distribution of men 15-49 by level of schooling attended and by level of literacy, and percent literate, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	No schooling or primary school							Total	Number of men	Percent literate ¹
	Secondary school or higher	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired	Missing			
Age										
15-19	70.9	15.5	8.6	3.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,899	95.0
20-24	78.9	11.1	6.6	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,459	96.6
25-29	76.4	14.7	5.0	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,082	96.1
30-34	78.9	11.8	7.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	882	97.9
35-39	82.6	8.5	5.3	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	663	96.4
40-44	58.1	19.5	14.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	469	91.8
45-49	37.8	35.2	14.5	11.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	409	87.4
Residence										
Urban	90.7	5.7	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,767	99.0
Rural	60.7	20.9	11.4	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	4,096	92.9
Province										
Manicaland	67.5	18.9	6.7	5.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	793	93.1
Mashonaland Central	61.0	27.6	4.1	6.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	681	92.7
Mashonaland East	78.6	10.0	7.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	570	96.1
Mashonaland West	70.1	10.6	14.2	3.9	0.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	691	94.9
Matabeleland North	48.8	20.5	20.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	416	89.5
Matabeleland South	62.6	20.8	13.7	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	306	97.1
Midlands	69.9	16.8	8.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	956	94.8
Masvingo	65.4	19.5	9.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	771	94.6
Harare	92.6	5.4	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,219	99.4
Bulawayo	90.1	4.2	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	460	98.8
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	40.4	30.7	18.0	9.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	1,042	89.1
Second	58.7	21.8	12.9	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,137	93.3
Middle	70.3	16.0	8.1	4.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	1,194	94.3
Fourth	82.0	10.5	4.6	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,892	97.2
Highest	94.8	3.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,599	99.6
Total 15-49	72.8	14.7	7.9	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	6,863	95.4
Total 15-54	71.2	15.6	8.3	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	7,175	95.1

¹ Refers to men who attended secondary school or higher and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

3.4 EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Exposure to mass media provides the opportunity to experience new ideas and knowledge that is useful in various aspects of everyday life. It is also important to know which types of persons are more likely to be reached by the media for planning programmes intended to spread information about health and family planning. Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 show the percentage of female and male respondents who were exposed to different types of mass media by age, urban-rural residence, province, level of education, and wealth quintile. Twenty-five percent of women and 40 percent of men read newspapers at least once a week, 36 percent of women and 44 percent of men watch television at least once a week, and 48 percent of women and 64 percent of men listen to the radio at least once a week.

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: women

Percentage of women 15-49 who usually read a newspaper at least once a week, watch television at least once a week, and listen to the radio at least once a week, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	28.4	38.2	50.6	18.2	40.0	2,152
20-24	27.5	40.2	52.3	18.7	38.6	1,952
25-29	24.6	34.7	49.7	16.2	42.8	1,466
30-34	22.8	35.8	45.6	16.1	46.6	1,216
35-39	23.1	36.9	46.8	14.5	44.7	834
40-44	17.1	33.0	41.2	12.5	50.6	699
45-49	13.5	23.8	34.5	8.6	61.2	589
Residence						
Urban	48.9	77.9	77.4	37.8	8.8	3,502
Rural	8.6	9.2	28.9	2.3	66.4	5,405
Province						
Manicaland	19.3	25.5	39.1	13.4	55.6	1,043
Mashonaland Central	8.4	15.4	39.1	3.7	56.9	825
Mashonaland East	14.3	23.7	38.1	8.7	57.2	714
Mashonaland West	14.7	33.3	45.6	8.6	45.3	829
Matabeleland North	19.7	12.1	18.8	4.1	66.8	536
Matabeleland South	22.9	24.8	39.7	7.2	45.5	439
Midlands	18.2	28.5	44.2	12.6	50.4	1,193
Masvingo	7.6	10.6	28.7	2.3	66.3	1,137
Harare	50.2	79.1	80.3	38.5	7.6	1,492
Bulawayo	60.9	82.7	81.3	48.6	5.0	697
Education						
No education	0.9	6.8	21.0	0.4	77.3	380
Primary	6.2	14.9	30.0	2.4	65.1	2,902
Secondary	33.5	47.7	58.4	23.0	31.7	5,355
More than secondary	73.0	81.1	73.6	53.1	5.2	270
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	4.8	1.3	13.7	0.3	83.1	1,552
Second	5.7	3.7	23.1	0.7	73.5	1,500
Middle	9.4	8.8	32.8	1.9	62.3	1,546
Fourth	28.4	44.6	63.6	15.3	23.9	2,006
Highest	56.6	92.1	83.8	47.7	2.6	2,304
Total	24.5	36.3	48.0	16.3	43.7	8,907

It is important to note that there are differentials by sex and residence in exposure to different forms of mass media. Generally, urban residents and men are more likely to be exposed to all forms of mass media than rural residents and women. Sixty-six percent of rural women, 9 percent of urban women, 42 percent of rural men, and 5 percent of urban men reported having no exposure to any form of mass media at least once a week. Men age 35-39 and women age 20-24 years, those who are better educated, and persons living in Harare and Bulawayo are more likely to read newspapers, watch television, and listen to the radio.

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: men

Percentage of men 15-49 who usually read a newspaper at least once a week, watch television at least once a week, and listen to the radio at least once a week, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	31.7	38.5	60.7	20.3	32.4	1,899
20-24	46.0	46.8	69.1	31.0	22.2	1,459
25-29	42.9	45.3	65.5	28.8	24.1	1,082
30-34	44.3	44.1	65.9	29.6	24.7	882
35-39	48.9	48.6	66.8	33.9	23.5	663
40-44	41.9	46.2	62.5	28.8	27.8	469
45-49	30.5	43.0	63.0	23.5	30.9	409
Residence						
Urban	71.9	81.0	83.8	56.2	4.5	2,767
Rural	19.2	18.7	51.9	7.6	41.6	4,096
Province						
Manicaland	37.2	37.6	64.2	21.8	27.3	793
Mashonaland Central	27.2	34.1	73.9	15.7	20.2	681
Mashonaland East	31.3	32.3	60.8	19.5	33.1	570
Mashonaland West	27.1	38.0	57.6	19.1	35.3	691
Matabeleland North	38.2	16.1	38.3	8.5	42.3	416
Matabeleland South	38.1	29.0	45.8	24.9	47.6	306
Midlands	28.0	33.9	61.9	19.0	33.6	956
Masvingo	17.4	23.9	50.5	9.9	43.1	771
Harare	73.8	82.4	85.3	59.3	4.1	1,219
Bulawayo	76.3	78.5	79.9	54.6	4.2	460
Education						
No education	3.9	7.5	31.5	3.9	67.1	88
Primary	12.3	18.6	49.1	4.9	45.9	1,782
Secondary	48.1	51.5	69.9	33.2	20.3	4,588
More than secondary	85.4	75.9	82.3	63.3	5.3	405
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.9	5.8	33.8	1.6	60.3	1,042
Second	15.6	12.6	50.3	3.9	43.8	1,137
Middle	20.4	20.4	54.3	7.8	38.5	1,194
Fourth	51.8	57.7	77.8	34.0	11.5	1,892
Highest	78.8	91.8	87.7	66.9	1.7	1,599
Total 15-49	40.4	43.8	64.8	27.2	26.7	6,863
Total 15-54	40.0	43.6	64.3	27.0	27.2	7,175

Media exposure among women and men is also affected by wealth status. More than half of women (57 percent) in the highest wealth quintile read a newspaper at least once a week, compared with 5 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile. Seventy-nine percent of men in the highest wealth quintile read a newspaper at least once a week, compared with 11 percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile. The majority of women and men in the highest wealth quintile (92 percent of women and men) watch television at least once a week, in contrast to 1 percent of women and 6 percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile. Compared with reading a newspaper and watching television, the differentials between wealth quintiles are less when it comes to listening to the radio once a week. Eighty-four percent of women and 88 percent of men in the highest wealth quintile listen to the radio once a week, compared with 14 percent of women and 34 percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile.

3.5 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The 2005-06 ZDHS collected information from women and men about their current employment status. Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 present information on whether respondents were working in the seven days preceding the survey and, if not, whether they had worked in the 12 months before the survey. Overall, 56 percent of women and 30 percent of men reported that they were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Women and men in the age group 15-19 years are less likely to be employed than their counterparts in older age groups. Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed are more likely to be currently employed (50 percent) than other women. Men who are currently in union are more likely to be currently employed (83 percent) than men who have never been married or are divorced, separated, or widowed.

Women and men with no children are least likely to be employed. This may be due to their younger age.

Variations by place of residence show that a higher percentage of women and men in urban areas (40 percent and 65 percent, respectively) are employed compared with their rural counterparts (35 percent and 61 percent, respectively).

Substantial provincial variations exist in women's and men's employment characteristics. Women in Matabeleland North, Mashonaland East, and Bulawayo are much more likely than women in other provinces to report not having been employed in the past 12 months, while men in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, and Manicaland are much more likely than men in other provinces to report not having been employed in the past 12 months.

Women and men with more than secondary education accounted for the highest percentage of those currently employed (76 percent of women and 83 percent of men). For both women and men, unemployment decreases as the level of education increases.

Among women, the proportion who were not employed in the past 12 months also declined as the wealth quintile increased. Among men, a similar tendency is observed although the pattern is not uniform. At least half of women in each wealth quintile were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. For men in the same category, the range is from 24 percent in the fourth wealth quintile to 36 percent in the middle wealth quintile.

Table 3.5.1 Employment status: women

Percent distribution of women 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed				
Age						
15-19	21.4	4.2	74.2	0.2	100.0	2,152
20-24	35.0	8.8	56.2	0.0	100.0	1,952
25-29	40.6	8.0	51.4	0.0	100.0	1,466
30-34	46.2	7.2	46.5	0.1	100.0	1,216
35-39	48.0	6.7	45.3	0.0	100.0	834
40-44	47.4	5.7	46.9	0.0	100.0	699
45-49	42.5	4.7	52.8	0.0	100.0	589
Marital status						
Never married	27.4	4.9	67.4	0.2	100.0	2,404
Married or living together	37.8	7.0	55.2	0.0	100.0	5,143
Divorced/separated/ widowed	49.9	8.5	41.6	0.0	100.0	1,360
Number of living children						
0	28.5	5.5	65.8	0.2	100.0	2,724
1-2	40.7	7.6	51.6	0.0	100.0	3,295
3-4	41.4	6.3	52.2	0.0	100.0	1,775
5+	38.5	6.9	54.6	0.0	100.0	1,113
Residence						
Urban	40.0	7.3	52.7	0.0	100.0	3,502
Rural	34.9	6.2	58.9	0.1	100.0	5,405
Province						
Manicaland	31.8	8.1	60.1	0.0	100.0	1,043
Mashonaland Central	36.3	10.0	53.7	0.0	100.0	825
Mashonaland East	25.1	2.5	72.4	0.0	100.0	714
Mashonaland West	42.7	4.3	53.0	0.0	100.0	829
Matabeleland North	16.0	2.5	81.6	0.0	100.0	536
Matabeleland South	27.4	8.7	63.9	0.0	100.0	439
Midlands	62.2	9.2	28.2	0.3	100.0	1,193
Masvingo	30.2	6.4	63.4	0.0	100.0	1,137
Harare	41.8	8.2	49.9	0.1	100.0	1,492
Bulawayo	29.1	1.9	68.9	0.0	100.0	697
Education						
No education	33.3	6.8	59.9	0.0	100.0	380
Primary	34.5	6.5	58.9	0.0	100.0	2,902
Secondary	36.4	6.6	56.9	0.1	100.0	5,355
More than secondary	75.8	8.3	15.9	0.0	100.0	270
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	29.8	6.0	64.2	0.0	100.0	1,552
Second	33.8	6.3	59.8	0.1	100.0	1,500
Middle	34.7	7.2	58.0	0.2	100.0	1,546
Fourth	38.4	7.9	53.6	0.0	100.0	2,006
Highest	43.7	5.8	50.4	0.0	100.0	2,304
Total	36.9	6.6	56.4	0.1	100.0	8,907

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

Table 3.5.2 Employment status: men

Percent distribution of men 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed				
Age						
15-19	28.3	3.9	66.8	0.9	100.0	1,899
20-24	64.0	9.4	26.6	0.0	100.0	1,459
25-29	78.8	7.9	13.3	0.0	100.0	1,082
30-34	82.3	7.8	10.0	0.0	100.0	882
35-39	80.0	8.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	663
40-44	84.3	5.0	10.7	0.0	100.0	469
45-49	78.2	8.4	13.3	0.0	100.0	409
Marital status						
Never married	43.3	6.1	50.1	0.5	100.0	3,404
Married or living together	82.6	7.5	9.9	0.0	100.0	3,132
Divorced/separated/ widowed	71.9	11.6	16.5	0.0	100.0	327
Number of living children						
0	45.8	6.5	47.2	0.5	100.0	3,685
1-2	82.6	7.6	9.8	0.0	100.0	1,675
3-4	83.4	6.8	9.8	0.0	100.0	944
5+	78.2	8.4	13.4	0.0	100.0	560
Residence						
Urban	65.4	7.0	27.3	0.3	100.0	2,767
Rural	60.7	6.9	32.1	0.3	100.0	4,096
Province						
Manicaland	44.5	11.2	44.1	0.1	100.0	793
Mashonaland Central	80.3	2.3	16.1	1.3	100.0	681
Mashonaland East	69.1	2.4	28.6	0.0	100.0	570
Mashonaland West	75.2	5.1	19.6	0.1	100.0	691
Matabeleland North	41.0	9.3	49.8	0.0	100.0	416
Matabeleland South	33.8	6.5	59.7	0.0	100.0	306
Midlands	67.9	7.0	24.8	0.3	100.0	956
Masvingo	61.9	7.3	30.8	0.0	100.0	771
Harare	65.5	9.2	25.0	0.2	100.0	1,219
Bulawayo	61.6	6.7	31.0	0.6	100.0	460
Education						
No education	55.8	9.3	34.9	0.0	100.0	88
Primary	62.6	9.1	28.4	0.0	100.0	1,782
Secondary	61.0	6.5	32.2	0.4	100.0	4,588
More than secondary	82.6	3.2	14.2	0.0	100.0	405
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	56.2	9.4	34.3	0.1	100.0	1,042
Second	60.3	8.2	31.1	0.4	100.0	1,137
Middle	58.0	6.0	35.7	0.2	100.0	1,194
Fourth	70.2	5.4	24.2	0.2	100.0	1,892
Highest	62.8	7.2	29.7	0.4	100.0	1,599
Total 15-49	62.6	7.0	30.2	0.3	100.0	6,863
Total 15-54	63.1	7.1	29.5	0.3	100.0	7,175

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

3.6 OCCUPATION

Respondents who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months preceding the survey were further asked to specify their occupation. Information on current occupation of employed women and men is shown in Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2. Nationally, agriculture employs the largest percentage of Zimbabweans: 34 percent of both women and men. After agriculture, sales and services (31 percent of women) and skilled manual labour (22 percent of men) have the second highest percentage of all employed women and men, respectively.

Table 3.6.1 Occupation: women

Percent distribution of women 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Professional/technical/managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age										
15-19	1.6	2.7	23.4	4.6	2.2	25.4	38.1	2.0	100.0	551
20-24	6.1	7.2	34.4	8.1	0.7	11.6	30.2	1.6	100.0	856
25-29	8.0	6.2	35.0	10.1	1.4	6.4	32.0	1.1	100.0	713
30-34	8.0	3.3	33.7	9.8	1.4	9.9	32.1	1.7	100.0	649
35-39	10.2	2.6	32.2	12.7	1.3	6.7	32.9	1.4	100.0	457
40-44	10.7	2.6	25.1	13.0	0.8	6.8	40.7	0.4	100.0	371
45-49	9.2	1.7	19.9	13.3	0.8	9.0	45.6	0.3	100.0	278
Marital status										
Never married	7.8	8.0	28.5	6.8	2.1	24.8	19.8	2.2	100.0	778
Married or living together	7.1	3.5	30.0	10.6	1.1	5.8	40.6	1.3	100.0	2,303
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.4	3.2	34.7	9.8	0.7	13.0	30.7	0.5	100.0	794
Number of living children										
0	7.2	7.1	28.0	8.1	1.9	22.1	23.8	1.7	100.0	928
1-2	8.9	5.2	35.4	9.3	0.8	8.5	30.4	1.4	100.0	1,593
3-4	6.8	1.8	29.5	12.2	1.0	6.5	41.0	1.2	100.0	848
5+	3.4	0.7	22.3	9.2	1.7	6.7	55.4	0.5	100.0	505
Residence										
Urban	11.1	8.6	45.6	12.0	0.5	13.7	6.2	2.2	100.0	1,656
Rural	4.4	1.2	19.5	7.9	1.8	9.1	55.5	0.7	100.0	2,218
Province										
Manicaland	7.2	3.5	29.6	13.4	2.5	10.3	32.2	1.2	100.0	416
Mashonaland Central	5.9	1.3	27.4	7.2	1.2	10.3	45.9	0.8	100.0	382
Mashonaland East	10.5	4.5	26.2	12.0	1.4	10.2	33.6	1.5	100.0	197
Mashonaland West	6.3	2.6	25.8	11.6	0.0	12.0	39.4	2.3	100.0	390
Matabeleland North	13.5	2.1	54.4	5.6	1.0	14.6	8.1	0.7	100.0	99
Matabeleland South	11.4	3.7	38.0	10.8	3.6	22.4	8.9	1.1	100.0	159
Midlands	3.8	3.1	14.8	4.1	0.4	7.5	65.0	1.3	100.0	853
Masvingo	4.8	0.3	26.1	5.8	3.5	10.9	48.0	0.6	100.0	416
Harare	9.3	9.0	48.7	14.7	0.7	12.2	3.7	1.7	100.0	747
Bulawayo	14.1	12.6	43.8	14.0	0.0	14.0	0.4	1.0	100.0	217
Education										
No education	0.6	0.0	17.4	5.7	0.5	8.5	66.4	1.0	100.0	152
Primary	1.3	0.5	22.6	8.6	1.4	14.1	50.9	0.6	100.0	1,192
Secondary	6.0	5.6	36.9	11.0	1.2	10.8	26.8	1.8	100.0	2,303
More than secondary	56.5	14.4	18.4	4.5	1.3	0.0	3.9	1.0	100.0	227
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.2	0.4	14.7	8.9	3.1	7.3	63.8	0.7	100.0	555
Second	1.2	0.5	19.5	7.3	1.9	9.2	60.0	0.5	100.0	602
Middle	2.7	1.3	22.7	6.7	1.6	8.5	56.0	0.6	100.0	646
Fourth	8.2	3.1	42.0	11.9	0.4	11.4	21.2	1.7	100.0	930
Highest	15.3	11.1	39.5	11.1	0.4	15.2	5.2	2.2	100.0	1,142
Total	7.3	4.4	30.6	9.6	1.2	11.1	34.4	1.3	100.0	3,874

Table 3.6.2 Occupation: men

Percent distribution of men 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agricul- ture	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age										
15-19	2.1	0.2	8.9	10.1	10.6	18.1	47.9	2.0	100.0	613
20-24	6.5	1.5	18.3	21.7	8.4	9.5	32.1	2.0	100.0	1,071
25-29	8.9	2.6	19.3	22.2	8.6	6.4	31.0	1.1	100.0	938
30-34	8.9	3.0	16.6	25.4	7.3	3.8	33.4	1.6	100.0	794
35-39	12.3	5.2	16.5	22.6	7.1	4.0	30.7	1.6	100.0	586
40-44	15.4	4.2	11.2	23.3	6.9	5.6	31.2	2.1	100.0	418
45-49	12.8	0.8	10.2	26.0	6.6	7.2	35.6	0.8	100.0	355
Marital status										
Never married	6.6	1.4	15.4	16.4	9.6	12.1	35.9	2.5	100.0	1,680
Married or living together	10.4	3.3	15.3	24.2	7.2	5.3	33.2	1.2	100.0	2,821
Divorced/separated/ widowed	5.6	0.6	19.1	24.8	8.3	8.4	33.1	0.2	100.0	273
Number of living children										
0	7.3	1.3	15.6	17.4	9.6	11.8	34.8	2.1	100.0	1,928
1-2	9.7	4.0	18.9	25.4	6.4	5.2	28.9	1.4	100.0	1,510
3-4	12.4	3.1	13.3	23.8	7.6	5.7	32.9	1.2	100.0	851
5+	5.4	1.2	8.5	21.5	8.3	4.2	49.8	1.1	100.0	484
Residence										
Urban	14.0	5.0	25.8	33.5	9.6	6.2	3.0	2.9	100.0	2,003
Rural	5.0	0.6	8.1	12.8	7.0	9.1	56.6	0.7	100.0	2,772
Province										
Manicaland	10.0	0.5	18.5	18.3	11.4	8.0	31.2	2.1	100.0	442
Mashonaland Central	3.4	1.2	7.6	13.3	10.4	11.4	51.7	1.0	100.0	562
Mashonaland East	6.3	0.9	16.2	12.9	5.9	8.6	48.7	0.3	100.0	408
Mashonaland West	5.7	2.1	11.3	21.4	6.0	6.5	45.3	1.8	100.0	555
Matabeleland North	9.9	1.1	17.6	25.6	7.4	15.1	22.2	1.1	100.0	209
Matabeleland South	14.5	3.5	8.7	32.8	8.8	12.8	16.2	2.8	100.0	123
Midlands	5.6	2.7	8.0	21.9	6.8	4.2	49.1	1.8	100.0	716
Masvingo	6.8	0.7	8.3	9.0	6.3	10.6	57.4	1.0	100.0	533
Harare	14.1	6.3	28.1	33.2	9.3	5.0	2.6	1.5	100.0	912
Bulawayo	17.5	1.9	26.5	30.9	8.8	8.4	1.5	4.5	100.0	315
Education										
No education	0.0	0.0	11.8	9.2	7.7	13.5	56.5	1.3	100.0	57
Primary	1.5	0.4	8.5	17.3	9.3	13.9	47.9	1.1	100.0	1,276
Secondary	7.0	3.0	18.9	23.8	8.2	6.1	31.3	1.7	100.0	3,094
More than secondary	52.8	5.5	12.2	18.3	2.5	0.6	5.4	2.7	100.0	347
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.2	0.1	3.8	15.3	9.1	5.7	65.1	0.7	100.0	683
Second	1.7	0.6	5.7	12.6	8.3	8.5	62.2	0.4	100.0	779
Middle	3.4	0.6	9.9	9.6	6.7	11.5	57.9	0.5	100.0	765
Fourth	9.7	2.5	23.3	29.1	8.9	9.7	15.2	1.6	100.0	1,430
Highest	21.4	6.4	23.5	29.9	7.2	4.0	3.7	3.9	100.0	1,118
Total 15-49	8.8	2.5	15.5	21.5	8.1	7.9	34.1	1.6	100.0	4,774
Total 15-54	8.9	2.4	15.3	21.6	7.8	7.8	34.5	1.7	100.0	5,038

Among urban men, the most common occupations are skilled manual labour (34 percent) and sales and services (26 percent). Urban women are most often employed in sales and services (46 percent). In rural areas, more than half of women (56 percent) and men (57 percent) are employed in agriculture. Variations by province show that Midlands has the highest percentage of both women and men in agricultural occupations (65 percent and 49 percent, respectively). Matabeleland North has the highest percentage of women in sales and services (54 percent), and Harare has the highest percentage of men in sales and services (28 percent). Harare and Matabeleland South have the highest percentage of men in

skilled manual labour occupations (33 percent each). Bulawayo has the highest percentage of both women and men in the professional, technical, and managerial occupations (14 percent of women and 18 percent of men).

Employment by level of education shows that 57 percent of women and 53 percent of men with more than a secondary education are in professional, technical, and managerial occupations. The majority of women and men with no education work in the agricultural sector (66 percent of women and 57 percent of men).

3.7 TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

Table 3.7.1 shows the percent distribution of women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural). Fifty-five percent of all the women employed in agricultural work are not paid for their work, while 84 percent of the women in nonagricultural work are given their earnings as cash only. Sixty-four percent of women employed in agricultural work and 50 percent of women in nonagricultural work are self-employed. Differentials by continuity of employment show that 76 percent of all women in agricultural work are seasonally employed, whereas 63 percent of women in nonagricultural work are employed all year.

Table 3.7.1 Type of employment: women			
Percent distribution of women 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Zimbabwe 2005-2006			
Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	26.9	84.1	64.0
Cash and in-kind	15.7	7.7	10.6
In-kind only	2.8	1.3	1.8
Not paid	54.7	6.8	23.5
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	20.2	8.7	12.7
Employed by non-family member	15.4	40.9	32.0
Self-employed	64.1	50.0	55.0
Missing	0.2	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	18.8	62.6	47.5
Seasonal	76.0	19.2	38.8
Occasional	5.2	18.1	13.6
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,333	2,489	3,874

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

Table 3.7.2 shows the percent distribution of men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, and whether employment is in the agricultural or nonagricultural sector. Overall, 66 percent of men were paid in cash only, 21 percent were not paid, 11 percent received cash and in-kind payment, and 2 percent received in-kind payment only.

Among men working in the agricultural sector, 53 percent were not paid, 27 percent were paid in cash only, 16 percent received cash and in-kind payment, and 4 percent received in-kind payment only. In contrast, among men working in the nonagricultural sector, 86 percent received cash only, 8 percent received a combination of cash and in-kind payment, 4 percent did not receive any payment, and less than 1 percent received in-kind payment only.

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	26.5	86.4	65.5
Cash and in-kind	16.2	7.8	10.7
In-kind only	4.2	0.6	1.9
Not paid	53.0	4.4	21.4
Missing	0.0	0.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,740	3,212	5,038

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

3.8 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

The 2005-06 ZDHS collected data on women's health insurance coverage. The majority of women (91 percent) do not have health insurance. Among the 9 percent of women with health insurance, 4 percent have insurance through their employer, 3 percent are covered under a privately purchased commercial plan, and the remaining 2 percent are covered through some other mechanism. As expected, women who reside in urban areas and women in the highest wealth quintile are the most likely to have health insurance coverage. Education is strongly associated with health care coverage. Sixty percent of women with more than a secondary education have health insurance, compared with 1 percent of women with no education, 3 percent with only a primary education, and 10 percent with a secondary education.

Table 3.8 Health insurance coverage

Percent distribution of women by type of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Other employer-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Total	Number of women
Age						
15-19	1.7	2.1	1.4	94.7	100.0	2,152
20-24	3.0	2.5	2.3	92.2	100.0	1,952
25-29	4.1	3.0	2.5	90.4	100.0	1,466
30-34	5.6	3.3	3.1	88.1	100.0	1,216
35-39	5.5	3.2	3.6	87.7	100.0	834
40-44	7.6	2.9	2.6	86.8	100.0	699
45-49	4.1	1.9	2.4	91.6	100.0	589
Residence						
Urban	7.1	5.3	5.0	82.5	100.0	3,502
Rural	1.8	0.9	0.6	96.6	100.0	5,405
Province						
Manicaland	3.0	2.9	0.6	93.6	100.0	1,043
Mashonaland Central	1.6	1.3	1.0	96.1	100.0	825
Mashonaland East	3.4	1.0	2.8	92.7	100.0	714
Mashonaland West	1.1	3.4	3.1	92.4	100.0	829
Matabeleland North	3.5	1.2	0.4	94.9	100.0	536
Matabeleland South	4.2	1.5	1.4	92.9	100.0	439
Midlands	5.2	1.4	0.6	92.9	100.0	1,193
Masvingo	2.9	0.6	0.9	95.6	100.0	1,137
Harare	6.9	5.7	6.1	81.3	100.0	1,492
Bulawayo	5.2	5.6	4.8	84.4	100.0	697
Education						
No education	0.4	0.7	0.2	98.7	100.0	380
Primary	1.7	0.5	0.5	97.2	100.0	2,902
Secondary	4.2	3.4	2.7	89.8	100.0	5,355
More than secondary	26.6	14.1	19.3	40.0	100.0	270
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.7	0.3	0.1	98.9	100.0	1,552
Second	0.6	0.2	0.1	99.1	100.0	1,500
Middle	1.7	0.7	0.4	97.2	100.0	1,546
Fourth	4.1	2.3	2.1	91.5	100.0	2,006
Highest	9.5	7.5	7.0	76.0	100.0	2,304
Total	3.9	2.7	2.4	91.1	100.0	8,907

3.9 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES CONCERNING TUBERCULOSIS

The 2005-06 ZDHS collected data on women's and men's knowledge and attitudes concerning tuberculosis (TB). Tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2 show the percentage of women and men who have heard of TB, and among those who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep it a secret if a family member had TB, by background characteristics. Ninety-four percent of women and 96 percent of men reported that they have heard of TB. Women and men who live in urban areas, reside in Bulawayo province, and have more than a secondary education were more likely to have heard of TB than their counterparts in other categories.

Table 3.9.1 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: women

Percentage of women 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Among all women		Among women who have heard of TB			Number of women
	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number	Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Age						
15-19	91.3	2,152	67.1	82.7	56.8	1,964
20-24	93.6	1,952	70.7	89.0	67.8	1,828
25-29	95.8	1,466	72.6	91.6	70.2	1,404
30-34	95.2	1,216	73.6	92.4	69.1	1,157
35-39	96.4	834	73.8	93.3	70.4	804
40-44	93.4	699	69.5	92.2	64.2	653
45-49	94.8	589	68.2	89.3	61.1	558
Residence						
Urban	97.0	3,503	78.6	92.8	71.3	3,398
Rural	92.0	5,405	65.2	86.6	61.2	4,970
Province						
Manicaland	92.1	1,043	62.4	89.7	73.7	960
Mashonaland Central	87.9	825	65.1	87.1	67.7	725
Mashonaland East	91.6	714	59.0	83.7	72.6	654
Mashonaland West	90.6	829	67.0	88.6	75.6	751
Matabeleland North	98.4	536	66.3	85.4	15.8	528
Matabeleland South	85.7	439	52.7	89.3	27.7	377
Midlands	96.4	1,193	88.3	89.8	86.6	1,150
Masvingo	97.6	1,137	65.4	87.8	54.9	1,110
Harare	95.2	1,492	73.3	92.8	80.4	1,421
Bulawayo	99.3	697	88.9	92.1	41.8	693
Education						
No education	87.6	380	51.5	80.4	54.3	333
Primary	89.9	2,903	60.0	85.5	57.3	2,610
Secondary	96.3	5,355	76.0	91.0	69.7	5,155
More than secondary	100.0	270	92.9	98.0	73.7	270
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	90.0	1,552	61.6	84.1	50.8	1,397
Second	90.5	1,500	64.7	85.6	60.5	1,357
Middle	93.4	1,546	65.2	87.2	66.9	1,445
Fourth	95.9	2,006	73.4	91.9	69.4	1,923
Highest	97.5	2,304	80.8	93.2	72.7	2,247
Total	93.9	8,907	70.6	89.1	65.3	8,368

Among women and men who have heard of TB, 71 percent reported that TB is spread through the air by coughing. Women and men in the age groups 15-19 years and 45-49 years; respondents residing in rural areas; women in Matabeleland South; men in Matabeleland North; and those with a primary education or less had the lowest percentage of people who reported that TB is spread through coughing. Eighty-nine percent of all respondents who have heard of TB believe that TB can be cured. Among provinces, the percentage of people who believe that TB can be cured ranges from 84 percent of women in Mashonaland East and 81 percent of men in Mashonaland West to 93 percent of women in Harare and 95 percent of men in Bulawayo. Among those who have heard of TB, 65 percent of women and 70 percent of men indicated that they would want knowledge of a family member's TB to be kept secret.

Table 3.9.2 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: men

Percentage of men 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Among men who have heard of TB					
	Among all men		Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing		Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	
	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number	Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number
Age						
15-19	91.8	1,899	67.8	82.1	58.5	1,743
20-24	96.0	1,459	70.6	87.2	69.3	1,400
25-29	97.1	1,082	72.5	91.2	73.6	1,050
30-34	97.9	882	73.2	92.9	75.9	863
35-39	97.6	663	77.1	93.5	77.5	648
40-44	96.6	469	71.9	92.4	75.6	453
45-49	97.1	409	66.7	90.0	72.3	398
Residence						
Urban	97.8	2,767	80.0	93.2	72.9	2,706
Rural	94.0	4,096	64.6	85.0	67.0	3,848
Province						
Manicaland	91.3	793	59.6	86.7	69.7	724
Mashonaland Central	94.0	681	71.0	86.0	73.7	640
Mashonaland East	89.4	570	73.8	85.6	83.3	510
Mashonaland West	96.0	691	59.4	81.0	76.7	663
Matabeleland North	96.1	416	55.2	82.0	30.9	400
Matabeleland South	96.9	306	85.0	90.8	18.0	297
Midlands	97.4	956	79.0	89.3	81.3	931
Masvingo	96.9	771	62.4	90.1	71.8	747
Harare	97.5	1,219	79.5	93.4	88.5	1,189
Bulawayo	98.7	460	83.3	94.8	26.2	454
Education						
No education	90.3	88	59.8	74.3	48.9	79
Primary	91.0	1,782	57.4	80.2	59.7	1,621
Secondary	97.1	4,588	74.5	90.9	72.5	4,454
More than secondary	98.8	405	89.0	96.5	78.9	400
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	93.7	1,042	57.9	81.4	58.3	977
Second	93.5	1,137	66.9	83.7	68.2	1,062
Middle	93.9	1,194	65.4	86.3	68.3	1,121
Fourth	96.0	1,892	73.9	90.6	72.5	1,816
Highest	98.7	1,599	82.5	94.7	74.5	1,578
Total 15-49	95.5	6,863	71.0	88.4	69.4	6,554
Total 15-54	95.6	7,175	70.9	88.6	69.6	6,861

3.10 USE OF TOBACCO

The 2005-06 ZDHS collected information on women's and men's tobacco use. Tables 3.10.1 and 3.10.2 present the percent of women and men who smoke cigarettes, a pipe, or use other tobacco products, and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in the 24 hours before the interview, according to background characteristics. Table 3.10.1 also includes data on women's tobacco use by maternity status.

Table 3.10.1 Use of tobacco: women

Percentage of women 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Tobacco use				Number of women	Number of cigarettes in the past 24 hours ¹					Total	Number of cigarette smokers
	Cigarettes	Pipe	Other tobacco	Does not use tobacco		1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Don't know/missing		
Age												
15-19	0.2	0.1	0.1	99.7	2,152	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.7	1,952	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
25-29	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.7	1,466	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
30-34	0.3	0.0	0.6	99.2	1,216	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
35-39	0.3	0.0	0.6	99.0	834	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
40-44	0.5	0.2	1.8	97.6	699	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
45-49	3.0	1.8	3.2	94.0	589	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Residence												
Urban	0.4	0.1	0.3	99.2	3,503	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Rural	0.3	0.2	0.7	98.9	5,405	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Province												
Manicaland	0.2	0.1	0.3	99.3	1,043	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Mashonaland Central	1.2	0.9	0.4	98.5	825	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Mashonaland East	0.1	0.0	0.4	99.4	714	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Mashonaland West	0.2	0.2	1.6	98.2	829	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Matabeleland North	0.4	0.5	0.7	98.3	536	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Matabeleland South	0.4	0.0	1.6	98.4	439	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Midlands	0.4	0.1	0.5	99.3	1,193	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.6	1,137	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Harare	0.6	0.0	0.4	98.9	1,492	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Bulawayo	0.1	0.0	0.2	99.7	697	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Education												
No education	3.6	3.0	2.8	93.8	380	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Primary	0.2	0.0	1.1	98.7	2,903	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Secondary	0.2	0.1	0.1	99.6	5,355	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
More than secondary	0.7	0.0	0.8	98.9	270	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Maternity status												
Pregnant	0.0	0.4	0.1	99.4	589	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	1,699	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Neither	0.5	0.2	0.7	98.8	6,619	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	33
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	0.4	0.2	1.2	98.4	1,552	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Second	0.2	0.0	0.6	99.3	1,500	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Middle	0.7	0.6	0.4	98.8	1,546	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Fourth	0.1	0.1	0.6	99.3	2,006	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Highest	0.5	0.0	0.2	99.2	2,304	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Total	0.4	0.2	0.6	99.0	8,907	(18.3)	(14.2)	(3.1)	(18.8)	(45.6)	100.0	33

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

¹ All female smokers had smoked at least 1 cigarette in the past 24 hours.

The majority of women (99 percent) reported that they do not use tobacco. Only 33 women reported smoking cigarettes so that it is not possible to look at the pattern of cigarette use among women.

Thirty percent of men age 15-49 reported using cigarettes, a pipe, or other tobacco products. Most of the male respondents smoke cigarettes (21 percent). The largest number of cigarette smokers is in the 20-24 year age group (357 cigarette smokers). There is not much variance by urban-rural residence. Among men who smoke, 33 percent smoked three to five cigarettes within 24 hours prior to the interview and 27 percent smoked 10 or more cigarettes during the same time period.

Table 3.10.2 Use of tobacco: men

Percentage of men 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics, Zimbabwe 2005-2006

Background characteristic	Tobacco use				Number of men	Number of cigarettes in the past 24 hours						Total	Number of cigarette smokers
	Cigarettes	Pipe	Other tobacco	Does not use tobacco		0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Don't know/missing		
Age													
15-19	4.7	0.4	1.9	94.5	1,899	9.9	36.7	24.0	7.3	18.2	3.9	100.0	89
20-24	24.5	3.4	5.8	74.6	1,459	5.7	25.9	34.7	14.6	16.8	2.2	100.0	357
25-29	27.9	4.1	7.1	70.0	1,082	5.4	16.1	33.4	15.4	27.2	2.4	100.0	301
30-34	23.5	3.2	6.3	74.8	882	2.5	14.8	34.2	15.3	31.9	1.4	100.0	207
35-39	28.6	4.4	7.1	68.7	663	6.0	16.9	34.5	15.7	25.3	1.6	100.0	190
40-44	32.9	4.8	6.9	65.0	469	5.1	8.7	32.0	18.8	33.0	2.4	100.0	154
45-49	40.0	5.6	7.3	58.7	409	3.7	12.5	30.2	11.2	41.2	1.2	100.0	164
Residence													
Urban	19.5	1.7	4.7	78.9	2,767	3.8	19.0	30.3	14.9	29.2	2.8	100.0	541
Rural	22.5	3.9	5.6	76.1	4,096	6.0	18.1	34.4	14.5	25.3	1.6	100.0	921
Province													
Manicaland	21.8	2.5	4.9	77.4	793	4.0	15.5	39.2	16.9	23.5	0.9	100.0	173
Mashonaland Central	27.1	1.8	8.3	72.5	681	5.5	15.7	29.0	15.1	34.2	0.5	100.0	185
Mashonaland East	22.3	13.2	0.7	77.6	570	0.9	19.5	34.9	12.8	30.3	1.6	100.0	127
Mashonaland West	26.3	3.8	9.0	71.2	691	1.7	17.9	31.5	17.0	30.6	1.3	100.0	182
Matabeleland North	18.9	8.2	4.9	77.9	416	0.7	17.9	36.8	21.8	16.6	6.3	100.0	79
Matabeleland South	12.0	2.5	5.5	87.1	306	5.1	14.0	40.6	12.2	28.0	0.0	100.0	37
Midlands	18.8	1.3	4.8	79.1	956	12.7	24.1	35.1	7.8	18.7	1.5	100.0	179
Masvingo	19.3	0.1	3.3	79.5	771	13.1	15.4	30.9	15.0	22.8	2.7	100.0	149
Harare	23.1	1.0	5.3	74.9	1,219	3.2	18.4	30.6	16.0	28.0	3.8	100.0	281
Bulawayo	15.5	0.7	6.0	83.8	460	1.4	28.3	27.0	9.2	33.0	1.1	100.0	71
Education													
No education	52.8	13.5	7.4	45.6	88	6.5	(11.3)	(36.6)	(8.8)	(32.6)	(4.2)	100.0	46
Primary	25.4	4.5	7.1	72.4	1,782	5.7	15.9	31.6	18.2	26.7	1.7	100.0	452
Secondary	19.9	2.3	4.7	78.9	4,588	4.9	20.8	33.3	13.1	25.8	2.1	100.0	912
More than secondary	12.7	1.4	2.6	86.0	405	4.5	(6.7)	(34.0)	(15.7)	(37.5)	(1.6)	100.0	52
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	25.3	4.1	6.0	73.3	1,042	7.8	17.2	34.5	16.7	21.9	1.8	100.0	264
Second	22.7	4.0	6.9	75.4	1,137	6.5	17.1	30.9	14.3	30.6	0.5	100.0	259
Middle	22.6	3.9	5.6	76.2	1,194	4.6	22.7	34.8	14.6	20.7	2.6	100.0	270
Fourth	22.4	2.7	4.6	76.1	1,892	5.5	14.4	34.3	13.5	28.6	3.6	100.0	423
Highest	15.4	1.1	4.2	83.2	1,599	1.1	23.6	28.7	14.7	31.1	0.7	100.0	247
Total 15-49	21.3	3.0	5.3	77.2	6,863	5.2	18.5	32.9	14.6	26.7	2.1	100.0	1,462
Total men 15-54	22.1	3.1	5.5	76.3	7,175	5.1	17.9	32.6	15.2	27.3	2.0	100.0	1,587

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